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THE REGISTER

of the

Kentucky State Historical Society

FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY

SEPTEMBER, 1912

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NOTICE.

If there is a blue X upon the first page of your Register, it denotes that your subscription has expired, and that your renewal is requested.

General meeting of the Kentucky State Historical Society, June 7th, the date of Daniel Boone's first view of the "beautiful level of Kentucky."

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CONTRIBUTORS.

Col. J. Stoddard Johnston, Louisville, Ky.
Hon. L. F. Johnson, Frankfort, Ky.
Mrs. Elizabeth S. Sturges, Washington, D. C.
Miss Martha Stephenson, Harrodsburg, Ky.
Hon. W. W. Stephenson, Harrodsburg, Ky.
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Prof. G. C. Downing, Frankfort, Ky.
Mrs. Ella H. Ellwanger, Frankfort, Ky.
George Baber, Washington, D. C.
Dr. Thos. E. Pickett, Maysville, Ky.
A. C. Quisenberry, Hyattsville, Md.

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J. F. Smith

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IN MEMORIAM

HON. Z. F. SMITH

BY

MRS. JENNIE C. MORTON

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HON. Z. F. SMITH.

"Died in the city of Louisville, July 3rd, 1911." The simple announcement of this distinguished citizen's passing away brought sorrow and sadness to a large circle of devoted friends throughout the country, and grief and tears to his loving family. His death was a translation to the unknown world, the beautiful Beyond, of which he had written so much, and taught so eloquently and intelligently. He fell asleep here, and wakened we believe in Heaven; his soul a life-polished jewel for setting in the Master's Crown.

Historian of Kentucky, Superintendent of Public Instruction, scholar, critic, and famous writer—he was widely known, and warmly beloved and admired for his many rare qualities of mind, heart and spirit.

He was a member of the Christian church, biographer of Barton Stone, and the pioneers of his faith. A member of the State Historical Society and contributor to the Register; Vice-President of the Filson Club of Louisville, Kentucky, and a member of other clubs and associations. Yet his "History of Kentucky" will be the monument of enduring fame for him. He was a citizen of incorruptible integrity, firmness in principles, just, gentle and merciful in his judgment, faithful and devoted in his friendships—and charitable toward all men.

Mr. Smith was born in Henry county, Kentucky. His maternal ancestry is from the Huguenot refugee Bartholomew Dupuy, of whom so much has been written. Mr. Smith completed his academic course at Bacon College. He then became President of Henry College at New Castle. Later was elected and served four years as Superintendent of Public Instruction, was interested in everything pertaining to the upbuilding of Kentucky.

In 1852 he married Miss Sue Helm—daughter of W. S. Helm of Shelby county, Kentucky. They had eight children of whom four are living. His wife died sometime previous to 1890, when he married again Miss Anna Pittman of Louisville, Kentucky, who survives him. He was buried at Eminence, Kentucky. A large concourse of people attended his burial, to do honor to him in death as in life, who had so signally honored the county and State that gave him birth; "On which his mantle of distinction falls."

J. C. M.

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WILLIAM WEST RICHESON

THE KENTUCKIAN THAT TAUGHT GRANT

BY

DR. THOMAS E. PICKETT

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THE KENTUCKIAN THAT TAUGHT GRANT.

The following paper by Dr. Thos. E. Pickett, of Maysville, Ky., is a tribute to a famous teacher of Maysville, as well as to the famous pupil, Ulysses Grant, and will be read we know with pleasure by the many readers of the Register.

In "The Moneyless Man and Other Poems," by Henry T. Stanton, there is also a tribute to this beloved teacher of olden times, of which the author wrote in his notes thus: The lines entitled "His Last Day," were written upon a few hours notice and read at the closing exercises of Rosemont Academy. Mr. W. W. Richeson had been in charge of a school at Maysville, Ky., for 37 years, and this occasion was the last upon which he would officiate there as tutor.

He had taught the parents and grandparents of some of his scholars, and was greatly beloved in the community.

It does not often fall to the lot of a teacher to have three such men of genius as General Grant, Henry T. Stanton, and Thomas E. Pickett to adorn his list of scholars, and afterward pay tribute to his excellent instruction and influence. He had the rare pleasure of seeing his reward in the fame of his pupils.

ED. "THE REGISTER."

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W. W. RICHESON

The Kentuckian that "Taught" Grant.

(By Dr. Thos. E. Pickett. A Pupil of Richeson's School.)

Mr. Warfield C. Richardson, an eminent Alabamian scholar, now 88 years of age, recently said of W. W. Richeson, who was the teacher of Ulysses Grant in the "thirties," that he was a most accomplished scholar—equally distinguished in English, Latin and Greek. He was passionately devoted to the pursuit of mathematical studies, and he had few equals as a mathematical scholar. The learned Alabamian acknowledged his own indebtedness to the old Maysville instructor, who was at the same time the teacher of Ulysses Grant.

This admirable instructor, W. W. Richeson, was a native of King William county, Virginia, a descendant of the finest English stock, settled in the Pamunkee Region just after the execution of Charles I., a region long famous for its attractions to sportsmen, and familiar from the earliest Colonial times with the names of Washington and Lee.

The Richesons left the old home in Virginia when William Richeson was twelve years old. He was to be educated at the University of Virginia, and his last sporting experience on the old place provided a farewell supper of birds for the family at the old home. On the following day the entire family removed to Charlottsville to educate the skilled young hunter who had supplied the game for the parting meal. A young Virginian of that period had certain advantages in his family training which were not procurable elsewhere.

The traditions of the fireside, the occupations of the field, the exploration of the forest, the daily pastime on moor and lea—these were the adventures and advantages which gave life a charm in the old Pamunkee region when William Richeson was a boy. And then too, the scholarly father, with fine disciplinary habits of life, which in later years he carried to other fields.

There are many still living that can testify to the personal attractions of the children that gathered at this Virginia home, the slight active figures, the features regular, refined, and not at all weak. There was one feature especially which was characteristic of the family—the straight, sensitive, well formed "North European nose." In the eldest boy this feature had been deformed by an accident while riding his horse. The result of this accident was to

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bring him directly into the hands of the famous Dr. Dunglison—then by universal admission the most learned teacher at Mr. Jefferson's great Virginian school. The learned doctor conceived a warm affection not only for the brilliant boy whom he encouraged in his studies, but for the scholarly father of the boy, and for the little sister who was named after the doctor's sister, Mildred Dunglison, the Dunglison after her brother's teacher.

The effect of this daily association was to broaden in an unusual degree for that day, the culture of the boy.

Readers of English history will remember that William the Conqueror, had devastated the Northumbrian coast with a ruthless hand, a Norman officer, one who had assisted in the harrying, volunteered to repair the damage which had been done, and he certainly wrought faithfully to this end. Not to go into detail it is enough to say—the profound changes wrought by this Norman's strong hand are felt to this day. He laid the foundation of a great educational centre at a spot which was near London, easily accessible from the three Kingdoms, and in a strategic point of view, entirely safe.

Thus from the very ruins left by internecine war there sprang the great school everywhere known as Oxford. There are twenty-eight Oxfords in the United States today, and thanks to the great South African leader—Cecil Rhoades, hundreds of studious American youths have the entree to that famous English institution in this day.

Dr. Dunglison was trained at a time when every Englishman enjoyed the classical methods established in this great English school. He completed his education "upon the Continent." Boys who sat at the feet of the Virginian did not get their learning exclusively from books. He himself had sat at the feet of Nature, and much that he learned was from that source. He was a passionate lover of the chase, a fair horseman, and a capital shot, and much of his illustrative reminiscence in the school room was drawn from his vast experience in the Virginia forests, from the waters of the Pamunkee, and the mountains of Kentucky.

His big contemporaries in Kentucky, famous teachers too—Maltby, Arnold and Scarborough—do not seem to have had these tastes. In this instance they were certainly the tastes of a finished scholar, and must have made more or less impression upon young Grant. The Virginian horseman and hunter delighted in the very flowers of the field. He often told of a young venturesome Kentuckian (a girl) "I will dare you to take that fence with me Mr. Richeson."

If the reader should ever see the new equestrian statue of Grant he will at once say (if a pupil of Mr. Richeson), "How well he sits his horse." He was probably a better horseman than Napoleon, but one cannot help noting in this great historic group, the Napoleonic

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tournure of that "central quiet figure" on the horse. Nor was this suggestion all in the artist. As William Nelson, a schoolmate of Grant at the old Seminary, left Grant's tent after one of that General's hard fought battles, he turned to his aide, and touching significantly his own broad brow he said simply "Napoleon." This was his answer to the query: "What do you think of Grant?"

The Alabamian scholar to whom we have referred, now 88 years of age, was a pupil of William Richeson in the thirties. In the fly leaf of a book sent to one of his old friends, he gives a list of the fellow pupils that he recalls, among them these two "Bill Nelson and Toad Grant." The teacher Arnold just mentioned as a contemporary of Richeson, was a large, powerfully built man, his shoulders were immense. John D. Taylor was wont to tell that the only "barring out" they ever had under the Arnold regime would have been a failure but for Albert Sidney Johnston's acceptance of the Captaincy—probably that great soldier's first command. The young Virginian from the Pamunkee region was not at all of the robustious type, but from his earliest youth a hunter in Virginia, he grew into manhood with singular powers of endurance. His vacations in Kentucky were spent gun in hand, in long walks in the mountains of Kentucky, almost invariably with a scholastic entourrage—a number of manly young fellows from his "Seminary" to whom he was giving a supplementary course in a mountain summer. Naturally this was the sort of instructor that young Ulysses sought—a man that not only *knew things* but could *do things;* who was never happier in his moods than when surrounded by young and sprightly children—a man as we know equally at home in a woodman's cabin and the library of an English scholar. And think how much a brooding, ambitious youngster of keen observation and retentive memory would gather daily in such a schoolroom in which the young Virginian taught. A boy in the most remote corner was under the master's eye, and heard every word that was spoken in the recitations of a class. Even Greek would have a vivid interest for a boy who had borne for many years the name of "Ulysses," and as for Latin—how much this moody school boy would learn simply by listening to the varied comments of the brilliant young scholiast upon the Georgics of Virgil, or the odes of Horace. The latter was his "Chesterfield."

Years afterward when the master and the old pupil met some distinguished literary gentleman at the table of a brilliant Kentuckian, the accomplished old teacher, never more in his element than now, likens the occasion to an Horatian feast, naming the fine old Romans who gathered with Horace at the hospitable board of Maecenas in Rome. This was humorously said but none knew better than the old pupil, that with

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these too he would have been a welcome guest.

"Did you note any new games at cards. General, during your tour abroad?" The query came from an experienced diner out not unskilled in the tactics of table talk: Grant answered, "My old teacher Mr. Richeson never taught me to play cards."

But even this useful brand of knowledge was sometimes taught in Kentucky, even when neglected by the schools. It is a bit of familiar gossip that the sons of an eminent theologian, presided as instructor in a poker room, which they had fitted up in their father's barn.

If Grant had been one of their guests he would have mastered the game in one easy lesson. A swift comprehension of "strategics" is not confined to the field of war. William Richeson was never more at home than at a "banquet." He had no more vivid recollection of his home in the Pamunkee region, than of the jolly old nights, when horsemen with horns and hounds from every quarter gathered at his father's house to renew old friendships and keep alive their love of royal English sport, in wild reckless pursuit of the wily Virginia fox.

In later years the boys under his instruction at the Seminary in Kentucky swept the woods and fields of "Tuckahoe" in frequent pursuit of the 'possum, the fox and the 'coon. Night excursions in the study of the stars gave delight to scores of astronomic observers. In the snowy days, "coasting" till midnight along the prime macadam road of the river hills, the fine manly sport often closing with battles in the snow. The following day the young sportsmen were eager to display, for the benefit of the whole school, their latest acquirements in geography, political grammar, mathematics, and the ancient tongues. Would it be believed nowadays that this sport-loving Virginian never lost his love for the Latin Classics, giving them an interest by his commentaries, that could have been made by his old friend Dunglison himself. Beginning with "Historia Sacra," he taught in succession year after year Caesar, Sallust, Virgil, Horace (his favorite of all the old writers) Juvenal (which always stirred his blood) and Perseus.

His favorite Ode in Horace was the IX. Book, I, in that he would say you have wonderful variety, apt description of natural scenery, warm inspiring glimpses of home life in old Rome, the social philosophy of those splendid times, and strangest of all, a devout recognition of the Jehovah worshipped in the remotest times by teachers of the highest type. The writer appends herewith an inadequate English version of the famous poem.* If you would have a better, read John Dryden's, "The English Poet."

One of Mr. Richeson's earliest pupils after reaching Kentucky was that scholarly thinker, Ormond Beatty, afterward a very distinguished and popular Presi-

*See Register May, 1911.

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dent of Centre College (now Central University). He always bore testimony to his young teacher's proficiency in French. Teacher and pupil were then just eighteen years of age. Dr. Beatty was a member of the first class formed by the young Virginian after his arrival in Kentucky.

Can one fail to think that Ulysses Grant felt the influence later on in life of this early training? It was not altogether a "curriculum" of books. One may note even as he reads the soldier's despatches written in the wilderness, surrounded by all the circumstances that could disturb or disquiet a human brain, the perfect poise, the ease, the comprehension, the clearness of this writer in the Virginia wilds, who had learned the art of swift dignified expression as a boy, in that old Richeson school, when he launched bodily into school debates, and was never at a loss in the extemporaneous composition which was one of the daily exercises which the teacher imposed. A recent writer says that Lee was more familiar with the ground in the "Battle of the Wilderness," but afterward, speaking of the clearly ascertained fact, that of the fifty-one flags captured by the Federal army in that battle that all but one was captured by western troops who were accustomed to the forests of the West, and "woodsmen" from early youth. Riding in the woods was systematically practiced by the horsemen of Kentucky in training for the battles of the Northwest, 1812-15. Some of these veterans of "the late war," were still stout soldiers when Grant, a schoolboy sat at their feet to learn the art of war. If this be true (and why not?) Grant, who was singularly at home in that fight, certainly owed something to his early training in Kentucky.

This boy afterward selected as his base of operations the "White House," in that Pamunkee region where one of his teachers was born, and will always be associated with the name of the other. It is the testimony of that splendid soldier, A. P. Hill—the spoiled darling of the great Confederate chiefs, that Grant repeatedly evaded the vigilance of Lee in the dense woods or forests where they fought. The old "Seminary" stands today, just where it stood in the busy thirties, recently reconstructed into a comfortable residence by a prominent and enterprising citizen of the town, on the south looking down upon the rolling travel and traffic of a blue-grass thoroughfare (the Lexington tunrpike road), and upon the booming waters of the beautiful Ohio river. From the topmost windows of the northern aspect, what a view of green hillside and broad lake-like river. From the summit of the most conspicuous hill there looks down as if afloat, in the airy scene, a charming country residence created by a man who had been dreaming for years of just such a home, mingling the attractions of Monticello so well known to his early years, and the classical memories evoked of a

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Roman mountain and its associate stream, actually visible from the city of Rome today. It was on the top of a river hill that Mr. Richeson built his home. Thus inspired the veteran teacher looking from his Seminary windows upon "Rosemont" (the name of his country home) has Socratean visions reproducible at will.

His boyish dreams of a home like Jefferson's—"on a hill"—was realized to the letter and with the happiest effect. Hither came on summer days, or in the later days of spring, classes in French of boys and girls to recite lessons with charming young Frenchmen. We all remember Monsieur Avet and others, who had come from Louisiana to Rosemont to establish a class on a basis of linguistic reciprocity—good Virginia English for good Parisian French.

The following is a graphic description of General Grant's personal appearance from the pen of a Federal officer who stood by his side in many a closely contested battle, "A medium sized, mild, unobtrusive, inconspicuously dressed, modest and naturally silent man." This description would answer equally well for a description of his old teacher, William Richeson. The writer adds: "He had a low gently vibrant voice and steady thoughtful blue eyes." Certainly not a man of the chieftain type, and yet this is the man that by his bearing, his manners, his conversation, and his inexplicable manipulations of military genius captivated or impressed men whom he superseded as commander (as Meade), or the accomplished warriors whom he fought to a finish (as Lee).

On the first night of the Wilderness battle, there came from Grant's tent sobs floating on the midnight; on the following day it was said in the presence of Lee "General Grant will follow his predecessor across the Rapidan." "No," said that wise and generous Lee, "he will not retreat," and the cheers of the Army of the Potomac speedily confirmed Lee's anticipation as they saw their indomitable commanders moving South. Men are still speculating in a philosophic fashion upon the character and origin of that dauntless courage—that calm invincible resolution that could wade sobbing through field after field of blood to win the ultimate victory he had in view.

We have here another point of resemblance between the teacher and the taught. A boy who could deliberately break up his home life in Virginia at the age of twelve to educate himself to the prodigious task of a successful career in the wilds of the West—at first naming Missouri as his point of destination—taking upon his slender shoulders the care of an entire family which he expected to support by teaching—had a quality of invincibility beyond the comprehension of common man. His great antagonist—Lee—was deeply touched with like instincts and convictions. Reared in the very purple of Virginian Anglicanism, upon the close of his mag-

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nificent military career, he accepted congenial occupation in the presidency of a Calvinistic school. Grant's young teacher was a thinker of the same Calvinistic type, wrought into a pleasing shape by the inherited or transmitted methods of Virginian schools. The Latin classics—notably Virgil and Horace—have *dominated* the schools of Europe—pagan, monastic and academic, since the days of Augustus. The class of teachers to which the old dominie belonged (a familiar figure in our father's day) is now practically extinct, but his methods still bear the stamp of imperial days. What classical scholar does not recall with satisfaction and delight the strong Virgilian lines:

"Viam-que insiste domandi
Dum facilis animi juvenum, dummobilis aetas."

One of the most brilliant contemporaries of Virgil predicted that Virgil's works would last "as long as the Eternal City should endure." In point of fact, the vitality of the Virgilian line was never greater than in Drake's incomparable "school of the woods," in which, as that vigorous thinker insisted, every boy should be trained till he was sixteen years of age. This was the school in which Grant was trained. It was of that time that Shaler, the Harvard scholar, was writing (History of Kentucky), when he said that Mason county was "the best educated county in the State;" and certainly it was not a bad training ground for the future antagonist of Lee.

About midway the distance from the foot of the "Old Seminary Hill," and middle Second street, there lies an old Presbyterian church grave-yard in which lies interred, beside some of the old Boones—the body of Peter Grant, an uncle of Ulysses Grant, and a man of marked success in the ranks of monopolists of early times. He was a man of wealth, and lived in a handsome brick house looking out upon the Ohio river, whose waters he had ploughed with prodigious industry, and where literally he had earned his salt. To this uncle it is said General Grant owed the gratification of his ambition to be well educated. Though born in Ohio, across the river, his youth was spent in Maysville, at the Richeson school.

Just in front of this old grave-yard rose at one time an imposing structure, painted a deep blue, fashioned like an old English structure with darkly stained galleries in front and on both sides. There were two entrances from the street, and the tall cupola and belfry were visible to the passing boats upon the river. In a word the old edifice was a miniature "St. Clements Danes"—a famous old ecclesiastical building which stands in the Strand and looks out on the Thames, erected many, many years ago, for a community of Scandinavians. Englishmen sailing to every part of the world have looked upon "St. Clements Danes." It is distinctly visible from the river, and still stands with its interior galleries intact.

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Within the old blue church stood erect and defiant—a Presbtyerian pulpit occupied for years by a succession of the ablest thinkers in the State—N. L. Rice, Robert Grundy, W. L. Breckinridge and others of distinction as leaders in the church. In the front gallery stood a pipe organ of exquisite tones, and upon it played, with singular sweetness and expression, a charming New England girl. This noble old instrument still responding to a practical touch has cheered for many years the ardent Calvinistic admirers of the girl.

Looking down from the galleries on the soft religious light, one noted below the "big pews" and the "old families"—the Lees, the Shultzes, the Januarys, the Hodges and Hustons, every group bearing the marks of a superior pioneer race—elevation, intelligence, dignity and distinction. These were the surroundings, the ethical or religious influences of the youthful Grant, and here doubtless he gathered some impressions which he never lost. His teacher, W. W. Richeson, was an officer of the church. Indisputably, General Grant was what is known as a "believer." He believed in a power and intelligence at the heart of things, and that these great central forces were the controlling influences of his own singularly successful career.*

We close this discussion with the following extracts from Major Robert Stiles' superb military biography of General Lee. They give briefly the estimate placed upon Grant by one of the ablest and most accomplished soldiers in the Southern army:

"In common with the majority of the more intelligent soldiers of the army of northern Virginia, I thought, and I think, well of him as a soldier, both as to character and capacity. We all thought that he behaved handsomely both to General Lee and his men, at Appomattox, and that later, in standing between Lee and his leading officers, and the threatened prosecution for treason, he exhibited strong manhood and sense of right. As to Grant's grit and determination, all his predecessors together did not possess as much of these manly qualities; and we used to hear fine tales of his imperturbability. As to his capacity and our estimate of it, we did not think much of him as a strategist, but we did credit him with the vigor and trenchancy of mind that cut right through to the only plan upon which, as I believe, we ever could have been overcome, and the nerve to adhere to that plan relentlessly, remorselessly, to the very end. That plan was the simple, but terrible one of *attrition.*"

*It was from the pulpit of this "old Blue Church" that John Quincy Adams, then visiting in Kentucky, proclaimed the innocence of Henry Clay from the charge of "bargain and intrigue." Mr. Richeson heard the famous vindication and frequently referred to it in his "talks" to his school. He was profoundly impressed by the solemnity of Mr. Adams' appeal. It was, he said, as one speaking in the very presence of God.

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As to his gifts in strategics, it is not for any one but a Molkte to decide; as for his scholastic advantages, enough has already been said. Any deficiencies may be covered by the Carlylean dictum that the best of universities is a collection of books. And that sort of collection might then have been found in every old home of the county, and every fireside had its professor's chair.

We hear of the "rough chivalry" of Grant—meaning probably that it was not the chivalry described by Sir Walter Scott. Such as it was, however, it was never paralleled in the annals of the race. It showed at least that *his early training was not lost.* He proved fully equal to the opportunity that fortune brought or chance threw in his way. Lee's soldiers, according to a Federal General, were the best disciplined fighters that ever took the field. They were overwhelmed by the numbers of their conqueror, and, wholly captivated by his "chivalry," surrendered their hearts when they laid down their arms.

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FOR HER

KENTUCKY'S BIRTHDAY—BOONE DAY,
7th OF JUNE

KENTUCKY STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY--1911

BY JENNIE C. MORTON

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FOR HER.

Kentucky's Birthday. Boone Day, 7th of June, 1911.

Kentucky State Historical Society.

(By Jennie C. Morton.)

1.

Today enthroned right royally, in her majestic chair
Of State, she sits as tho' she was enwrapt in vesper prayer;
Hands clasped like mother-hands, green curtains closely drawn,
As tho' the sunlight did not fleck her garden, field and lawn.
This is her birthday, in honor called now by us here, Boone Day
For him who found her forest-bound, like wandering nymph astray,
He made for her this day in June a floral sylvan throne,
And sceptered her a ruler there, to outer world unknown.

2.

Her ermined robe of State today, she has thrown lightly by,
And with uncrowned head she sits, and breathes a tender sigh
Of sweet content for one small hour of tranquilizing rest
From cares distracting to her realm, that throng her royal breast,
Kentucky famed for beauty, and for achievements high,
Throughout the world today her name arrests the strangers eye;
Grand and radiant as the queen of battles everywhere
Victorious over all; she spurns the gold-bribes that ensnare.

3.

In peace the gracious lovely queen, with winning in her smile
At home in court or camp is she, and gentle without guile,
Shall we not prize from her today, this glorious heritage
And from her hand it down to all, unsoiled from age to age.
Kentucky our mother-queen, shall she not ever see
For all her love and all her gifts so bounteous and so free,
Some recognition in return, reward that's rare and good
Upon her birthday of all days, not of gold, stone, or wood.

4.

We cannot bring her splendid gifts, our queen is now too rich
Her wide domain abounds in gold, and gems in many a niche,
But we can bring her hearts all brave, and love that's strong and true
And we can spare her tears a-more as bitter as the rue,
And we can spare her blame the more for scarlet sins and shame,
That crimson cheeks and brow as with, a sheet of fiery flame,
We cannot now undo her past, deep purpled oft with pain,
But we can spare her noble brow, henceforth another stain.

5.

And thank her for this lovely land, in which to worship God
And thank her for His church that buds and blooms like Aaron's rod,
And that she keeps in her fair realm, the art of Hand divine
That formed her hills and fairy scenes, in woodland, rose and vine,
We thank her for the history her gallant sons have made
In Tabernacle, Senate, Court, where talent is displayed,
To be and do—their motto was—and thus they won for her
A name for charm, like song that o'er Kentuckians bosoms stir.

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6.

"On fame's eternal camping ground," if God reserves such ground
And keeps a band of glory there to "guard with solemn round,"
Where banners furled and voiceless drums o'er herbage tents are spread,
We know full well with heroes there, are found Kentucky's dead;
Tis there her poet—soldier—bard most famous of the name.
O'Hara to himself and her gives lustre unto fame,
His gifted harp rang out one song that round the wide world sped
And now 'tis graven in all tongues,—"The Bivouac of the Dead."

7.

She does not need a poet's verse, to praise her any more,
Her name in song as Queen of States, is known from shore to shore,
But we can pledge her loyalty, we can uphold her cause,
And keep the charge our father's kept, respecting her good laws,
We can maintain, for her sweet sake, her honor and renown
Add day by day, and year by year, new jewels to her crown
And in that vow of patriot's love—that truest love imparts
Crown Her at Her Capitol,—KENTUCKY, QUEEN OF HEARTS.

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KENTUCKY'S PART IN THE WAR OF 1812.

(By Samuel M. Wilson.)

Within the brief compass of this paper, it is, of course, possible to give little more than the barest outline of Kentucky's part in the War of 1812. Even the most casual student of that period of our history must have been made aware of the material and important part played by Kentuckians in the arduous struggle. The Ohio Commission for the Perry's Victory Centennial to be held at Put-in Bay in 1913, in its report to the Governor of Ohio on December 16, 1909, a little more than a year and a half ago, distinctly recognized the claims of Kentucky to participate in this celebration when it said:

"Kentucky will be invited to join the Lake States in this celebration in view of the numerical strength of the Kentuckians and their unequaled sacrifices in the army of General William Henry Harrison, whose northwestern campaign in the War of 1812, was contemporaneous with the operations of the American fleet on the Great Lakes, each being indispensable to the other in the final triumph of the Republic."

Again in the same report, it is said:

"The military aspect of the celebration, from an historical standpoint, will take due cognizance of General Harrison's march through Ohio from Portsmouth to the lakes, his encampment on the present site of Fremont, his embarkation on board Perry's victorious fleet, his sojourn at Put-in Bay, his entrance into Michigan, his liberation of Detroit and his invasion of Canada, culminating in the crowning success of his campaign at the Battle of the Thames, October 5th, 1813. The present physical boundaries of all the states bordering on the Great Lakes are due to these military operations, which were rendered possible by Perry's Victory."

War against Great Britain was declared by the United States on June 18th, 1812. The campaign in the northwest began by the invasion of Canada by General Hull on the 12th of July of the same year. We need not follow him in his blundering policy, which finally resulted not only in the surrender of his army and of the important post at Detroit, but of the whole northwest frontier. In the train of woe wrought by Hull's incompetency, vacillation and cowardice, came the massacre at the River Raisin of a small party, chiefly Kentuckians, sent by Hull to secure his supplies. Fort Mackinac

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had been taken by the British on the 17th of July, 1812. On the 15th of August, 1812, occurred the frightful massacre at Fort Dearborn, a fortified post located on the site of the city of Chicago, and this massacre, precipitated by Hull's order to Captain Heald to evacuate the fort after distributing the stores to the Indians, was separated by only a single day from Hull's own ignominious surrender. Events during the second half year of 1812, in which hostilities were in progress, were anything but creditable or encouraging to the American arms. On the 22nd and 23rd of January, 1813, occurred the disastrous engagement at Frenchtown between Kentucky soldiers from the command of General Winchester, and the combined force of British and Indians. Nothing could have been more barbarous than the atrocities committed, on this mournful occasion, by the Indians, on helpless prisoners and wounded captives. A little later, in the month of May, at Fort Meigs, there occurred another heart-rending disaster when eight hundred men, under Colonel William Dudley, were ambushed and slaughtered by the merciless savage allies of the British. At Fort Meigs or Dudley's Defeat, as at Frenchtown or Winchester's Defeat, on the River Raisin, many Kentuckians took an honorable part in the conflict, and many hundreds of them sacrificed their lives in a desperate struggle with unrestrained savagery on the enemy's side and bad generalship on their own side.

But the tide began to turn in the second siege of Fort Meigs; and it gained strength and impetus in the heroic defense of Fort Stephenson, under the gallant leadership of that intrepid Kentuckian, Major George Croghan. The successful defense of Fort Stephenson on the 2nd of August, 1813, was a fitting prelude to the Battle of Lake Erie on September the 10th, and these two brilliant events pointed logically and irresistibly to the crowning glory of Harrison's victory at the River Thames on October 5th, 1813.

Under the first call of the Government for one hundred thousand troops from the militia of the several states, more than five thousand five hundred Kentuckians had promptly volunteered. This was more, by a considerable margin, than Kentucky's appropriate share. These troops came into service about the time that Governor Isaac Shelby, a Revolutionary veteran and the hero of King's Mountain, was for the second time elevated to the Chief Magistracy of the "Pioneer Commonwealth." Shelby's distinguished services for his country and his reputation as a soldier caused every eye to turn to him for guidance and leadership in the crisis threatened by a second war with Great Britain. The feeling of Kentucky had been most eloquently and forcefully voiced in Congress by her distinguished son, Henry Clay. No tongue had pleaded more earnestly and insistently in behalf of the rights of American sailors and of American shipping than his, and

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to his efforts, in large measure, it must be admitted, was finally due the decisive step taken by our country in declaring that war.

When Shelby came to the helm of State, Kentuckians were chafing under the disgrace of Hull's surrender and writhing under the bitter agony of the bloody massacres at Fort Meigs, and at the River Raisin. In this emergency General Harrison appealed to Governor Shelby to come to his aid. The old war-spirit of Shelby himself was raised to the highest pitch, and on the 13th of July, 1813, he issued his proclamation calling for fresh volunteers and promising to lead them in person against the enemy.

"Believing as I do," said he, "that the ardor and patriotism of my countrymen have not abated, and that they have waited with impatience a fair opportunity of avenging the blood of their butchered friends, I have appointed the 31st of August next, at Newport, for a general rendezvous of Kentucky volunteers. I will meet you there in person. I will lead you to the field of battle, and share with you the dangers and the honors of the field."

In a letter of August 12, 1813, addressed to Governor Shelby from Montpelier, President Madison said: "If any doubt had ever existed of the patriotism, or bravery, of the citizens of Kentucky, it would have been turned into an admiration of both by the tests to which the war has put them. Nor could any who are acquainted with your history and character wish the military services of your fellow-citizens to be under better direction than yours."

On August 22, 1813, just at the moment when, in the language of Secretary Monroe, "disclaiming all metaphysical distinctions tending to enfeeble the Government," Governor Shelby was about to lead his troops far beyond the limits of the State of which he was the official head, a handsome sword was presented to him by the State of North Carolina. This honor was conferred by the Old North State, as Henry Clay expressed it, "in testimony of the sense it entertained of Shelby's conduct at King's Mountain," in the war for Independence. The presentation at this particular juncture "afforded a presage of the new glory he was to acquire for himself and country in that eventful northwestern campaign."

In answer to Shelby's call, twice as many volunteered as were expected, but the far-sighted Governor, measuring the crisis according to its true proportions, enlisted all who offered for service, though many more than were allowed by the President's call. Contrary also to General Harrison's suggestion, he moved the militia on horseback to the scene of war. To Newport, Ky., the place of rendezvous, came the best and bravest men of the Commonwealth, and from this point, the little army of four thousand men, with Shelby as Senior Major-General and Commander-in-Chief, moved northward on September

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1st to reinforce Harrison for his contemplated invasion of Canada. We cannot give here the details of the long and toilsome march. Every American knows, or should know, the particulars of Perry's splendid fight on Lake Erie, and of the vigorous campaign which culminated so gloriously on the headwaters of the River Thames on Canadian soil. Kentucky had a large and honorable share in all these movements. It is a well-authenticated fact that previous to his encounter with Barclay, Perry posted a number of Kentucky riflemen as sharpshooters in the rigging of his ships. These men, of course, came from the regiments of Col. Boswell and Col. R M. Johnson, which had been on duty at Fort Meigs, or in that neighborhood, and not from the later recruits who reached the scene of action, under the flag of Shelby, too late to witness the naval engagement. General Harrison, himself, nearly a year before Shelby joined him on Lake Erie, had been appointed by Governor Charles Scott, the immediate predecessor of Governor Shelby, a brevet Major-General of Kentucky militia, and in this official capacity he led the Kentuckians into their fight at the Thames. The patriotism of the Kentucky troops had a memorable example in the conduct of their venerable commander, Governor Shelby, who, in spite of his large military experience, and the fact that he was Harrison's senior by more than a score of years, did not hesitate to serve in the campaign as second in command. This magnanimity was keenly appreciated by General Harrison. In his official report he said:

"In communicating to the President through you, sir, my opinion of the conduct of the officers who served under my command, I am at a loss how to mention that of Governor Shelby, being convinced that no eulogium of mine can reach his merit. The Governor of an independent State, greatly my superior in years, in experience and in military character, he placed himself under my command, and was not more remarkable for his zeal and activity, than for the promptitude and cheerfulness with which he obeyed my orders."

It was in keeping with the generous spirit of self-abnegation which characterized Governor Shelby's behavior in the campaign under Harrison, that when, a few years latter, it was proposed to award him a congressional medal of honor for his distinguished services, he instructed his friend Henry Clay, to permit no expression of thanks to himself, unless associated with the name of General Harrison. Shortly afterwards, in an appropriate resolution, fitting tributes were paid to both of them for their patriotic and pre-eminent services and a handsome gold medal, commemorative of the Victory at the Thames, was awarded to each. Fortunate, indeed, was it for Kentucky and for the nation that Isaac Shelby directed the military affairs of the Commonwealth of

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Kentucky during the second war with England. The grateful commonwealth, whose destinies were entrusted to his guidance during this trying period, promptly recorded its appreciation and its gratitude in resolutions which declare "the high estimation in which they hold the conduct of their venerable chief magistrate, Isaac Shelby, in leading the Kentucky militia into Upper Canada, to victory and to glory. The plans and execution of them, were not the depictions of patriotism, with which others amuse the admiring multitude, they were splendid realities, which exact our gratitude and that of his country, and justly entitle him to the applause of posterity."

The battle of the Thames, it has been said, "was no big thing compared to armies as now organized and brought against one another, but it was immense in its influence on the War of 1812. It was like the battle of King's Mountain in the Revolutionary War. It came at a time when the Americans were full of gloom. It dispelled that gloom and displayed a clear sky to the American armies. Cornwallis felt as much despair in the death of Ferguson as Harrison felt hope in the flight of Proctor."

To a Kentuckian, also, Colonel Richard M. Johnson, afterwards Vice-President of the United States, is commonly attributed the feat of having slain at the Thames, in a hand-to-hand encounter, Tecumseh, the chief of the Shawnees, and the dreaded Indian scourge and marvelous military genius of the Western border.

In the battle of New Orleans, which occurred on the 8th of January, 1815, Kentucky was well and ably represented, and her sons took an active and useful part in the military operations in the Southwest, which preceded this bloody conflict, rendered wholly unnecessary (as it afterward turned out) by the Treaty of Peace, which was signed on December 24th, 1813.

Just as Henry Clay of Kentucky had been "the impelling spirit of the war with Great Britain," so it was his ardent zeal and patriotic eloquence and skill in diplomacy which carried through the negotiations for peace to a successful conclusion. After completing his mission at Ghent, he lingered for a time on the continent, hesitating to cross the channel, but on hearing of Jackson's decisive victory at New Orleans, he exclaimed: "Now I can go to England without mortification."

In 1814, when a last requisition on the State was made by the Secretary of War, thousands again answered Shelby's call for troops to reinforce General Jackson in the Southwest. Three regiments, of twenty-two hundred men, were accepted and sent to New Orleans.

Finally, it may make a long story short and clinch the claims we Kentuckians make to a lion's share of the credit for the happy outcome of this momentous struggle, to simply mention the well-attested fact that with a total population of only four hundred thousand, she furnished for the

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nation's defense, during the three years of war with England, forty regiments of volunteer militia, besides a number of battalions and companies—i. e., over twenty-four thousand men in all, from 1812 to 1815.

As we have attempted to show, Kentucky troops made up by far the largest part of the northwestern army under Harrison. "By these, mainly, the shameful surrender of Hull, at Detroit, was retrieved, the victory of the Thames won, and the British and their Indian allies driven from the borders, from Detroit to Buffalo, for the remainder of the war." The men who at Fort Meigs and at the River Raisin braved the tomahawk and fell before the war-clubs and scalping knives of the bloodthirsty Indians were principally Kentuckians. Kentucky riflemen perched aloft in the rigging and on the masts of Perry's ships picked off the gunners and seamen who manned the British fleet. A gallant Kentuckian, Major George Croghan, successfully defended Fort Stephenson. Henry Clay was the orator and civil gladiator of that war in the parliamentary struggles and diplomatic contests which attended it. A Kentuckian, Isaac Shelby, twice Governor of the "Pioneer Commonwealth," the hero of three wars, soldier, statesman, patriot and model citizen, was the moving spirit and mainstay of that war in the West. And it is worth while to remark that in nothing was Shelby's military sagacity more clearly shown than in his clear appreciation, early in the contest, of the importance of securing full control of Lake Erie. One of his biographers tells us that "the necessity of securing the naval ascendency of Lake Erie had been forcibly pointed out to the Government by General Harrison, as early as the year 1809, and that on December 12th, 1812, this suggestion was renewed." However that may be, we know that in an able and impressive communication to Mr. Monroe, then Secretary of War, Governor Shelby, on February 21st, 1813, and more than six months before Perry's famous victory, gave to the Government the same advice, in the course of which he used this language:

"The deep extensive swamps, which lie between the frontiers of the State of Ohio and Detroit, and which cannot be avoided, present an almost insurmountable barrier to advancing on the west end of Lake Erie. The efforts which have been made the last fall and this winter prove that route both difficult and tedious, not only as it relates to the marching of an army, but particularly to the transportation of provisions, artillery, and all military stores, and if relied on the ensuing campaign, will, I am confident, defeat the object of the President."

* * *

"To avoid future misfortunes and reanimate the public mind will it not be advisable to change the route of advancing into upper Canada? If the question was stated to me, I should answer in the affirmative. Instead of making

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another attempt by land, I would advise a decisive step to be taken to secure the superior command of Lake Erie; which being effected would prevent the enemy from reinforcing his troops in that quarter and the forwarding of supplies for their use. Success would follow every measure adopted by the Government; as the lake can be approached to the east of Sandusky at several points without encountering much difficulty, viz: At Cleveland, at the mouth of Cayahoga; Erie or Presqualle and Buffalo. To all or some of these points the troops of the United States, provisions and munitions of war can be conducted and transported without difficulty or hazard to meet the necessary transport vessels." * * *

"I dread the consequence on the public mind of another abortive attempt to invade upper Canada by land on the west of Lake Erie." * * *

"Change the route. It will have a good effect on the public mind, it will rouse their hope and excite them to act from the apparent prospect of success crowning their labours, and add to this the saving an immense expense to Government. The destruction of waggons, teams, pack-horses, artillery horses and the consequent loss of their loads, the wages of waggon masters, waggoners, packhorse masters, their drivers and the necessary forage, are enormous under existing circumstances. By pursuing the route by water these losses would all be saved and the expense of transportation only incurred." * * *

"I entreat the President to think seriously of the proposition. Weigh it well before he decides. It is no chimerical project, but an opinion founded on mature reflection, and one every reflecting man, conversant with the country, on the heads of the Auglaize, of the Great Miami, of the Ohio, of the Scioto, of the Sandusky, and that between the rapids of the Miami, of the lake and Detroit will concur in."

Had Kentucky faltered or failed in this crisis, there is no telling what might have been the unspeakable result.

Apart from its significance as one of the series of substantial victories which at last enabled us to triumph over Great Britain, the battle of the Thames, to which we Kentuckians are accustomed to think Perry's victory was merely a preliminary incident, "practically ended the Indian wars in the Northwest and at once secured full control of Michigan, Indiana and Illinois for settlement," to say nothing of Wisconsin, Minnesota and the region beyond.

It is to commemorate the virtues and patriotism and achievements of all these deathless heroes, those who served on the land as well as those who served on these wide-spreading inland seas, that this movement for a centennial celebration and the erection of a suitable and durable memorial at Put-in Bay, Ohio, in 1913, has been inaugurated. Monuments there are in obscure corners of the world to some few of the more conspicuous

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leaders, but neither to the privates in the ranks nor to the commanders in that mighty drama have adequate memorials anywhere, as yet, been reared, unless we except the powerful and populous states which have since been carved out of the vast domain, which their arms and valor saved to the Union. And after all, it may be the poet's words acclaim their praises best:

"Their fame shrinks not to names and dates
On votive stone, the prey of time—
Behold where monumental States
Immortalize their lives sublime!"

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Letter of Samuel R. Overton

TO

Waller Overton, Esq.

[WRITTEN DURING THE WAR OF 1812

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LETTER OF SAMUEL R. OVERTON

To His Father, Waller Overton, Esq.

Written during the War of 1812.

Cincinnati, O., Sept. 4th, 1812.
Dear Father:

This is the first favorable opportunity which I have had of writing you, by private hand, since I left home. As I have nothing of interest to detail to you, independent of what you have already heard through other channels, my letter is written more for your private satisfaction than for the purpose of subscribing any other end. On Thursday morning, the 29th ult., myself and John McIntire set out from Lexington to Georgetown with the expectation of proceeding immediately on the expedition but were compelled to remain in the neighborhood of that place until Saturday in order to augment our force as much as possible. I did not wish to return during this interval, and was invited to remain at James Johnson's, who has since been elected as the captain of our company—Richard M. Johnson having been appointed as one of General Harrison's aides.

We travelled on Saturday about ten miles, a small distance beyond Little Eagle Creek. On the succeeding day we travelled upwards of thirty miles to a Mr. Brumback's; and on the third day (which was Monday) reached the Ohio about three o'clock in the evening. We encamped about half a mile from the river on the Kentucky side, until Thursday when we crossed over and marched to the ground a small distance below where Wayne's army lay a number of years ago, and from whence we shall set out on tomorrow.

When we left Georgetown we had about thirty men—some joined us on the road, and after reaching the Ohio, and before we crossed it, we were augmented by about twenty men from Harrison county—the whole amounting at this time to about sixty-five or seventy men. Since crossing the river, two other companies—one from Mason county and the other from Franklin—the first commanded by Captain Ward, and the second by Captain Arnold, have pitched their tents on the same ground with us, so that we now compose a rifle regiment of about 350 men, all of promising appearance, and some of the oldest and best Indian warriors in the country.

We were detained here, for the purpose of waiting their arrival, and in order that we might draw

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arms and ammunition for the expedition. Some of our company came on without guns, and have drawn muskets, 7,000 of which have been lately received at the arsenal at Harper's Ferry. Those men will now be enabled to draw rifles as two keel boats arrived last evening laden with swords, pistols and rifles.

Pogue's regiment is now encamped at Newport, and the regiments commanded by Cols. Jennings and Barbee are expected on tomorrow. Col. Simmerall's regiment of horse are also encamped on the Kentucky side, and will probably go on with us as their arms have arrived. When the horse first arrived they expected to draw muskets, which created great dissatisfaction and murmuring. They were addressed upon the subject by R. M. Johnson in a public speech, after which the Colonel requested every man who was disposed to go to follow him, which they did except four, who refused and who were compelled to return with the indignation of the regiment heaped upon them. As swords and pistols have arrived this obstacle will now be removed.

I have never been so healthy in my life. By sleeping with my feet to the fire, I have had no colds, although I have laid on the ground and been quite wet. Your observations on this subject have often occurred to me. When I reached Newport, I thought proper to get me a checked shirt, as our linen became dirty in a very short time. Myself and Mr. McIntire went to the store of a Mr. Southgate (who married a daughter of old Doctor Hyne's) and purchased the check; and was recommended by this merchant to get them made by a widow Taylor. Upon calling on her we found old Mrs. Hyne and the doctor there, who knew my relations—professed to be glad to see me, and treated us kindly. Mrs. Taylor is the widow of Edmund Taylor (a brother of Hubbard Taylor), and the daughter of Dr. Hyne. Her husband died about a year ago, and her father and mother have been with her ever since. By her invitation we dined and supped with her, and she would have nothing for making our shirts—preferred to render us any other service and to furnish us with provisions. This liberality I never shall forget. A number of the militia taken under Hull have arrived at their respective homes. I have conversed with one who lives in this place, who corroborates the mass of information which has reached you. A great number of volunteers have gone from Ohio to protect the frontiers and relieve Fort Wayne. Harrison's army are about seventy miles ahead of us and will probably halt at Piqua until the whole reinforcement from Kentucky joins him. Harrison is popular, and will probably acquire as much fame as ever did General Wayne. It is for him to redeem what Hull has lost. Expectation is high on this subject. Harrison will obtain an overwhelming force, and profit by the disaster of Hull. His troops are of the choicest kind—full of fire and indignation,

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and anxious to wipe off the disgrace of Hull's unparalleled surrender. Harrison's appointment will make an immense impression upon the Indians together with his commanding Kentuckians, whose warriors understand their mode of fighting, and whose hunting-shirts excite serious apprehension amongst them. Harrison, I understand, has sent on to Philadelphia for heavy cannon, in addition to some which is now said to be on the river.

When this ordnance arrives, and the whole army should be embodied, there will scarcely be anything we cannot effect. We shall be entitled to square accounts with the Indians and British, should the war be carried on with equal vigor by General Dearborne.

If the Government will now act with energy, and call their resources into active operation, I think we can, this fall, take upper Canada—chastise the Indians, and next spring, sweep the whole of the British possessions in North America.

My love and respects to all my friends and relatives.

SAML. R. OVERTON.

WALLER OVERTON, ESQ.

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Kentuckians in the Battle of Lake Erie

BY

A. C. Quisenberry

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KENTUCKIANS IN THE BATTLE OF LAKE ERIE.

(By A. C. Quisenberry.)

In its operations on the Canadian border, the War of 1812, from the beginning until the Battle of Lake Erie, was one continuous cloud of black disaster for the American arms. The only ray of kindly light amidst the encircling gloom upon that far-flung battle line was the heroic defense of Fort Stephenson by Major George Croghan (pronounced "Crawn") a gallant Kentuckian, barely twenty-one years old; who, with one hundred and sixty men, repulsed and defeated with great slaughter a force of sixteen hundred British and Indians. A splendid monument has since been erected to his memory in the city of Fremont, Ohio, which is built upon the site of Fort Stephenson.

The occupancy of Lake Erie by a strong British fleet placed the Americans at a marked disadvantage in all the military operations on the northwestern border. To overcome this, Congress authorized the construction of a fleet, which was built near Erie, Pa., and which consisted of nine small vessels, of which the Lawrence and the Niagara alone were as formidable as the vessels of the British fleet on the lake. When the American fleet was completed it was placed under the command of Lieutenant Oliver Hazzard Perry, of the United States Navy, who had supervised the construction of the vessels. Perry found himself hampered by the great disadvantage of being unable to properly man his ships so as to enable him to meet the British fleet with any reasonable prospect of success. Seamen and marines that had been promised him by the Secretary of the Navy and by Commodore Chauncey, were not furnished, and his little fleet seemed in a fair way to fall a prey to the enemy for lack of men to man it. This being the state of affairs, on August 31, 1813, just ten days before the Battle of Lake Erie (September 10, 1813), General William Henry Harrison, who commanded our land forces in that vicinity, called for volunteers among his troops to help man Perry's ships as marines. About one hundred and twenty men responded, about one hundred of whom were Kentucky militiamen. Mackenzie's "Life of Oliver Hazzard Perry," in referring to this event, says:

"On the 31st of August, 1813, while lying in Put-in Bay, Perry received from General Harrison a reinforcement of near one hundred men, which, after deducting a few

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deaths and others left on shore as useless at Erie, Pennsylvania, carried the total of his muster roll to four hundred and ninety souls. Some of the men who had been selected from General MacArthur's brigade were lake or river boatmen, and were received as seamen. The majority, however, were intended to perform duty as marines in the squadron, in consequence of the disappointment in receiving the expected guard from Ontario. The men detailed for this service were chiefly taken from the Kentucky militia and from the 28th Regiment of Infantry (regulars), which had recently joined the army from Kentucky, where it had been entirely raised. The whole party, officers and men included, were volunteers, led by a spirit of adventure to embark in an enterprise so different from the previous habits of their life. Few of them had ever seen a vessel before they were marched to the mouth of the Sandusky, and their astonishment and curiosity when they got on board was irrepressible. They climbed to the masthead; dove to the bottom of the hold; passed without stopping or understanding any distinction, from the sick-bay to the captain's cabin, expressing their admiration as they went in awkward but rapturous terms. These Kentuckians were dressed in their favorite linsey-woolsey hunting shirts and drawers, and were themselves equally an object of curiosity to the officers and seamen, few of whom had ever seen any of these hardy borderers. Perry, for a time, was amused with the rest; but began erelong to fear that his extraordinary marines would lend but little assistance in their appropriate office of sustaining the discipline and etiquette of the squadron. Soon after their arrival he briefly stated to the non-commissioned officer in command of that portion of the detachment which had been detailed for his own vessel the nature of the duties that would be required of them, and the line of conduct they would be required to preserve. The officer then mustered his men on deck and informed them that they had been kindly indulged by Commodore Perry with an opportunity of gratifying their curiosity by seeing the ship, in doing which they had been permitted to violate the rules and discipline of the sea service without rebuke. They must now come to order, and submit themselves to the usual discipline of marines, confine themselves to their proper places, and attend to their appropriate duties, which were forthwith explained to them. The stout Kentuckians took the admonition in good part; they carefully conformed to all that was required of them, were of essential use in manning the squadron and replacing the marines and seamen which Commodore Chauncey had withheld; and their association with Perry was, to such of them as survived to tell the tale of their adventures, a special and enduring source of gratification."

The same book, in speaking of the inferiority of Perry's forces as

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compared with the long-trained soldiers and sailors in the British fleet opposing him, says:

"The Kentucky volunteers were stout fellows, it is true, with gallant spirits, but utter strangers to ships and unaccustomed to discipline. Those who have been accustomed to look upon the picked soldiers of a British regiment will readily believe that the soldiers embarked in the British squadron were not less stout than the Kentuckians."

* * *

On September 10, 1813, Perry sailed out of Put-in Bay with his little squadron, and gave battle to the English squadron, which was under the command of Commodore Robert Heriot Barclay, a distinguished English naval officer who had served under the redoubtable Nelson, and had lost an arm at Trafalgar. The British ships, though fewer in number by two, were better armed and better manned, and carried more guns than Perry's vessels. After a hot contest at close range lasting for several hours, the English ran up the white flag, and surrendered at discretion. This disastrous defeat shocked the pride of Great Britain almost as much as did the subsequent defeat on land at New Orleans. Perry's victory at the Battle of Lake Erie ranks with the later feats of Dewey at Manila and Schley at Santiago. The Kentucky riflemen on board his vessels were all skilled marksmen, and it is said that they contributed greatly to the victory by picking off the officers and men on the British ships almost at will. The British vessels were manned by five hundred and two officers and men, of whom more than four hundred were killed or wounded. The American loss, killed and wounded, was one hundred and twenty-three, out of four hundred and ninety-two officers and men. Probably it will never be known how many of the Kentucky riflemen were killed or wounded. The Superintendent of Naval Records, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., in a letter to the writer of this sketch, said: "After the battle Commodore Perry spoke most highly of all these men as conforming strictly to all required of them, and rendering essential service in manning the vessels."

Lake Erie being cleared of the British fleet, within a few weeks afterwards, General Harrison marched an army of Kentuckians into Canada in pursuit of the British General Proctor, whose army he completely destroyed at the Battle of the Thames. This put an end to military operations on the northwestern border for the remainder of the war. The long train of American disasters in that section was over for good and all.

The few brief accounts that have come down to us establish the undoubted value of the services of Kentucky volunteer riflemen in the Battle of Lake Erie. The following are the references of the Kentucky historians to the matter:

Shaler—"In Perry's ship fight on Lake Erie a force of Ken

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tuckians served as musketeers, where they did good service."

Smith—"General Harrison had detailed the company of Captain Stockton and about twenty men from the company of Captain Payne, all Kentucky volunteers, as marines and sharpshooters on board the fleet of Commodore Perry—in all about one hundred men."

Collins—"A detachment of one hundred and fifty of the Kentucky volunteers served on Perry's fleet as marines, and upon this new element acquitted themselves with the greatest bravery."

Until quite recently no list of the names of those gallant Kentuckians was known to be in existence. In 1859, while the matter of erecting a monument to Commodore Perry in Cleveland, Ohio, was being agitated throughout the country, there was a great revival of interest in the glorious naval victory of Lake Erie, and it was then (or soon afterwards) discovered that six of the Kentuckians, who had fought as sharpshooters in the rigging of Perry's ships, were still alive. Their names were:

James Artus, of Mason county; Dr. William Thornton Taliaferro, of Cincinnati, but late of Kentucky; John Tucker, of Mason county; John Norris, of Boone county; Samuel Hatfield, of Floyd county, and Ezra Younglove, county not stated.

On February 11, 1860, the Kentucky Legislature passed the following resolution:

"Resolved by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky:

"That the Governor of this Commonwealth be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to procure suitable gold medals, with appropriate inscriptions and devices, and in the name of the State of Kentucky to present to each of the surviving officers and soldiers of the Kentucky volunteers who were present and participated in the memorable engagement between the American and British naval forces on Lake Erie on the 10th of September, 1813, as a token of the grateful recollection in which the people of the State hold their brave and patriotic services on that day, and the imperishable renown which that brilliant victory achieved for their common country."

In the course of time every one of the above-named survivors received his gold medal—the medals costing $110.00 each.

* * *

The writer of this article, believing that the Navy Department at Washington would have among its archives a roll of the Kentuckians who fought on Perry's ships, on July 31, 1911, addressed a letter to that Department on the subject, and after an interval of two weeks received from the Superintendent of Library and Naval Records, of the Navy Department, the subjoined list of about one hundred names. Soon after the Battle of Lake Erie each of the men on the list received $214.89 as his part of the prize money awarded by the Government for the capture of the British fleet.

Colonel Bennett H. Young, in his monograph on "The Battle of

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the Thames" (Filson Club Publication No. 18), says speaking of the Battle of Lake Erie:

"The loss on the British side largely exceeded that on the American. The Kentucky riflemen in the masts of Perry's vessels shot down every man that was visible. * * *

"The Kentucky riflemen played a most important part in Perry's triumph. History has never given them the credit they deserve. It is certain that a large part of them were volunteers whose time had expired before the great naval conflict. Six of them were living as late as 1868, and the names of these survivors alone are preserved. * * *

"The service of these militiamen was perilous and difficult in the extreme. The British commodore had secured a number of Indians for a like duty on the English ships, but the moving of the masts and the strange and unusual character of the work caused them to refuse to perform their appointed tasks, and they abandoned their allies. Not so with these Kentuckians. They ascended the masts with alacrity; they sought the service. Unaccustomed to the sea, placed high above the decks, subjected to an unusual motion for landsmen, with the increased danger of death by falling or drowning, and with largely augmented chances of destruction by cannonade and shivered timbers, these gallant soldiers perched themselves in the heights of the sails and plied their work of death amid greatest perils and with calm and undismayed hearts.

"Under the conditions then surrounding them, few men who fought in the War of 1812 engaged in a more dangerous service, exhibited a higher degree of true courage, or manifested a nobler patriotism than these Kentucky riflemen who fought from Commodore Perry's masts, and who by their accurate aim inflicted a tremendous loss upon their enemies. And it is especially to be noted that at the time of their performing this patriotic duty more than one-half of them had been discharged by the expiration of their time of enlistment.

"The names of these men are justly entitled to a place among Kentucky's noblest heroes, and they ought to be carved on the monument which the Commonwealth has erected in its capital to perpetuate the memory of her most illustrious sons."

And here follow their names, to-wit:

Captain George Stockton, 28th Infantry.

Lieutenant James Coburn, Volunteers.

Sergeant Sanford A. Mason.

Sergeant Levi Ellis.

Sergeant James Artus. (Living in 1868.)

Corporal John Brown.

Corporal Andrew B. Scott.

Corporal Joseph Berry.

Corporal William Webster.

Corporal David Little.

Corporal William Thornton Taliaferro. (Living in 1868.)

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PRIVATES.

Thomas Anderson.
James Bailey.
John Bates.
Joseph Beckley.
Josiah Biggs.
Micajah Bland.
David L. Blaney.
William Bonner.
Gilbert Bowman.
John Bromwell.
David Bryant.
Griffin Burnett.
Francis Burns.
Thomas Cavill.
John R. Chetwood.
John Clifford.
London Cochran.
Samuel Cochran.
Charles Colrick.
Henry Cook.
Eben Cunningham.
Joseph Davidson.
John Decker.
Joseph Delaney.
John Denton.
Isaac Devault.
George W. Drake.
John B. Duncanson.
William Ellis.
David Flagg.
Sim Flaherty.
Rush Garrett.
John H. George.
Lewis Gordon.
Isaac Green. (Badly wounded on the "Ariel.")
Samuel Hatfield. (Living in 1868.)
John Hall.
Jesse Harlan. (Killed on the "Lawrence.")
Charles Harrington.
Har. C. Harrington.
Charles Harten.
William Henry.
David Hickman.
William Hocker.
William Hockersmith.
———— Holiday.
Parker Jarvis.
Abraham Johnson.
Philip Johnson.
John C. Kelley. (Killed on the "Lawrence.")
Ezra Killey.
Conrad King.
John Ludd.
Thomas Luft (or Tufft).
Thomas Lyman.
John McCarty.
Alexander McCord.
John McCoy.
Moses McGarney.
John McHowell.
Samuel McKenney.
George McManomy.
Daniel Maltzbocker.
John Marless.
John Martin.
John Nailes. (Slightly wounded on the "Ariel.")
William Nelson.
John Norris. (Living in 1868.)
John Osburn.
Isaac Perkins.
William B. Perkins.
Joseph Pomeroy.
William Reed.
John Reems.
Henry Roberts.
John Rodgers.
Samuel Roof.
William Smith.
Charles Smothers.
Marlen Swift.
Henry Tate.
John Thompson.
Samuel Thramin.
Aaron Trapnall.

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John Tucker. (Living in 1868.)
Thomas Tufft.
Frederick Vantruce.
Lewis Vanway.
Henry Webster.
Edward Welsh.
Freeman West.
Abner Williams. (Killed on the "Lawrence.")
Alexander Wright.
Ezra Younglove. (Living in 1868.)

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Historical and Genealogical Department

RANDOLPHS AND RAILEY CONNECTIONS

Continued From May Register

BY

WM. E. RAILEY

In order to meet the continued demand for the May Register, 1911, containing Randolph-Railey Genealogy and history, which exhausted that issue though largely increased for it, we now republish the article to supply the demand for that chapter and hope in this way we may meet the calls for this Randolph-Railey history, which is one of the most complete and valuable ever published in the south of any of its distinguished people. —Editor the Register.

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WM. E. RAILEY,
Author of
The Randolph-Railey
Genealogy.

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THE RANDOLPHS AND THEIR RAILEY CONNECTIONS.

John Railey, b. Dec., 1721; m. (Nov. 1750) Elizabeth Randolph, b. 1727.

A RECORD OF THEIR DESCENDANTS:

Railey Coat-of-Arms:

or, a band vair between nine crosses, crosslet qu crest a lion vamp ppr.

JOHN RAILEY-ELIZABETH RANDOLPH.

A review of the tables submitted shows that the Raileys intermarried with the Randolphs, Woodsons, Mayos, Pleasants, Keiths and Strothers of Virginia. John Railey, the progenitor of the Virginia and Kentucky families of that name was an Englishman who delighted in fine horses and rural life, and his estate "Stonehenge," in Chesterfield county, Va., thirteen miles from Richmond, was noted for its fine stock, and very many of his descendants to this period have followed his example. He was bitterly opposed to English sovereignty over the colonies, while the Randolphs were just as intense Royalists, filling very many of the commanding positions of trust in the colonies by grace of the ruling authorities in England, and when John Railey won the heart of Elizabeth Randolph and asked for her hand in marriage the family objected on account of his views touching the obligations of the colonies to the mother country. In order to break off the engagement Elizabeth Randolph was sent to "Shadwell," the home of her sister, Mrs. Peter Jefferson, with instructions to prevent an elopement and to close all avenues of communication, which as usual was not successfully carried out. Soon thereafter by pre-arrangement a meeting took place at the home of Major Hughes, a mutual friend who lived on the opposite side of the river from "Shadwell," Elizabeth persuading the negro ferryman "Scipio" to row her across the river. From the home of Major Hughes they eloped to North Carolina where they married in 1750. Soon thereafter a reconciliation was brought about. Captain Isham Randolph, the elder brother of Elizabeth, then an officer in the Navy, being the medium, but John Railey never surrendered his convictions on the question of the freedom of the colonies and lived until the American Revolution had accomplished what he had so long hoped for, but the death of his son John at the battle of Norfolk and the loss of his wife in 1782 hastened his death in 1783. The descendants of his ten children who married and raised families are now scattered from the Atlan-

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tic to the Pacific and from the Gulf to the Great Lakes. I find that some members of all of these branches have kept a record that passed down to them, and for that reason my work has mainly been handicapped in an effort to locate these people and get them sufficiently interested to reply to my inquiries. John Railey and his wife, Elizabeth Randolph, and Col. John Woodson and his wife, Dorothy Randolph, thoroughly acquainted their children with the historical facts touching their family connections and they have been handed down from generation to generation. In fact a family tree started by John Railey and his wife is now in possession of the Rev. Fleming G. Railey, a Presbyterian minister of Selma, Alabama. Though I have never seen it, or had any assistance from it in my work, I am told that it brings the descendants down to about 1850 with much historical information, and traditions of colonial days touching all of the families connected with the Raileys by marriage. The Rev. Fleming G. Railey has lead me to believe for many years that he intended to publish a history of these families and for that reason the family tree has given me no aid in my work. While I am sure that his intentions have been good all these years, I am doubtful if he ever takes time from his ministerial duties, exacting as I know they are, to carry out his purpose to publish a history.

Having made notes of conversations between my mother and some of the older relatives when I was a mere boy, I decided more than twenty years ago to make as complete a record of these people as possible. In doing so I have spent much money, devoted much time that ordinarily would be given to pleasure and recreation, encountered much necessary delay in prosecuting the work on account of either tardiness or indifference upon the part of so many of the relatives who couldn't appreciate my anxiety to complete the work, and the worry that must ensue from trying to keep all of the correspondence and the disconnected and incomplete replies they would send me in mind, but I feel more than repaid when I recall so many nice letters received from many relatives that I have never had the pleasure of knowing personally. As I said earlier in this brief sketch many of John Railey's descendants followed his example in choosing rural life where they take much pride in fine stock, but the majority of them have pursued mercantile channels, while a number have been lawyers, doctors, bankers and preachers, but none of them have ever been conspicuous in the political arena, I am glad to say, yet they are almost universally Thomas Jefferson Democrats politically, and Presbyterians and Methodists in religion, but largely the former. My correspondence with all of these people leads me to say that all of them take great pride in good citizenship and conduct themselves in such a manner as to command the highest esteem in their respective localities. Those who have borne arms in war have been without ex-

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ception very young men and for that reason few have reached higher rank than Colonel, but all of them have been to the forefront in civic righteousness. It is unusual, but it is true, that none of these people *have ever been drunkards or gamblers.* In fact I have never heard of one that was not a member of some church. The leading traits that have characterized these people are self-reliance, self-respect and a sense of right as a guide to their opinions and actions, then a total disregard of the blame or approval of the world around them. I attribute these virtues, so universally characteristic of the various branches of John Railey's family, to the fact that his children were thoroughly conversant with the history of their ancestors and have sacredly, but modestly, passed it down to succeeding generations as a guide to good citizenship. Hence I am a believer in the study of genealogy, believing it altogether worthy and commendable, and the man who says nay will stake his money every time on a pedigreed horse and assume much dignity in discussing the pedigree of animals. He thus ranks the animal above the man. The ultimate course of such people is toward the haunts of vice, while men and women who take pride in the noble attributes of their forefathers will, as a rule, be found leading movements for the betterment of the moral conditions around them. Family genealogies and traditions ought to have a higher place in the social and religious world. While it may build up vanity or a false pride among a few, it will give stamina and manhood to the greater number, and in doing the proper and sensible thing ourselves we produce higher ideals in those around us, and by handing those traits down to future generations we are making the world better.

JOHN RAILEY-ELIZABETH RANDOLPH.

Their descendants:

John Railey, Jr., [2] born 1752. Enlisted in the Revolution and was killed at the battle of Norfolk. He was the first born of John Railey and Elizabeth Randolph.

Thomas Railey, [2] born Sept. 22, 1754, died 1822.

Married Martha Woodson, Dec. 21, 1786.

Thomas Railey, Jr., [3] born 1787, died 1821.

Married Sarah Railey, 1820.

William Randolph Railey, [4] born 1821, died 1840.

George Woodson Railey, [3] born 1789, died 1846.

First married Maria Bullock, 1822.

Second Annie Marshall.

Elizabeth Woodson Railey, [4] born 1823, died 1839.

Georgie Ellen Railey, [4] born —, died young.

P. I. Railey, [3] born March 16, 1793, died July 1, 1832.

Married Judith Woodson Railey, Aug. 21, 1817.

Martha Woodson Railey, [4] born Feb. 10, 1820, died March 19, 1837.

Richard Henry Railey, [4] born April 26, 1823, died Oct. 3, 1888.

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Married Catherine Keith Hawkins, Feb. 25, 1852.

William Edward Railey, [5] born Dec. 25, 1852.

Married Annie H. Owsley, May 26, 1886.

Jennie Farris Railey, [6] born June 28, 1887.

Bertha Hontas Railey, [5] born April 26, 1854.

Married 1st Charles Randolph Darnell, 1882, no issue.

Married 2nd, P. D. McBride, 1892, no issue.

P. Woodson Railey, [5] born July 24, 1864.

P. I. Railey, Jr., [4] born Aug. 25, 1829.

Married 1st Sarah E. Frazier, Oct. 22, 1851.

Married 2nd Rebecca Gough, 1861, no issue.

Married 3rd Seville Church, 1898, no issue.

Josephine Railey, [5] born Sept. 22, 1852.

Married Robert Ward Macey, Nov. 21, 1872.

Pattie Railey Macey, [6] born Mar. 24, 1876.

Sadie Macey, [6] born June 7, 1877.

Robert Ward Macey, Jr., [6] born Oct. 8, 1879.

Railey Woodson Macey, [6] born Aug. 30, 1881.

Thomas Jefferson Railey, [4] born Jan. 10, 1831, died Aug. 18, 1851.

Laura Railey, [4] born Aug. 20, 1832, died Aug. 24, 1849.

Mary Railey, [3] born 1795, died May, 1817.

Married Phillip Woodson.

Mary Woodson. [4]

Married Augustine Withers.

Augustine Withers, Jr. [5]

Mary Woodson Withers, [5] died July 13, 1883.

Married H. P. Huff, 1873.

Susan Withers Huff. [6]

Married E. H. Foster, April 3, 1901.

Susan Railey Withers. [5]

Married James B. White.

Lawson White. [6]

Ellen White. [6]

Married W. W. Newman.

Susan Withers Newman. [7]

Margaret White Newman. [7]

Augustine White. [6]

Maria Withers. [5]

Married Sandy White.

Jane Railey, [5] born 1794, died Nov. 28, 1865.

Married John Berryman, Aug. 9, 1819.

Mary Elizabeth Berryman, [4] born June 5, 1820, died June 4, 1905.

Married George Hamet Cary, Sept. 1, 1840.

Alice Cary, [5] born May 20, 1843, died Mar. 29, 1899.

Married Daniel B. Price, Oct. 17, 1867.

Jennie Cary Price, [6] born Aug. 16. 1868.

Married W. L. Smith, May 20, 1890.

Mary Louise Price, [6] born April 2, 1870.

Married Preston H. Williams, Dec. 27, 1888.

Daniel B. Price, [6] born Feb. 7, 1872.

Married Ada Alice Ingles, June 3, 1909.

Alice Cary Price, [6] born Sept. 14, 1875.

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Married John Faulkner, June 27, 1907.

Arthur Cary, [5] born Oct. 1, 1841.

Married 1st Fanny Graddy, Dec. 6, 1876.

Married 2nd, Sidney Sayre Bell, Feb. 12, 1895.

Graddy Cary, [6] born April 6, 1878.

Married Marie Burnett, Jan. 17, 1907.

John B. Cary, [5] born Sept. 18, 1846.

Jane Railey Cary, [5] born Nov. 1, 1849.

Married Charles S. Tabb, Dec. 20, 1876.

George Cary Tabb, [6] born Feb. 3, 1880.

Arthur Tabb, [6] born Oct. 20, 1881.

Mary Clifton Tabb, [6] born Sept. 19, 1891.

George Hamet Cary, Jr., [5] born Nov. 12, 1850; died April 16, 1895.

Married Mary White, May 19, 1887.

James Cary, [6] born April 18, 1888.

Mary Cary, [6] born Aug. 8, 1890.

Mattie Cary, [6] born Sept. 6, 1891.

Elizabeth Cary, [6] born May 20, 1893.

Edward Humphrey Cary, [5] born Nov. 7, 1853.

Married Rebecca Hunter Wickliffe, Dec. 18, 1879.

Hallie Cary, [6] born May 12, 1882.

Logan Wickliffe Cary, [6] born June 24, 1884.

Rhoda Cary, [6] born July 1, 1887.

Married Edwin C. Stevens, Oct. 14, 1909.

Martha Woodson Cary, [5] born Oct., 1855.

Married Newton G. Crawford, 1884.

Mary Clifton Cary, [5] born Dec. 18, 1862.

Married Brown Craig Crawford, Sept. 30, 1886.

George Cary Crawford, [6] born July 4, 1888.

Robert Irvin Crawford, [6] born Aug. 21, 1889.

James T. Berryman, [4] born April 22, 1822; died June 4, 1879.

Married 1st Theresa Willis, Jan., 1845.

2nd Sallie Steele Church, Oct. 8, 1858.

John W. Berryman, [5] born Nov. 19, 1845.

Married Louise Price, June 5, 1867.

Price Berryman, [6] born June 3, 1868.

Married Minnie Hemphill, Nov. 24, 1894.

Theresa Willis Berryman, [6] born Aug. 2, 1872.

Married Oliver H. Farra, Oct. 18, 1906.

Robert S. Berryman, [6] born April 4, 1880.

Married Ruth Gay, May 11, 1904.

James Sthreshley Berryman, [5] born Jan. 9, 1848; died Jan. 1, 1910.

Married Mary Wright, Nov. 7, 1871.

Kate Theresa Berryman, [5] born Aug. 8, 1872.

Married Howard Sanders, May 4, 1899.

Henry Berryman Sanders, [7] born June 10, 1903.

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Mary A. Berryman, [6] born Dec. 4, 1874.
Married H. J. Mead, Sept. 24, 1895.
Mary Belle Mead, [7] born Oct. 28, 1897.
Dorothy Randolph Mead, [7] born Jan 20, 1899.
Lalla Mead, [7] born Mar. 8, 1908.
Stuart Robinson Berryman, [6] born July 18, 1876.
Married Eunice Wright, Oct. 18, 1908.
Stuart Robinson Berryman, [7] born July 11, 1909.
James T. Berryman, [6] born July 17, 1878.
Sue M. Berryman, [6] born Jan. 17, 1881.
Mollie Berryman, [5] born May 21, 1850.
Annie Berryman, [5] born Dec. 26, 1852.
Married W. Horace Posey, June 21, 1883.
Genevieve Posey. [6]
Edith Posey. [6]
Cary M. Berryman, [5] born July 22, 1859.
Married Emma Portwood, Nov. 21, 1888.
Church Berryman, [5] born April 2, 1862.
Claude Berryman, [5] born May 5, 1865.
Married Evangeline Leeds.
Clifford Berryman, [5] born April 2, 1869.
Married Kate Durfee.
Hervey Berryman, [5] born May 12, 1870.
Robt. H. Berryman, [4] born April 17, 1824; died April 4, 1878.
Married Maria L. Whittington, June, 1846.
Emma Woodson Berryman, [5] born April 27, 1847.
Married Marvin D. Averill, June 23, 1869.
Robert Averill, [6] born March 23, 1871.
Married Anna Rupp, Aug., 1907.
William Averill, [6] born Feb. 2, 1873.
Married Cammilla Baskett, Jan. 6, 1897.
Christine Averill, [7] born Dec. 25, 1897.
Mary Virginia Averill, [7] born July 10, 1902.
Alice B. Averill, [7] born April 12, 1906.
Louise Averill, [6] born Nov. 5, 1877.
Married Eugene D. Woods, April 11, 1900.
Marvin Averill Woods, [7] born Jan. 18, 1901.
Francis D. Woods, [7] born Jan. 10, 1903.
Robt. Harvie Woods, [7] born Jan. 11, 1905.
Emily Eugenia Woods, [7] born July 30, 1909.
Cornelia Berryman, [5] born Jan. 8, 1851; died Feb. 9, 1890.
Married Clifton Kennedy, 1869.
Willie Marcia Kennedy, [6] born Dec. 12, 1871.
Married Dr. Albert Posey, Dec. 29, 1896.
Robert Handy Berryman, [5] born Nov. 29, 1854.
Married Nellie Jones, Nov. 29, 1877.
Bessie Berryman, [6] born Oct. 19, 1878.
Married Walter D. Franklin, June 12, 1901.

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Ellen Buford Franklin, [7] born Aug. 27, 1902.

Catharine Franklin, [7] born June 14, 1905.

Robert B. Franklin, [7] born Nov. 24, 1909.

Lela Berryman, [6] born Feb. 10, 1888.

Buford Berryman, [6] born Mar. 12, 1896.

Mary Virginia Berryman, [5] born Feb. 24, 1856.

Married John W. Crosthwaite, 1887.

Aileen Crosthwaite, [6] born July 16, 1888.

Mary Virginia Crosthwaite, [6] born June 2, 1890.

Married John C. Kreiger, June, 1907.

Jane Railey Berryman, [5] born April 1, 1861.

Married 1st Ed. Reese, 1883.

Married 2nd Edward T. Stanton, 1896.

Cornelia Reece, [6] born Oct. 21, 1887.

Henry T. Stanton, [6] 1897.

Mattie Berryman, [5] born Nov. 4, 1867.

Married Dwight McAfee, July 20, 1887.

Irene McAfee, [6] born June 3, 1888.

Married Adams Carithers McMakin, Nov. 10, 1909.

Henry McAfee, [6] born July 29, 1890.

Clinton McAfee, [6] born Aug. 20, 1898.

Walter Berryman, [5] born April 3, 1880.

Edw. H. Berryman, [4] born Mar. 14, 1826; died Dec. 26, 1896.

Married Sallie Willis, May 27, 1852.

Willis N. Berryman, [5] born April 11, 1853; died Aug. 22, 1881.

Married Elizabeth Scearce, Oct. 5, 1876.

Julia Berryman, [6] born April 17, 1880.

Theresa Woodson Berryman, [5] born June 15, 1854.

Married William S. Barbour, June 15, 1882.

Robert Berryman, [5] born Oct. 6, 1862; died May 12, 1903.

Married Belle Portwood, 1890.

Barbour Berryman, [6] born May 20, 1893.

Mattie Woodson Berryman, [4] born April 24, 1836; died —

Married Robert Fry Montgomery, June 10, 1856.

George Berryman Montgomery, [5] born June 10, 1866.

Married Lucy Mahin O'Neal, Nov. 28, 1895.

Jane Railey Montgomery, [5] born Oct. 2, 1868; died April 26, 1897.

Married Robert G. Lowry, Jan. 1, 1890.

Mary Montgomery, [5] born May 11, 1871.

Married G. Y. Reynolds, Feb. 15, 1902.

Mattie Woodson Montgomery, [5] born May 11, 1871.

Married Jordan Scott Lowry, Dec. 19, 1890.

Jno. B. Montgomery, [5] born June 20, 1874.

Married Irene Holloway, Aug. 25, 1898.

Robt. Montgomery, [5] born June 1, 1878.

George Railey Berryman, [4] born 1838; died 1882.

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Frank P. Berryman, [4] born 1842.
Married Susan Hassinger, 1866.
John Berryman, [5] born 1867.
Married Annie Harris.
Kate Berryman, [5] born 1869; died 1887.
Newton Berryman, [5] born 1871; died 1897.
Wilhelmina Berryman, [5] born 1873.
Married Rev. Alexander Henry, Oct. 8, 1890.
Catharine Clifton Henry, [6] born Oct. 7, 1891.
Married Alfred Mosby, Oct. 8, 1909.
Frank Berryman Henry, [6] born Nov. 24, 1892.
Emma Yeaman Henry, [6] born Nov. 29, 1893.
Alexander Henry, Jr., [6] born Jan. 8, 1901.
Sidney Robertson Berryman, [5] born 1875.
Frank P. Berryman, Jr., [5] born 1877; died 1907.
Lucy Railey, [3] born Aug. 5, 1796; died Sept., 1852.
Married 1st John D. Kinkead, no issue.
Married 2nd Rev. William M. King, 1832.
Rev. Samuel A. King, [4] born Oct. 14, 1834.
Married Anna King, Jan. 19, 1860.
Lucy Woodson King, [5] born Oct. 16, 1860; died Sept. 22, 1869.
Jennie Catherine King, [5] born April 25, 1862.
Married A. M. Gribble, Nov. 29, 1882.
Chas. King Gribble, [6] born Sept. 11, 1883.
Andrew W. Gribble, [6] born Jan. 18, 1885.
Anna Gribble, [6] born Nov. 2, 1886.
Jennie Gribble, [6] born Oct. 16, 1888.
A. M. Gribble, Jr., [6] born Mar. 2, 1891.
Samuel Gribble, [6] born July 12, 1893.
Elizabeth Randolph Gribble, [6] born May 23, 1897.
Dr. Walter Blackburn King, [5] born May 14, 1864; died Dec. 11, 1889.
Married Minnie Carroll, Oct. 19, 1887.
Walter Blackburn King, Jr., [6] born Nov. 6, 1889.
Hattie King, [5] born May 20, 1867; died March, 1896.
Married Dr. Ralph Conger, Mar. 12, 1891, no issue.
Samuel Arthur King, [5] born Sept. 20, 1869.
Married Lucy Newman, 1896.
Walter King, [6] born Mar. 16, 1897.
Elizabeth Woodson King, [6] born May 31, 1899.
Ellen King, [6] born June 16, 1905.
Samuel Arthur King, Jr., [6] born July 31, 1907.
Hugh King, [6] born June 17, 1909.
Maggie D. King, [5] born Dec. 2, 1872.
Married Rev. P. H. Burney, Oct. 6, 1892.
Margaret Burney, [6] born Dec. 8, 1893.
Harriet Burney, [6] born June 11, 1896.
Philo Burney, [6] born June 21, 1904.

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Anna Railey Burney, [6] born April 24, 1907.

Pattie Markham King, [5] born May 30, 1875.

Married Rev. F. A. Barnes, May 28, 1908.

Ella C. King, [5] born Sept. 14, 1877.

Married Harry A. Wilson, Sept. 26, 1895.

Harry Allen Wilson, [6] born Feb. 26, 1897.

William M. King, Jr., [4] born June 22, 1833; died, 1864.

Married Hattie King, Jan., 1864.

Willie King, [5] born 1864.

Married J. E. Daniel, June 8, 1893.

Willie Sue Daniel, [6] born June 14, 1895.

Joseph Daniel, [6] born Aug. 5, 1897.

Susanna Railey, [3] born Jan. 15, 1801; died May 1, 1872.

Married William Fleming Markham, July 19, 1825.

Dr. George W. Markham, [4] born July, 1826; died Dec. 24, 1853.

Rev. Thos. Railey Markham, [4] born Dec. 2, 1828; died Mar. 12, 1894.

Married Mary Searles, Nov. 30, 1858, no issue.

Martha Woodson Markham, [4] born July 14, 1832; died Feb., 1910.

Married Fabius M. Sleeper, 1850.

Susan Margaret Sleeper, [5] born July 10, 1851.

Lucy Fleming Sleeper, [5] born April 13, 1853.

Married Robert Fonda Gribble, Feb. 21, 1884.

Elizabeth Gribble, [6] born June 2, 1885.

Robt. Fonda Gribble, Jr., [6] born June 2, 1890.

Theodore Gribble, [6] born April 10, 1894.

Wm. Markham Sleeper, [5] born Oct. 9, 1859.

Married Laura Risher, April 26, 1892.

Benjamine P. Sleeper, [6] born Dec. 11, 1895.

Martha Margaret Sleeper, [6] born June 17, 1896.

Alethea Halbert Sleeper, [6] born Nov. 24, 1898.

William Markham Sleeper, Jr., [6] born Oct. 31, 1900.

Francis D. Sleeper, [6] born April 5, 1902.

Thos. Markham Sleeper. [5] born April 29, 1866.

Married Carrie Lockert, Oct. 23, 1890.

Lockert Sleeper, [6] born July 29, 1893.

Markham Sleeper, [6] born Dec. 5, 1895.

Mary Woodson Sleeper, [6] born June 28, 1898.

William R. Sleeper, [6] born July 17, 1900.

Lucy Fleming Markham, [4] born 1836; died 1894.

Married Edward A. Jones, Jan., 1864.

Bessie Cary Jones, [5] born Nov., 1862.

Married Robt. Grier Patton, Feb., 1888.

Robt. Grier Patton, Jr., [6] born April, 1889.

Edward Jones Patton, [6] born Nov., 1890.

Elizabeth Randolph Patton, [6] born Oct., 1893.

Desha Patton, [6] born 1901.

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Susan Markham Jones, [5] born Feb. 14, 1866.

George Woodson Jones, [5] born Dec. 23, 1870.

Mattie Estelle Jones, [5] born Oct. 3, 1871.

William Fleming Markham, [4] born 1842, killed at the battle of Atlanta as a gallant young Confederate officer.

Thomas Railey was the 2nd born of John Railey and Elizabeth Randolph. He was born on the estate of his father, "Stonehenge," in Chesterfield county, Va., twelve miles from Richmond, A. D., 1754. He came to Woodford county, Ky., about 1780 and settled upon a farm that he called "Clifton," a beautiful site overlooking the Kentucky River and the village that sprang up in the valley below took its name from the farm that overlooked the village. He returned to Virginia in 1786 and married Martha Woodson, 9th born of Col. John Woodson and Dorothy Randolph. Besides raising a large and interesting family he exercised a fatherly interest in his four brothers who settled in the same county and always advised with him on matters of business. He died on his estate about 1822. His wife's death occurred in 1834. The home passed into the hands of his daughter, Jane Berryman, and remained in possession of her son, George Railey Berryman, until his death in 1882. His eldest son, Thos. Railey, Jr., married Sarah Railey in 1820, and died within a year after his marriage. His son, George Woodson Railey, married his cousin, Maria Bullock, and moved to Monticello, Mo., about 1855, where he was postmaster until his death in 1865. His son, P. L. Railey, Sr., married Judith Woodson Railey and lived on a farm near Versailles, Ky., where he died in 1882. Mary Railey, the 4th born, married her cousin, Phillip Woodson, and they settled at Tuscaloosa, Ala. I have not been able to learn anything of their descendants except what I learned through my kinswoman, Mrs. Pattie Markham Sleeper. Jane Railey, the 5th born, married John Berryman. Their descendants have generally domiciled themselves within the borders of Kentucky, and they are quite numerous as the record will show. Lucy Railey the 6th born married first John D. Kinkead, of Versailles, Ky. He died within a year and his widow afterwards married the Rev. William M. King, a Presbyterian minister, and they moved to Texas where their descendants live today. Their son, the Rev. Samuel A. King, was pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Waco, Texas, for forty years and only resigned a few years ago to take charge of the Theological Seminary at Austin, Tex. There have been quite a number of preachers in this line. Susanna Railey, 7th born, married William Fleming Markham, of Versailles, Ky., in 1825. They moved to New Orleans soon after their marriage. Their first born, Dr. Geo. W. Markham, practiced medicine in New Orleans for a few years and would have become eminent in his profession had not the seal of death closed his career in young

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[illegible] Their second son was Dr. Thomas Elder Keith, a Presbyterian minister. He preached for forty years in the [illegible] New Orleans, having a church for his wife [illegible] was a Daughter of the Confederacy for four years. Martha Goodwin Markham, affectionately known among her kinspeople as Patsie Markham, was the 3rd born. She married Fabius M. Sleeper, a lawyer of Mississippi. After the Civil War they moved to West Texas, where Mr. Sleeper and his brother-in-law, Edward A. Jones, continued a law firm that had a large clientage. Lucy Fleming Markham, the 4th born, married Edward A. Jones, a lawyer of Maryland and they moved to Waco, Texas. William Fleming Markham was the 5th born, entered the Confederate army before he had reached his majority and was killed at the battle of Atlanta, a gallant young officer.

The compiler of these notes is descended from the line of P. I. Railey, Sr., the 3rd born, and his wife Judith Woodson Railey.

William Randolph, [1] born 1651; died April 11, 1711.
Married Mary Isham.
William Randolph, Jr. [2]
Married Miss Elizabeth Beverly.
Thomas Randolph. [2]
Married Judith Fleming.
William Randolph. [3]
Married Maria Judith Page.
Thomas Mann Randolph. [4]
Married Anne Cary.
Judith Randolph. [4]
Married Richard Randolph.
Judith Randolph. [3]
Married Dr. [illegible] Keith.
Mary Isham Randolph, [3] born [illegible]
Married Rev. James Keith, Dec. 2, 1753.
James Keith, [4] born 1753.
Thomas Randolph Keith, [4] born [illegible]
Married Mary Blackwell.
John Keith, [4] born 1758.
Married — — — Fairchild.
Alexander Keith, [4] born 1760.
Orsamus Isham Keith, [4] born 1762; died July, 1787.
Married Charlotte Ashmore 1778.
John Keith, [4] born 1779.
Mary Elizabeth Keith, [4] born 1781; died 1863.
Married Randolph Railey, 1801.
Isham Keith Railey, [4] born 1801; died 1803.
Charlotte Ashmore Keith, [4] born 1782.
Married James McDonald Briggs.
Catharine Keith, [4] born Sept. 18, 1784; died Feb. 24, 1854.
Married William Strother Hawkins, Oct. 14, 1802.
Catharine Keith Hawkins, [5] born Oct. 18, 1825; died June 22, 1902.
Married Richard Henry Railey, Feb. 25, 1852.
Mary Randolph Keith, [4] born 1738.
Married Col. Thomas Marshall, 1754.
Chief Justice John Marshall, [5] born 1755; died 1835.
Married Mary Willis Ambler, Jan. 3, 1783.
Dr. Louis Marshall, [5] born Oct. 7, 1773; died 1866.

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Married Agatha Smith, 1800.
Thos. F. Marshall, [6] born June 7, 1801; died Sept. 22, 1864.
Married Elizabeth Yost.
Edward C. Marshall, [6] born 1821; died June 1893.
Married Josephine Chalfant, 1852.
Louis Marshall, [7] born July 12, 1856.
Married Susan Thorne, Sept. 25, 1883.
Josephine Marshall, [8] born Mar. 4, 1886.
Married Lawrence Amsden Railey, June 2, 1909.
Col. Isham Randolph, [2] born 1690; died 1742.
Married Jane Rogers, 1717.
Capt. Isham Randolph, Jr. [3]
Married Miss Harrison.
Thomas Randolph, Jr. [3]
Married Jane Carey.
William Randolph, Jr. [3]
Married Miss Little.
Jane Randolph, [3] born 1719.
Married Peter Jefferson, 1738.
Mary Randolph. [3]
Married Charles Lewis.
Elizabeth Randolph, [3] born 1727; died Sept. 11, 1782.
Married John Railey, Nov., 1750.
Thomas Railey, [4] born Sept. 22, 1754; died 1822.
Married Martha Woodson, Dec. 21, 1786.
Isham Randolph Railey, [4] born July 15, 1758; died Mar. 14, 1818.
Married Susanna Woodson, April 17 1784.
Anna Railey, [4] born Sept. 16. 1759; died 1826.
Married Mathew Pleasants, Feb., 1784.
William Railey, [4] born Feb. 26, 1760; died Feb. 8, 1818.
Married Judith Woodson, Mar., 1793.
Randolph Railey, [4] born May 14, 1770; died May 28, 1837.
Married 1st Mary Elizabeth Keith, 1801.
Married 2nd Martha Randolph Pleasants, 1819.
Dorothy Randolph. [3]
Married Col. John Woodson, Oct. 28, 1751.
Susanna Woodson, [4] born June 26, 1760; died Dec. 6, 1818.
Married Isham Randolph Railey, Sept. 17, 1784.
Martha Woodson, [4] born July 6, 1764; died 1834.
Married Thomas Railey, Dec. 21, 1786.
Judith Woodson, [4] born Feb. 16, 1767; died Dec. 26, 1818.
Married William Railey, Mar., 1793.
Anna Randolph. [3]
Married 1st Daniel Scott.
Married 2nd John Pleasants.
Married 3rd James Pleasants.
Martha Randolph Pleasants, [4] born Dec. 2, 1779; died July 10, 1849.
Married Randolph Railey, 1819.
Ann Pleasants. [4]
Married Isaac Webster.
Sarah Webster, [5] born April 4, 1809; died Feb. 2, 1899.
Married 1st Dr. Isham Railey, 1835.
Married 2nd Col. John H. Slaughter, July 19, 1849.
Martha Randolph Slaughter, [6] born Sept. 29, 1850; died Dec. 16, 1878.

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Married Mark Hardin Railey, Jan. 15, 1868.

Gov. James Pleasants. [4]

Married Susan Rose.

Susanna Randolph. [3]

Married Carter Harrison.

Thomas Randolph, of England, married Dorothy Lane and had seven children, of whom Richard and Henry Randolph were two. Henry came to America about 1650 and was clerk of Henrico county, and for many years clerk of the House of Burgesses. His nephew, William Randolph, son of Richard, of "Morton Hall," came to America about 1670, and succeeded his uncle Henry as clerk of Henrico county. He was afterwards Justice, Burgess, Attorney General, Speaker of the House of Burgesses and King's Councillor. He settled on an estate in Virginia that he called "Turkey Island." This estate included a vast domain and was situated on the James River. His entire life was spent upon this estate and he died there during the year 1711. He married Mary Isham, daughter of Henry Isham, and his wife, Catharine, of "Bermuda Hundred," on the opposite side of the James River. They raised nine children, seven sons and two daughters. All of his sons took an active and prominent part in the affairs of their day, holding various positions of trust in the government of the colonies under English regime, but I will only take up the line of two of them, Thomas Randolph, of "Tuckahoe," and Isham Randolph, of "Dungeness," as the Raileys are descended from both of these lines. Thomas Randolph was the second born. He married Judith Fleming, daughter of Col. John Fleming, and Mary Ballng, the latter being a descendant of Pocahontas. His descendants, as far as I am informed, haven't any record of his holding any other office than that of Justice. Thomas Randolph and his wife, Judith, lived and died on their magnificent estate, "Tuckahoe," which has never passed out of possession of descendants and is in as good a state of preservation as it was one hundred and fifty years ago, and owned by the Coolidges of Boston at this time. The Coolidges are grandsons of Gov. Thomas Mann Randolph and Martha Jefferson (daughter of Thos. Jefferson), and Gov. Thos. Mann Randolph was a grandson of Thomas Randolph, of "Tuckahoe." Thomas Randolph and Judith Fleming had but three children. William Randolph, who married Maria Judith Page, was the 1st born. He was a member of Burgess. His son, Thos. Mann Randolph, 1st, was a Burgess and member of the Convention of 1775-6. He married Anne Cary. Their son, Thos. Mann Randolph, the 2nd, married his cousin, Martha Jefferson. He was a member of Congress, 1803; Governor of Virginia, 1819-22. His son Col. Thos. Jefferson Randolph, was a presidential elector, 1845; member of Congress, 1851, and President of the Democratic Convention at Baltimore, 1873.

Mary Isham Randolph, 3rd born of Thomas Randolph and Judith

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Fleming, married Rev. James Keith. Their daughter, Mary Randolph Keith, married Col. Thomas Marshall whose son, John Marshall, became Chief Justice of the United States. Col. Thos. Marshall and his wife, Mary Randolph Keith, were the progenitors of all of the prominent Marshalls of Kentucky and Virginia. A brother of Col. Thomas Marshall's wife, Captain Isham Keith, married Charlotte Ashmore and they were the great grandparents of the compiler of these notes. In this connection I will submit extracts from a letter written by Col. Thomas Marshall Green, who published "The Prominent Families of Kentucky." Col. Green had the honor to be a great grandson of Col. Thomas Marshall:

Maysville, Ky., Nov. 10, 1891.

My Dear William:

Col. Thos. Marshall married Mary Randolph Keith. She was a sister of your great grandfather, Isham Keith. A granddaughter of Thomas Randolph, of "Tuckahoe" and the daughter of Rev. Jas. Keith and his wife, Mary Isham Randolph (here he gives a list of the children of Col. Thos. Marshall, &c., and concludes as follows). You will see by the above that my great grandmother, Mary Randolph Keith, was a sister of your great grandfather, Isham Keith. Thus my grandfather, Capt. Thos. Marshall, was a first cousin of your grandmother, "Kittie" Keith, who married William Strother Hawkins. This made my mother, Mary Keith Marshall, and your mother, Catharine Keith Hawkins, second cousins, and it follows that you and I are third cousins. This is the precise degree of relationship. Through the Randolph women, who married Railey and Woodson, my mother and your father, were fourth cousins and you and I are fifth cousins. If you wish any branch of the Marshalls run out in greater detail, I will do it hereafter.

Very truly yours,

THOS. M. GREEN.

To WM. E. RAILEY,
Midway, Ky.

I remember with much pleasure my kinsman, Thos. F. Marshall, who visited our home prior to 1863 quite frequently. He often ran over the relationships with my mother and I resolved then, as a boy, to make a record of the facts in at least a modest way some day. It was during those visits that I learned that my grandmother, Catharine Keith, was married at "Buckpond," the home of Col. Thos. Marshall, and that her sister, Mary Elizabeth Keith, was married to Randolph Railey at the home of General Humphrey Marshall, near Frankfort. They were each on a visit to their Kentucky relatives at the time. A few years later their uncle, John Keith, settled near Maysville, Ky., to which point Col. Thos. Marshall had moved his residence.

Col. Isham Randolph was the 3rd born of William Randolph and Mary Isham. His estate was known as "Dungeness." He was Colonial Agent at London in 1717

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where he met and married Jane Rogers. Was a member of Burgesses, 1740, and Adjutant General of the Colony and Colonel of Militia. His first daughter was Jane Randolph, who married Peter Jefferson. She was the mother of Thomas Jefferson, author of the Declaration of Independence, and President. The third daughter was Elizabeth Randolph, who married John Railey (see letter Col. Thos. M. Green). The fourth daughter married Col. John Woodson, her name being Dorothy Randolph (see letter Col. Thos. M. Green). The fifth daughter was Anna Randolph, who was three times married, the last marriage being to James Pleasants of "Contention," and they were the parents of James Pleasants, who was a United States Senator and Governor of Virginia. They were also the parents of Martha Randolph Pleasants, who married Randolph Railey, the 11th of John Railey and Elizabeth Randolph, whose only two surviving grandchildren are Samuel Wheeler Railey, a lawyer of Washington City, and Mrs. John Calhoun Burnett, of Louisville, Ky. The 6th daughter of Col. Isham Randolph was Susanna, who married Carter Henry Harrison, of Clifton. They had four sons, viz: Robt. Carter Harrison, Peyton Harrison, Randolph Harrison and Carter Henry Harrison who married Sophy Preston, of Kentucky. Robert Carter Harrison, the first son, married Anne Cabell, daughter of Col. Joseph Cabell, and they were the parents of Robert Harrison, of Cooper county, Mo., and the Rev. Cabell Harrison, who frequently visited the home of my grandparents, P. I. Railey, Sr., and his wife, Judith Woodson Railey, both of whom were his second cousins. During one of his visits after the death of P. I. Railey, Sr., the widow, Judith Woodson Railey, presented him with the elk-head cane of her husband made in Virginia before the Revolution and he prized it very highly. It was through the influence of Rev. Cabell Harrison that so many of the Virginia and Kentucky Raileys adopted the Presbyterian faith, John Railey, Sr., being for many years vestryman in the Episcopal church, and his wife, as were all of the Randolphs, being strict members of that faith. The Rev. Cabell Harrison frequently visited the homes of his Railey relatives in Virginia and Kentucky, and they all felt a deep love for him.

Elizabeth Randolph, the 9th born of Wm. Randolph and Mary Isham, married Theoderick Bland and they were the ancestors of General Robert E. Lee in the following line:

Richard Bland, Annie Poythress,
Mary Bland and Henry Lee,
Henry Lee and Lucy Grimes,
Harry Lee and
Robert E. Lee.

Judge James Keith, President of the Supreme Court of Virginia, is the grandson of Thomas R. Keith and Mary Blackwell.

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THE WOODSONS AND THEIR RAILEY CONNECTIONS.

Dr. John Woodson. [1]
Married Sarah Woodson.
Robert Woodson. [2]
Married Elizabeth Ferris.
John Woodson. [3]
Married Judith Tarleton.
Josiah Woodson. [4]
Married Mary Royall.
Col. John Woodson, [5] born 1730; died December 2, 1789.
Married Dorothea Randolph, Oct. 28, 1751.
Jane Woodson, [6] born 1752.
Married Archibald Pleasants, July 17, 1775.
Nannie Woodson, [3] born 1754.
Married John Stephen Woodson, Oct. 12, 1777.
Elizabeth Woodson, [6] born Nov., 1756.
Married John Cheadle.
Major Josiah Woodson, [6] born 1758; died Mason county, Ky., 1817.
Married Elizabeth Woodson, Dec. 3, 1778.
Isham Woodson, [6] born 1759; died unmarried.
Susanna Woodson, [6] born June 26, 1760; died in Woodford county, Ky., Dec. 6, 1818.
Married Isham Randolph Railey, Sept. 17, 1784.
Mary Woodson, [6] born 1761.
Married Col. Nathan G. Morris of the British army, Aug. 30, 1778.
John Woodson, [6] born Feb. 28, 1763.
Married Mary Anderson, Mar. 30, 1786.
Martha Woodson, [6] born July 6, 1764; died in Woodford county, Ky., 1834.
Married Thomas Railey, Dec. 21, 1786.
Judith Woodson, [6] born Feb. 16, 1767; died in Woodford county, Ky., Dec. 26, 1831.
Married William Railey, Mar., 1793.
Sarah Woodson, [6] born Nov. 14, 1770.
Married Phillip Woodson, 1790.
Phillip Woodson. [7]
Married Mary Railey.
Lucy Woodson. [6]
Tarleton Woodson. [4]
Married Ursula Fleming.
Susanna Woodson. [5]
Married John Pleasants.
Ursula Pleasants. [6]
Susanna Pleasants. [6]
Mathew Pleasants, [6] born Feb. 16, 1759; died Jan., 1816.
Married Anna Railey, Feb., 1784.
Archibald Pleasants. [6]
Married Jane Woodson, July 17, 1775.
Joseph Pleasants. [6]
Married Elizabeth Jordan.
James Pleasants. [4]
Married Mrs. Anna Pleasants (nee Anna Randolph).
John L. Pleasants. [7]
Martha Randolph Pleasants, [7] born Dec. 2, 1779; died July 10, 1849.
Married Randolph Railey, 1819.
Tarleton Woodson Pleasants. [7]
Ann S. Pleasants. [7]
Married Isaac Webster.
Isaac Webster, Jr. [8]
Sarah Webster, [8] born April 4, 1809; died Feb. 2, 1899.

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Married 1st Dr. Isham Bailey, 1835; no issue.

Married 2nd Col. John H. Slaughter, July 19, 1849.

Martha Randolph Slaughter, [8] born Sept. 29, 1850; died Dec. 16, 1878.

Married Mark Hardin Bailey, Jan. 15, 1868.

Gabriel Webster Slaughter, [8] born Aug. 3, 1852; died Mar. 19, 1874.

Susan Hord Slaughter, [8] born Sept. 13, 1856.

Pauline Pleasants. [7]

Susanna Randolph Pleasants. [7]

Gov. James Pleasants. [7]

Married Susan Rose.

Dr. John Woodson, the first of the name in this country, came to America about 1620 as surgeon to a troop of soldiers under command of Sir John Harvey of the English army. These soldiers were stationed at "Middle Settlement," near Richmond, Va. Dr. John Woodson came from Dorsetshire and he married his wife at Devonshire, England. Tarleton Woodson, the great grandson of Dr. John Woodson, married Ursula Fleming. She was related to the Earles of Wigton in Scotland. They were the ancestors of the Bates, Venables and other prominent Virginia families. Tarleton Woodson's brother, Josiah, married Mary Royall. She was a daughter of Joseph Royall and Elizabeth Kennon. Their son, Col. John Woodson, was sheriff of Goochland county, member House Burgesses, member of the Convention of 1775-76 and member of Committee on Safety. He married Dorothy Randolph, 7th of Col. Isham Randolph and Jane Rogers. Many of their descendants settled in Kentucky and are residents of Woodford county today.

Edward Bates, Attorney General under President Lincoln, was of the Tarleton Woodson-Ursula Fleming line. Inasmuch as all of his relatives were in sympathy with the cause of the South during the Civil War, his action gave great offense to them when he accepted the appointment. The Woodsons, like the Randolphs, have given many distinguished soldiers, lawyers and diplomats to this country. The history being prepared for publication by Mr. H. M. Woodson, of the "Woodson Family," will give an extended account of these people. I will content myself by giving just a few names of the more prominent. Of Virginians are:

Major Frederick Tarleton Woodson.

General Tarleton Woodson.

Col. Charles Woodson.

Judge Creed Taylor.

Hon. Abraham B. Venable.

Hon. Fleming Bates.

Gov. James Pleasants.

John Hampden Pleasants.

Joseph Selden, of Chepultepec fame.

Gov. Frederick Bates, of Missouri.

General Charles Woodson, of Missouri.

Gov. Silas Woodson, of Kentucky and Missouri.

Judge A. M. Woodson, Supreme Court of Missouri.

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and his first wife, Francis Gould, set sail for America about 1733, with a determination to brave the dangers that beset all settlers of the new country. Between the period of his arrival in America, and his death in 1744, he was Major of Virginia militia and surveyed many of the State and county lines of the State. His grandson, Col. William Mayo, who married Catharine Swann, was an officer of the Revolution and a man of considerable wealth and much social and political influence. His home was at Richmond, Va., where three of his daughters were married to three of the Raileys. His uncle, John Mayo, married Mary Tabb. He was a member of Burgesses from 1769 to 1775, member of the State Convention, 1775-6, and his eldest son, Col. John Mayo, was the projector of the celebrated Mayo bridge just below the falls of the James River at Richmond. This bridge was built at his individual expense as the State failed to co-operate with him. He married Abigail de Hart, daughter of one of New Jersey's foremost lawyers and member of the first Continental Congress. The eldest daughter of Col. John Mayo and Abigail de Hart was Marie Mayo, who married General Winfield Scott. She is said to have been a woman of rare beauty and many accomplishments as was her sister, Julia, who married Dr. Robert Henry Cabell, an eminent physician of Virginia. The Powhatan estate in the suburbs of Richmond, one of the most desirable in the State, was in possession of the Mayo's from 1740 until the period of the Civil War. Dr. Robert Mayo, who died in Washington, D. C., during the year 1864, left uncompleted a genealogical history of the Mayo family. Tradition says that Major William Mayo, John Railey and one of the Pleasants family, whose first name I do not recall, were the founders of and planned the laying off of the city of Richmond. The Mayos were intermarried with the Howards, Swanns, Randolphs, Fitzhughs, Scotts, Pleasants, Meads, Woodsons, Flemings and Steeles of Virginia.

ELIZABETH C. RAILEY 3RD

BORN OF JOHN RAILEY AND ELIZABETH RANDOLPH; MARRIED CAPT. JOHN BULLOCK, JR.

THEIR DESCENDANTS.

John Railey-[1]Elizabeth Randolph.

Elizabeth C. Railey, [2] born April 26, 1757.

Married Captain John Bullock, Jr., Sept. 9, 1786.

Jane Railey Bullock, [3] born Aug. 23, 1787; died June 9, 1833.

Married David Anderson, Dec. 5, 1805.

Sarah Elizabeth Anderson, [4] born Oct. 3, 1806; died Dec., 1807

Thomas Lilbourne Anderson, [4] born Dec. 8, 1808; died Mar. 6, 1885.

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Married 1st Russella Easton, April 19, 1832.

Married 2nd Fannie Winchell, June 27, 1843.

Rufus Easton Anderson, [5] born Jan. 22, 1833; died 1910.

Married Cornelia Thompson, Jan. 11, 1854.

Edwin Lilbourne Anderson, [6] born Jan. 30, 1855; died 1910.

Married 1st Nannie Harrison, May 15, 1877.

Married 2nd ————.

Edna Francis Anderson, [7] born Aug. 12, 1878.

Tuthill Anderson, [7] born 1881; died 1884.

Russell Easton Anderson, [6] born Oct. 5, 1856; died May 24, 1857.

Margaret Thompson Anderson, [6] born July 28, 1858.

Married Harry Hamilton Markell, Oct. 29, 1879.

Cornelia Thompson Markell, [7] born Jan. 6, 1881.

Married Wm. Logan Owsley, June 7, 1905.

William Logan Owsley, Jr., [8] born Dec. 20, 1908.

Harvey Hamilton Markell, Jr. [7] born Feb. 1, 1883.

Juliet Mitchell Markell, [7] born Nov. 16, 1887.

Married Thad Richardson Smith, Feb. 23, 1909.

Russell Yeatman Markell, [7] born Nov. 11, 1891.

George William Markell, [7] born Feb. 27, 1895.

Juliet Mitchell Anderson, [6] born Feb. 21, 1861.

Married J. Baxter Rightmire, Nov. 13, 1878.

Rufus Anderson Rightmire, [7] born Nov. 11, 1879.

Married Maude Jameison, April 23, 1901.

Marguerite Thompson Rightmire, [7] born Dec. 18, 1887.

Married Alonzo W. Mackey, Nov. 16, 1910.

Cornelia Francis Anderson, [6] born Oct. 14, 1869; died 1909.

Married Albert Raymond Betts, Sept. 21, 1887.

Albert Raymond Betts, Jr., [7] born Dec. 21, 1888.

Rufus Easton Anderson, Jr., [6] born Nov. 28, 1868; died Oct. 10, 1910.

Fannie Corrall Anderson, [6] born April 13, 1871; died Nov. 22, 1880.

Annie Yeatman Anderson, [6] born April 13, 1871; died Dec. 14, 1894.

William Russell Anderson, [5] born Mar. 15, 1835.

Married Annie McPheeters, May 31, 1860.

James McPheeters Anderson, [6] born June 4, 1861.

Married Minnie York, Oct, 1897.

Lucile Anderson, [7] born Aug. 1898.

Thomas Lilbourne Anderson, Jr., [6] born Aug. 23, 1865.

Married Lula F. Albertson, Dec. 3, 1890.

Cyrus Anderson, [7] born Mar. 14, 1895.

Rev. William Russell Anderson, Jr., [6] born Mar. 15, 1868.

Married Susie Effie Gufton, May 2, 1894.

Caroline McPheeters Anderson, [6] born 1870; died Aug., 1882.

Russella Easton Anderson, [6] born Oct. 20, 1872.

Married Rev. Clarence H. Newton, [7] Oct. 20, 1896.

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[illegible] born [illegible]

[illegible] born [illegible]

[illegible] born [illegible]

[illegible] born [illegible]

[illegible] born Sept. 4, [illegible]

[illegible] Sunday morning, June 24, [illegible]

Mary Ann Anderson, [5] born April 14, 1824.

Married Gen. Fitz Mathews, Dec. 25, 1846.

James Shepherd Anderson, [5] born Feb. 26, 1826; died in the service of the Confederacy, 1865.

Thomas Lilbourne Anderson, Jr., [5] born Aug. 26, 1846; died Feb. 2, 1881.

Married Fannie Sentery, June 15, 1873.

Thomas Lilbourne Anderson, Jr., [6] born Nov. 7, 1874.

Married Gertrude Ballard, April 25, 1905.

Francis Elizabeth Anderson, [7] born April 24, 1909.

Elizabeth Anderson, [6] born Dec. 12, 1876.

Fannie Elizabeth Anderson, [5] born May 25, 1844.

Married Richard Tatlow, April 18, 1866.

R. Harry Tatlow, [6] born Feb. 3, 1867.

Married Letta Crow, Mar. 22, 1899.

Richard H. Tatlow, Jr., [7] born May 27, 1906.

Lawrence Tatlow, [7] born Dec. 9, 1908.

[illegible] born [illegible]

[illegible] born [illegible]

[illegible] born [illegible]

[illegible] born [illegible]

[illegible] born [illegible]

[illegible] born [illegible]

Albert Lee Tatlow, [6] born July 12, 1880.

Jane Randolph Anderson, [5] born [illegible]

Married William H. Claget, Nov. [illegible]

L. Anderson Claget, [6] born Aug. [illegible]

Married Catharine Watkins, May [illegible]

Dudley Malcolm Claget, [6] born Dec. 31, 1875.

Married Nora Robertson, Dec. 29, 1904.

Dudley Malcolm Claget, [7] born July 20, 1906.

John Robertson Claget, [7] born July 18, 1908.

Eleanor Claget, [7] born 1910.

Edith Claget, [6] born Sept. 16, 1882.

Married Wainwright Evans, July 9, 1908.

John Wainwright Evans, [7] born May 14, 1909.

Russella Easton Anderson, [6] born Nov. 3, 1852.

Mary Catharine Anderson, [6] born June 21, 1859.

Married Moses D. Thompson, June 19, 1886.

Alberta Anderson, [6] born July 29, 1862.

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Married J. Howard Kelly, Jan., 1888.

Geraldine Kelly, [7] born Mar. 4, 1891.

J. Howard Kelly, Jr., [6] born Sept. 3, 1897.

Joseph Easton Anderson, [5] born Mar. 11, 1861.

Dr. Albert Gallatin Anderson, [4] born April 23, 1811; died 1850.

Married Elizabeth Muldrow.

Walter Anderson, [5] born July 2, 1845.

Married Mrs. Martine S. Green.

Lilbourne Morris Anderson, [5] born Mar. 12, 1879.

Married Willie Strode, Nov. 12, 1904.

Martine Anderson, [7] born 1905.

Albert G. Anderson, [5] born Aug. 17, 1847.

Married Sarah Elizabeth Brown, Feb. 18, 1867.

Lillian Belle Anderson, [6] born Mar. 14, 1869.

Married Walter B. Moore, Jan. 2, 1886.

Georgia Lee Moore, [7] born Sept. 30, 1887.

Clifton Albert Moore. [7]

Roscoe Edward Moore. [7]

Anderson W. Moore. [7]

Fannie Belle Moore. [7]

Sarah Elizabeth Moore. [7]

Lutie Garnett Anderson, [6] born May 12, 1874.

Married Preston V. Matthews, Sept. 30, 1893.

Sarah Lee Matthews, [7] born July 19, 1895.

Elizabeth Maria Anderson, [6] born Mar. 19, 1877.

Married Alfred Bowles, Feb. 28, 1905.

Katharine Bowles, [7] born April 23, 1908.

Mary G. Anderson, [6] born Dec. 25, 1880.

Married James G. Sharp, Sept. 30, 1903.

Walter A. Anderson, [6] born May 8, 1882; died April 19, 1908.

Fannie Anderson, [6] born Dec. 26, 1886.

Married James S. Eaton, Nov. 24, 1909.

Martha Anderson Eaton, [7] born Sept. 20, 1910.

Lillian Anderson, [5] born Dec. 2, 1842.

Married John J. Dimmitt, June 12, 1864.

Rosa Dimmitt, [6] born Feb. 15, 1870.

Married John D. Hughes, June 1, 1893.

John Dimmitt, [6] born July 19, 1876.

Married Pearl Devere. Dec. 20, 1897.

David Thompson Anderson, [4] born Dec. 10, 1813.

Elizabeth Randolph Bullock, [3] born May 20, 1789; died Mar. 27, 1821.

Married Joseph Crockett, Jr., Mar. 25, 1813; no issue.

Maria Patterson Bullock, [3] born Mar. 12, 1791.

Married George Woodson Railey, Dec. 8, 1818.

Elizabeth Woodson Railey, [4] born 1819; died 1835.

Georgie Ellen Railey, [4] born 1821; died young.

Elizabeth C. Railey was born in Chesterfield county, Va., on the "Stonehenge" farm during the year 1757. She was the 3rd born,

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of John Railey and Elizabeth Randolph. She married Captain John Bullock, Jr., an officer throughout the Revolutionary War, Sept. 9, 1786. Three daughters were born to them while they were residents of Virginia. They came to Kentucky and settled at or near Bowling Green in 1800, or perhaps a few years later. I am sorry not to be able to trace the line of Captain John Bullock, Jr., through the various families of that name in Virginia. Their eldest daughter, Jane Railey Bullock, was married to David Anderson, Dec. 5, 1805, whose death occurred about 1827. Within a short period after his death his widow, with her three children and Elizabeth Bullock, her mother, accompanied by George Woodson Railey and his wife removed to Palmyra, Mo. David Anderson and his two brothers, Thomas and Samuel, were Scotch-Irish. They came with their parents from county Down, Banbridge, Ireland, about 1773, and settled in Albemarle county, Va. They were, as nearly all Scotch-Irish are, Presbyterians. Thos. L. Anderson, born 1808, in Warren county, Ky., eldest son of David Anderson and Jane Railey Bullock, entered the practice of law soon after their arrival at Palmyra, Mo. He was married to Russella Easton, daughter of Missouri's first Attorney General in 1832. During the years 1839 and 1840, he was a member of the State Legislature. In 1845 he was a member of the Constitutional Convention that revised the Constitution of that State. Was a presidential elector for Harrison, Taylor, Scott and Clay. After the disintegration of the Whig party he espoused the cause of the American party and was elected to Congress in 1856. When Congress assembled in 1857 it was found that the American party had only twelve Representatives in Congress, including John J. Crittenden and Humphrey Marshall, of Kentucky, and Thomas L. Anderson, of Missouri. After a conference they decided that it was useless to maintain an organization, so disbanded. A few allied themselves with the Republican party while the remainder, including Thos. L. Anderson, decided to affiliate with the Democrats. Thos. L. Anderson was returned to the National Congress. At the expiration of his four years' service the Civil War had been launched and Thos. L. Anderson decided to retire from political life. He was regarded as one of Missouri's ablest lawyers. An Elder in the Presbyterian Church and an unyielding advocate of temperance. He died in 1885 at Palmyra, Mo., ripe in years and full of honors worthily bestowed. His eldest son, Rufus Easton Anderson, born Jan., 1833, was also a lawyer of ability and Prosecuting Attorney of Marion county, Mo., for many years. He was prominent in Masonic circles, being Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of his State for years. William Russell Anderson, the second son of Thos. L. Anderson, born 1835, is also a prominent lawyer of Palmyra. He graduated at the University of

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Virginia and served in the Missouri Legislature from 1873 to 1877. Samuel Shepherd Anderson, third son, born 1838, was a lawyer and practiced at Memphis, Tenn., until he cast his lot with the Confederacy in 1861, in which service he gave up his life in 1865. Thos. L. Anderson, Jr., fourth son, born 1846, was a lawyer and practiced at Louisiana, Mo. Quite a number of the grandsons of Thos. L. Anderson, Sr., were also lawyers and one granddaughter, Mary Alby Anderson, who was admitted to the bar at Palmyra, Mo., in 1898, when only twenty years of age. She was City Attorney of Palmyra during 1899, 1900 and 1901. She married Otho F. Matthews, a lawyer of Macon, Mo., Dec., 1902, when she retired from the law and has written several books that have given her an enviable place in the literary world, one of her productions being "Love vs. Law." The grandsons, who are practicing law, are Thos. L. Anderson, born at Louisiana, Mo., 1874. He is practicing law at St. Louis, and is at present City Attorney of that city. Walter Anderson, son of Dr. Albert Gallatin Anderson, practiced law at Hannibal, Mo., where his son, Lilbourne Morris Anderson, is now practicing and is City Attorney. Thos. L. Anderson, born 1865, son of Wm. Russell Anderson, is practicing law at Hannibal, Mo.

Albert Gallatin Anderson, born 1811, was an eminent physician in his day, and practiced medicine at Philadelphia, Mo. His health becoming impaired from exposure he sought a milder climate and in 1849, in company with his father-in-law, Col. Wm. Muldrough, formerly of Kentucky he went to California where he died shortly thereafter. Dr. Richard Stanley Battersby practices medicine at Shelbina, Mo. Wm. H. Clagget is a Presbyterian minister and lives in Pennsylvania. His two sons, Anderson and Dudley Clagget, are Presbyterian ministers, the former living in Arkansas and the latter at St. Joseph, Mo. William Russell Anderson, Jr., born Mar., 1868, is a Presbyterian minister and at present pastor of the church at Shelbyville, Ky. Clarence Hitchcock Newton is a Presbyterian minister and doing work at the station at Kiunchow Hainan, China. The most of the descendants of Capt. John Bullock and Elizabeth Railey live in Missouri. Their second daughter, Elizabeth Randolph Bullock, married Joseph Crockett, Jr., of Kentucky, but left no issue. The third daughter, Maria Patterson Bullock, married her cousin, George Woodson Railey. They had two daughters neither of whom reached womanhood. George Woodson Railey was many years Post Master at Monticello, Mo., where he and his family are buried.

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ISHAM RANDOLPH RAILEY 4TH

BORN OF JOHN RAILEY AND ELIZABETH RANDOLPH; MARRIED SUSANNA WOODSON.

THEIR DESCENDANTS.

John Railey [1]-Elizabeth Randolph.

Isham Randolph Railey, [2] born July 15, 1758; died Mar. 14, 1814.

Married Susanna Woodson, Sept. 17, 1784.

John Railey, [3] born July 18, 1785; died Aug. 7, 1844.

Married Elizabeth Railey, June 4, 1807.

John Woodson Railey, [4] born Oct. 4, 1812; died Sept. 30, 1874.

Married Nancy Farris Nunn, Oct. 4, 1832.

Caroline Railey, [5] born Mar. 6, 1835.

Married William Cary, May 18, 1854.

Evaline Cary, [6] born Mar. 13, 1855.

Julia Ann Cary, [6] born Sept. 27, 1856.

Married 1st Allen K. Walker, July 26, 1874.

Married 2nd James S. Copeland, Mar., 1885.

Edna M. Walker, [7] born Dec. 10, 1875.

Married John Chappell, Sept. 20, 1893.

Elmer Louis Chappell, [8] born April 20, 1895.

Dean Jennings Chappell, [8] born Jan. 3, 1897.

Walker Chappell, [8] born Sept. 22, 1899.

James Chappell, [8] born Jan. 2, 1901.

Minnie N. Walker, [7] born Oct. 4, 1877.

Allen J. Walker, [7] born July 24, 1880.

Married Mary Cunningham, April 19, 1906.

Julia E. Walker, [8] born Feb. 3, 1907.

Frank Kendrick Walker, [8] born July 17, 1908.

Hallie N. Walker, [8] born Aug. 15, 1910.

Bessie N. Copeland, [7] born Feb. 6, 1886.

Susie S. Copeland, [7] born Aug. 29, 1888.

Robert W. Copeland, [7] born Sept. 26, 1890.

Ella W. Copeland, [7] born Aug. 2, 1892.

Jesse J. Copeland, [7] born Dec. 30, 1893.

John Herbert Copeland, [7] born Dec. 30, 1893.

Joseph F. Copeland, [7] born April 23, 1895.

Mary E. Cary, [6] born Nov. 12, 1858.

Married E. E. McAfee, July 27, 1884.

Charles Elmore McAfee, [7] born Jan. 9, 1886.

Married Bertha Railey, April 28, 1910.

William Leroy McAfee, [7] born Feb. 13, 1889.

Viola A. McAfee, [7] born Feb. 17, 1891.

Lady Rachael McAfee, [7] born Feb. 3, 1893.

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William Woodson Cary, [6] born Nov. 16, 1862.

Susan Ann Railey, [5] born June 9, 1837.

Isham Tarleton Railey, [5] born Dec. 18, 1840.

Married Loretta M. Bailey, Dec. 2, 1869.

Annie Farris Railey, [6] born Sept. 18, 1870.

Married W. L. Herndon, Nov. 24, 1891.

Clara Herndon, [7] born Oct., 1892.

Mary Elizabeth Railey, [6] born Sept. 29, 1872.

Married F. R. Martin, Sept., 1889.

Laura Martin, [7] born July 2, 1890.

Annie Woodson Martin, [7] born Mar. 1, 1894.

Ernest Martin, [7] born Nov. 4, 1898.

N. P. Railey, [6] born Nov. 23, 1875.

John A. Railey, [6] born Mar. 30, 1879.

Married Nannie Griffith, Feb., 1905.

John A. Railey, Jr., [7] born Jan. 7, 1906.

Robert Woodson Railey, [7] born Sept., 1907.

Aubrey Lee Railey, [7] born Sept., 1909.

Louis Railey, [6] born Oct. 17, 1881.

Married Martha Ecton, June 22, 1909.

W. T. Railey, [6] born May 4, 1884.

Joseph W. Railey, [6] born April 3, 1887.

Edward T. Railey, [6] born Jan. 16, 1890.

Robert L. Railey, [6] born Mar. 2, 1894.

Isabella Railey, [5] born Jan. 4, 1845.

John Randolph Railey, [5] born Mar. 4, 1850.

Married Margaret French, Feb. 23, 1881.

Haydon W. Railey, [6] born Dec. 13, 1881.

Married Lee W. Symms, Oct., 1906.

Bertha Railey, [6] born Feb. 25, 1883.

Married Charles McAfee, April 29, 1910.

Estelle Railey, [6] born July 25, 1886.

Mattie Railey, [6] born July 10, 1889.

Married Rector Herndon, Mar., 1910.

Boone Railey, [5] born Aug. 20, 1852; died Aug. 8, 1871.

Caroline Railey, [4] born Aug., 1815; died 1850.

Married 1st Dr. Joseph Wilson, 1833.

Married 2nd Rev. W. E. Milam, 1837.

Elizabeth McCormick Wilson, [5] born 1834; died 1845.

Tarleton Railey, [3] born Feb., 1787; died June, 1810.

Elizabeth Randolph Railey, [3] born 1792; died 1866.

Married J. B. McCormick, 1812; no issue.

Randolph Railey, [3] born Dec. 19, 1794; died May, 1873.

Married 1st Caroline Crittenden, 1822.

Married 2nd Mary Hunter, 1837.

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John Crittenden Railey, [4] born 1823; died on Gulf of Mexico returning from Mexican War.

Margaret Ann Railey, [4] born 1825; died 1839.

Caroline Crittenden Railey, [4] born 1827; died 1839.

Randolph Railey, Jr., [4] born Oct. 11, 1838; died May, 1882.

Married Sallie Thornton, Feb. 13, 1867.

Drake Carter Railey, [5] born 1868; died 1898.

Emma Railey, [4] born Aug. 14, 1841.

Married Rev. Alexander Henry Mar. 26, 1859.

Mary Henry, [5] born Sept. 26, 1862.

Married M. W. Brun, April 25, 1896.

Mary Woodson Brun, [6] born Oct. 13, 1900.

Randolph Henry, [5] born Feb. 3, 1864; died Mar. 8, 1889.

Rev. Alexander Henry, [5] born April 8, 1865.

Married Wilhelmina Berryman, Oct. 8, 1890.

Catharine Clifton Henry, [6] born Oct. 7, 1891.

Married Alfred Mosby, Oct. 8, 1909.

Frank Berryman Henry, [6] born Nov. 24, 1892.

Emma Yeaman Henry, [6] born Nov. 27, 1893.

Alexander Henry, Jr., [6] born Jan. 8, 1901.

James Henry, [5] born Sept. 2, 1866.

Married Nellie D. Ware, June 30, 1901.

Alexander Henry, [6] born July 25, 1905.

Emma Railey Henry, [6] born Aug. 24, 1907.

Margaret Henry, [5] born Nov. 21, 1867.

Married Dr. John Leonard Harris, Feb. 5, 1890.

Alexander Henry Harris, [6] born July 8, 1891.

Emma Railey Harris, [6] born Sept. 21, 1894.

Margaret Leonard Harris, [6] born Dec. 19, 1896.

William Henry, [5] born July, 1869.

Isham Railey, [4] born April 2, 1846; died 1907.

Married Ezza Sanders, May 26, 1869.

Margaret Sanders Railey, [5] born June 2, 1870.

Married Buford Twyman, Aug. 1, 1888.

Ezza Railey Twyman, [6] born April 24, 1889.

Morton Sanders Railey, [5] born Aug. 14, 1871.

Married Ida B. O'Bannon, July 25, 1900.

Isham Railey, [6] born May 7, 1905.

Ida Dixon Railey, [6] born April 17, 1907.

Orville Browning Railey, [6] born Sept. 9, 1909.

Mary Stuart Railey, [5] born June 9, 1873.

Married Ben W. Williams, Nov. 12, 1894.

John Stuart Williams, [6] born July 8, 1895.

Marjorie Williams, [6] born June 13, 1902.

Railey Woodson Williams, [6] born Nov. 29, 1905.

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Louise Sharon Railey, [5] born June 21, 1874.

Married John M. McConnell, Nov. 21, 1900.

Sue Tevis Railey, [5] born Aug. 7, 1875.

Edith Hunter Railey, [5] born Dec. 25, 1879.

Lawrence Amsden Railey, [5] born Mar. 1, 1884.

Married Josephine Marshall, June 2, 1909.

Catharine C. Railey, [4] born Jan. 23, 1848.

Married George M. Fishback, June 1, 1869.

Emma Woodson Fishback, [5] born Mar. 3, 1870.

Married Rev. M. V. P. Yeaman, June 19, 1899.

George F. Yeaman, [6] born July 5, 1902.

Jane Lyle Fishback, [5] born April 12, 1872.

Married LeGrand Atwood, Jan. 1, 1903.

George F. Atwood, [6] born Oct. 5, 1903.

Thomas C. Atwood, [6] born Aug. 14, 1905.

Ezza Railey Fishback, [5] born Dec. 11, 1875.

George Taylor Fishback, [5] born June 6, 1877.

Married Elizabeth Bowman, June 12, 1905.

George Taylor Fishback, Jr., [6] born Mar. 18, 1906.

Catharine C. Fishback, [6] born April 12, 1907.

Catharine Mary Fishback, [5] born Mar. 1, 1880.

Married J. T. Stone, Jan. 18, 1905.

Randolph F. Stone, [6] born Jan. 22, 1906.

Randolph Railey Fishback, [5] born Oct. 4, 1887.

Married Cyrene Hunter, Oct. 25, 1909.

William Hunter Fishback, [6] born June 27, 1910.

William Hunter Railey, [4] born April 2, 1850: died Feb. 7, 1891.

Married Martha McConnell, Feb., 1872.

Randolph Woodson Railey, [5] born Dec. 3, 1872.

Robert McConnell Railey, [5] born Feb. 5, 1874.

William Hunter Railey, Jr., [5] born June 1, 1875.

Married Mary Lane, April 2, 1901.

James Railey, [5] born May 22, 1879.

Married Gladys Blair, Sept. 10, 1909.

Mary Railey, [5] born Feb. 13, 1882.

Married R. F. Given, Aug. 30, 1906.

Emma Railey, [5] born May 11, 1884.

Martha Railey, [5] born Sept. 10, 1885.

Caroline Railey, [3] born Feb. 12, 1796; died Mar. 3, 1859.

Married Joseph Frazier, July 29, 1825.

Sarah E. Frazier, [4] born Oct. 5, 1830; died Oct. 25, 1854.

Married P. I. Railey, Jr., Oct. 22, 1851.

Josephine Railey, [5] born Sept. 22, 1852.

Married Robert Ward Macey, Nov. 21, 1872.

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Pattie Railey Macey, [6] born Mar. 24, 1876.

Sadie Macey, [6] born June 9, 1877.

Robert Ward Macey, Jr., [6] born Oct. 8, 1879.

Railey Woodson Macey, [6] born Aug. 30, 1881.

Jordan Railey, [5] born Aug. 14, 1797; died Dec. 7, 1816.

Josiah Woodson Railey, [5] born Nov. 18, 1798; died April 5, 1818.

Martha Woodson Railey, [5] born Aug. 15, 1802; died July 17, 1886.

Nancy Railey, [5] born 1803; died Oct. 29, 1821.

Married David Thornton, 1820.

Dr. Isham Railey, [5] born 1805; died Sept. 4, 1845.

Married Sarah Webster, 1835; no issue.

Isham Randolph Railey, the 4th of John Railey and Elizabeth Randolph was born in Virginia on the "Stonehenge" farm near Richmond in 1758. He came to Kentucky with his brother, Thomas Railey about 1780, and settled in Woodford county near Versailles. His estate was known as "Vine Grove" and remained in possession of the Railey descendants until ten years ago it became the property of Samuel Woolridge, Jr. Feeling the need of a companion and housekeeper he returned to Virginia during the year 1784, and married Susanna Woodson the 6th of Col. John Woodson and Dorothy Randolph. They returned to Kentucky accompanied by William Railey, after a perilous journey through the wilderness inhabited principally by savages, and threatened constantly by vicious wild beasts that roamed the forests. Finally reaching their newly made home in the boundless bluegrass country they entered upon the duties that lay before them with brave hearts and lofty purposes and right well did they succeed. They raised a family of children, each of whom proved a blessing to the home. Their first born, John Railey, married his cousin, Elizabeth Railey, of Virginia, and settled in Cumberland county, Ky., about 1807, where they lived and died. John Woodson Railey, their son, moved from Cumberland county, Ky., to Marshall, Mo., where his descendants live today and they are very numerous.

Randolph Railey, the 4th of Isham R. Railey and Susanna Woodson, married first, Caroline Crittenden, of Frankfort, Ky. They had several children, only one of whom lived to years of maturity, and he enlisted with the Kentucky volunteers to the Mexican War and died upon the Gulf on his return trip. His name was John Crittenden Railey and the older Raileys, who remember him well, speak of him as the handsomest man in all Kentucky. Randolph Railey's second marriage was to Mary Hunter, of Versailles, Ky. There were five children by this marriage. Randolph Railey, who married Sallie Thornton; Isham Railey, who married Ezza Sanders; Emma Railey, who married Rev. Alexander Henry, a Presbyterian minister; Catharine Railey, who married George M. Fishback, and Wm. H. Railey, who married Martha McConnell. The

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most of their descendants live in Kentucky. Mrs. Robt. Ward Macey, of Versailles, Ky., who is of this line, is a great granddaughter of Thos. Railey, Isham Randolph Railey and William Railey, brothers; and of Martha Woodson, Susanna Woodson and Judith Woodson, sisters.

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MORTON GENEALOGY

HISTORICAL AND GENEALOGICAL DEPARTMENT

The Mortons, Venables, Michaux of Saurin, Mismes, France. Rochette of Holland, Carey, Woodson, Logan, Clark, Mathews.

From Family Records and Court and Church Registers.

By Miss Morton,, of Birmingham, Ala.

The Mortons of Kentucky, who came from Virginia to this State, are said to be, so far as traced by Virginia genealogists, descended from Robert de Mortaine, a nobleman of England.

Thos. Morton, a son of Robert de Mortaine, had three sons who are known to have come to America in 1619, about the time the Venables and Woodsons came to Fleur de Hundred, Va. The families married and intermarried among themselves, as seen from the following carefully prepared genealogy:

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MORTON GENEALOGY

CHAPTER I.

Thos. Morton, descended from Robert de Mortaine, of England. Married Elizabeth Woodson. She married second Editor Goode.

Thos. Morton's sons: John, Richard and Joseph. John Morton, of Morton Hall, Prince Edward county, Va., married Mary Anderson, of Farmville, Va.

Richard Morton, merchant, of Prince Edward Court House, Va., married Judith Quin, daughter of Susan Michaux and granddaughter of Abram Michaux.

Joseph Morton, born 1709; died June 28, 1782. Married Agnes Woodson, born Feb. 27, 1711; died Mar. 10, 1802. He was surveyor, settled at Little Roanoke Bridge, Va. Justice of the Peace Charlotte county, 1769. Trustee, visitor, manager, and one of the founders of Hampden-Sidney College, Va. Member of Committee of Safety of Charlotte county; ruling elder and one of the founders of Briery Presbyterian church.

Children of Richard Morton: Quin Morton, born 1749; died June 1, 1805. He served two years in the Revolutionary War. Married Mary Anderson, born Dec. 27, 1757; died July 7, 1818. She was the daughter of Chas Anderson and Elizabeth Chambers. Chas. Anderson gave the land upon which Cumberland church was built in Cumberland county, and was elder in same.

Children of John Morton, of Morton Hall: (1) Capt. Hezekiah Morton, married Miss Mosby. Her ancestor, Judge Hughes, of Norfolk, Va. (2) John A. Morton, married Cora Lee Henry, daughter of Gov. H. Hayti. (3) Nathaniel, married Miss Copeland, of Baltimore, Md. (4) Maj. James Morton, married Miss Lacy. (5) Benj., married Miss Morton, of Halifax. (6) Joseph Morton, ancestor of Gov. Oliver P. Morton, of Indiana. (7) Richard Morton. (8) Oba Morton, married Thos. L. ————, of Farmville, Va. (9) Betsy Morton, married Jacob Woodson, ancestor of Gov. Silas Woodson, of Missouri.

Children of Joseph Morton: Josiah Morton, born Nov. 14, 1737; died Nov. 27, 1785; married Elizabeth Venable, daughter of Abram and Martha Venable. (2) Judith Morton, born Dec. 27, 1737; married Jas. Venable, son of Abram and Martha Venable. (3) Col. Wm. Morton, born Nov. 27, 1743; died Nov. 29, 1820. He married, 1764, Susan Watkins, daughter of Thos. Watkins. (4) Jane Morton, born Feb. 14, 1745. (5) Agnes Morton, born Feb. 26, 1747; married Col. Joel Watkins, son of Thos. Watkins. (6) Little John Morton, born Nov. 15, 1749; married Miss Watkins. (7) Jacob Morton, born

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Jan. 29, 1751; died Mar. 22, 1829; married, 1774, Jane Bookie. (8) Eliza Morton, born Mar. 14, 1754; died 1828. Married John Daniel.

Dr. William Joseph Morton, of Racine, Wis., born Aug., 1817; died 1896. Married first Miss Eleanor Walters, second Mrs. Ellen Gatewood, Versailles, Ky. Agnes Mary Morton, born Feb., 1819; died 1874. Married Wm. C. Hanna, Shelby county, Ky. Col. Quin Morton, born Nov., 1823; died Mar., 1878 at Shelbyville, Ky. Married Eliza Logan, daughter of Alexander Logan. A. L. Morton, married Mary Baker, of New York. Wm. Quin Morton, married Katie Carey. Elizabeth A. Morton, married John Thompson. Carey Seldon Morton, married Quin A. Logan. Eliza Anderson Morton. Chas. Morton, married Agnes Sale. Selina A. Morton, married Rev. Isaac Canfield. Rev. Henry J. Morton, married Arilla Proctor. Rev. Francis R. Morton, married Anna Morton. John S. Morton, married Lucia Crawford. Joseph Venable Morton, married Sarah Taliaferro, of Winchester, Ky. Andrew Michaux Morton, born 1839; died 1884.

Thos. A. Morton, born May 24, 1777; married Martha Lockett, daughter of Thos. and Mary Clay Lockett. Chas. A. Morton, born Dec. 24, 1779; married Mary Lockett. Elizabeth Morton, born July 18, 1882; married Wm. Lewis Morton, son of Josiah and Elizabeth Morton. John Morton, born Aug. 24, 1784; married Elizabeth A. Le Grande, daughter of Rev. Washington and Margaret Holmes. Richard Morton, born Mar. 6, 1787; married Martha Spencer, daughter of Thos. S. and Lucy Watkins. Fanny Morton, born July 19, 1789; married Dr. Archibald Alexander. Mary Morton, born Feb. 11, 1792; married Henry Madison. Wm. Quin Morton, born May 4, 1794; married, 1816, Elizabeth McRoberts Venable. Anderson C. Morton, born June 27, 1797; married Sarah Watkins.

Children of Wm. Quin Morton, son of Quin Morton and Mary Anderson, who married Elizabeth McRoberts Venable: (1) Alexander Logan Morton, born Louisville, Ky.; graduated West Point and in law; married Mary E. Barber, of London, Eng.

John Thompson Morton; Elizabeth A. Morton.

Wm. Quin Morton, married Katie Carey, daughter Christopher Carey and Harriet Mason, daughter of Dr. Jno. Mason, of Massachusetts, granddaughter of Rev. Peter Minor Carey, Chesterfield county, Va., and Rhoda Cox, great granddaughter of Thos. Carey and Sarah Kemp. Their children:

(1) Carey Morton, (2) Quin Morton, (3) Seldon Carey Morton, (4) Alexander Logan Morton, (5) Wm. Quin Morton.

Mary Logan Morton married Jesse Buckner Kinchloe of Spencer county, Ky. Chas. T. Morton married Sarah Stewart, of Indiana. Verhirda Morton. Jennie Morton married John C. Cunningham, of Philadelphia, Pa.

Children of Josiah Morton, who married Eliza Venable:

(1) Joseph Morton, married

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Mary Morton. (2) William Lewis Morton, married Eliza Morton, daughter of Quin Morton, married Mary Morton. (3) Martha Morton, married Mr. Moon. (4) Agnes Morton, married Arthur McRoberts.

Wm. Booker Morton, of Virginia, great grandson of Joseph Morton and his wife, Agnes Woodson. Joseph Morton was a gentleman justice of Prince Edward county when the county was organized, Jan. 8, 1754, and for many years thereafter. There is some history of the Mortons in print, entitled "The Ancestry of Levi P. Morton, the Governor of New York."

Richard Morton, great grandson of Joseph Morton and Agnes Morton, his wife, of Virginia, married Mabel Luce and lived in Nelson county, Ky., until after his fourth son, David Morton, was born, Jan. 9, 1789. Their children: (1) Isaac Morton, born Dec. 8, 1785; moved to Ohio county, Ky. (2) Samuel Morton, born 1787; moved to Palmyra, Mo. (3) William Morton, unmarried, merchant, died Hardinsburg, Ky. (4) David Morton, born Jan. 9, 1789; died Jan. 23, 1858. Moved to Breckinridge county, Ky., and married Margaret Daniel, April 25, 1825, she was born Feb. 9, 1805; died Mar. 1, 1846. Later moved to Owensboro, Ky., and was merchant until death. Their children: (1) Wm. Morton, born July 22, 1826; died Nov. 8, 1852. (2) Mary, born Dec. 14, 1828; died Dec. 12, 1851. (3) James D., born Mar. 27, 1831; died Mar. 1, 1863. Married Margaret Peyton, by whom he had one son, Frank. (4) Sally, born May 10, 1833; married Dr. Jno. W. Compton, Nov. 29, 1853. Their children: (1) Margaret O., born Nov. 9, 1857; married Ira D. McCoy. Have one son, Ira D., Jr. (2) Dr. Morton J., born Mar. 18, 1859; married Laura Mobley. Have two children, Morton and Lucile. (3) Dr. Frederick S., born Sept. 8, 1864; married Lou Fink. Have one son, J. Norvin. (4) John W., Jr., born Sept. 8, 1869; married Margaret Smith. Have one son, Wayne S. They all live in Evansville, Ind. (5) Margaret, born Dec. 26, 1835; married Wm. T. Owen. (6) Emiline, born Sept. 7, 1838; died Nov. 14, 1884; married Wm. G. Priest. Have two children, Nettie and Emma. They live in Mauston, Wis. (7) Samuel, born Oct. 17, 1840; married Lydia Barron. One daughter, Hallie. (8) David, born Dec. 20, 1842; married Mely Barron; have two children, David and Bell.

Richard Morton's fifth child, Mary, born 1799; married Judge John Calhoun; moved to Calhoun, Ky. Their children:

1. Isaac, married Margaret Stout.
2. Corilla, married Walker Hawes; moved to Texas.
3. William.
4. Mary, married John Johnson.
5. Attilla, married Huston.
6. Irene, married Lloyd Gates.
7. Margaret, married first William Griffith; second Frank Shrader.

Isaac Morton married Mary Shanks; their children:

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1. Corrina, married Dr. W. Duff Green of Danville, Ky. Moved to Mt. Vernon, Ill. Their children: (1) Morton, (2) Williams, (3) Earl, (4) Inez, (5) Cora, (6) Laura, (7) Minnie, (8) Maddie.

2. Dr. James, never married.

3. Alonza, deceased; married Sallie ———.

4. Florence, married Cicero Maxwell.

5. John C., deceased: married S. Jennie Chinn, of "Bellsgrove," Franklin county, Ky., daughter of Judge Franklin Chinn; is now Regent of the Kentucky State Historical Society (editor of "The Register," also Secretary Treasurer).

6. William. Killed in Hartford, Ky., during the Civil War.

7. Preston. Killed in the Federal army at Fort Donaldson.

8. Laura, married Byron Chapman.

9. Isaac. Killed in the last skirmish of the Confederates, 1865, near Henderson, Ky. He wore the gray; unmarried.

10. Samuel Morton, married ———. One daughter, married ——— Devereux, and lived in Sedalia, Mo.

David Morton's maternal grandmother was Lizzie Halleck, married David Luce, for whom David Morton was named. Her brother settled on Long Island Sound, and her grandmother was the first white child born on the sound. She was related to Fitz-Green Halleck, the poet, and Gen. Halleck of the army.

Morton Genealogy.

478—Morton—William Morton was an Englishman and lived in Lexington, Ky. His wife was Sarah Smith, of Baltimore.

537—Morton—If this inquirer will write Col. J. P. Fitzgerald, Farmville, Va., he can and will be fully answered. This Joseph Morton was of the Prince Edward county family. Old Briery church (Presbyterian) was in the southern part of Prince Edward county, near the Charlotte county line. Spencers, Bookers, Mortons, Flournoys, were early members of it. In fact, the Prince Edward county Flournoys early reverted to the more stalwart Calvinism of the Huguenot Laurent, while the family further east continued Episcopalian for years longer. In publishing the Flournoy family history in the Virginia Magazine of History, I treat of "old Briery church" on pages 201 and 202, October Number, 1894, and mention the Mortons. There is no detail of them there published, as I was searching the records for Flournoys, and only mention Maj. Jacob Morton, No. 67 on the list, as incident to his grandson, Thomas Flournoy, No. 410. Jacob Morton Flournoy, son of this Thomas, lives in Brunswick county, Va. There was no Charlotte county, Va., in 1735, however. Charlotte formed 1765 from Lunenberg, and Lunenberg county formed 1741 from Brunswick county.

And again: The Presbyterian church of Virginia published in 1886 as "An Aid to Ruling Elders" a memoir of William B.

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rton, of Charlotte county, which es a good idea of Morton his- y. The late editor of the Cen- l Presbyterian, published at hmond, was of this descent. is Joseph Morton was Scotch- sh on his father's side. This lit- "Memoir" can doubtless be d from the Presbyterian church icials in Virginia. Col. Fitz- rald could procure a copy and m tell about the Briery Record ook and the Mortons in it, and erhaps John Flournoy Henry, of ouisville Trust Company, Louis- ille, Ky., has a copy, as his an- estor was the first minister. It vas printed in 1828. I hope this Morton inquiry will succeed, as I have tried hard to interest the Morton branch of the Flour- noys, but without success. The "Memoir" cited is of William Booker Morton, and he was a great grandson of Joseph Morton and Agnes Woodson, his wife. I think Col. Fitzgerald has a full tabulation of the Prince Edward Flour- noys, from Col. Thomas F., High Sheriff, Militia Colonel and Bur- gess of the Revolution, the young- est son of the immigrant, Jean Jacques Flournoy, having been born November 20, 1738; died 1801.

And again: This Joseph Mor- ton was a gentleman, justice of Prince Edward county, when the county was organized Jan. 8, 1754, and for years afterward. See or- der book at Farmville, and pages 195 to 200, "Flournoy Family," in October Number Virginia Maga- zine, 1894. Mortons, Flournoys, Bookers, Spencers, of Prince Ed- ward and Charlotte, much inter- married; also Womacks and Ven- ables. There is in print "The An- cestry of Levi P. Morton," the Governor of New York, that might help the inquirer.

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DEPARTMENT

OF

CLIPPINGS AND PARAGRAPHS

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MRS. JENNIE C. MORTON,
Regent of
Kentucky State Historical Society.

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MRS. JENNIE C. MORTON HONORED WITH TITLE

Chosen Regent of Kentucky State Historical Society by the Members.

(From Frankfort News-Journal.)

For several years resident members of the Kentucky State Historical Society, as well as members living in distant states, have desired that the real head of the society, its re-organizer, and the promoter of its success, and position of value in the historical world of literature and achievement today, should have a descriptive title. It was not enough that Mrs. Jennie C. Morton bore the title of "Lady Laureate of Kentucky," Editor of the Historical Register, that she founded and has made famous and important as the magazine of this society—and that she is the Secretary-Treasurer of the society.

All these positions she has filled with unexampled ability and fidelity—hence these interested members have felt she had won and must bear in future, an honoring title, commensurate with the dignity of her position in the State—and the responsibility of her office, a title which embodied in its scope all of the educational and literary features of a regency. It should be Regent.

The suggestion for such title came from the late Hon. Z. F. Smith, a member of the society, in a letter to the chairman of the Executive Committee of the State Historical Society—urging that this richly deserved honor—the title of Regent be conferred upon the Editor of the Register and Secretary-Treasurer of the State Historical Society at once. On the evening of June 29th the Executive Committee and members, held a meeting, and after many complimentary remarks and tributes to the beloved lady, Mrs. Morton, unanimously elected her Regent of the State Historical Society. The title is purely an honor, without price, and will be worn as an emblem in testimony of the appreciation of the society, for their Regent, and its desire to honor her work by a suitable title.

A FRIEND AND MEMBER OF THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

When Mrs. Morton was notified of her election to the title of Regent and the honor intended by the creation of it, to confer upon her in recognition of her right to such historic distinction, she wrote the following card of thanks to the Executive Committee of the Historical Society.

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MRS. MORTON'S RESPONSE.

To the Honorable Executive Committee and Members of the State Historical Society:

"I beg that you will accept my heartfelt gratitude for the honor you have created to confer upon me. That it is new, and that it is moneyless, makes it all the more pleasant to me. It will not take another moment of my time to watch over it. It brings no responsibility and adds no care, the while it confers dignity in name, upon the official positions I have held, and endeavored faithfully to fulfill for the State and the society. Also it deepens the respect and regard I have ever felt for the members and the Executive Committee of the State Historical Society, who have so generously and nobly sustained me in the performance of the various duties of my official position in the society. It is to you even more than to myself, Kentucky is indebted for her splendid Historical Society. As its Regent I shall always remember gratefully your assistance, your beautiful recognition of my limited service, and your honoring confidence in me.

Yours sincerely,

MRS. JENNIE C. MORTON.

THE LEAF.

(Translated from the French of Fenelon.)

By Mrs. W. Leslie Collins.

So rudely torn from thy support,
Where goeth thou, poor withered leaf?
I do not know. The tempest's sport
Is the dire cause of all my grief.

It felled the oak, upon whose bough
My slight form clung since early spring;
And from that dreadful day till now
The fickle wind upon his wing.

Has borne me o'er the spreading plain,
And through the forest's shady nooks,
And o'er the rugged mountain chain,
And by the valley's babbling brooks.

Without complaint, and without grief,
I go where everything else goes,
Where goes the slender laurel leaf,
Where goes the soft leaf of the rose.

HER NEW HONOR.

A DESERVED RECOGNITION.

(From Frankfort News-Journal.)

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Kentucky State Historical Society on yesterday a richly deserved honor was conferred upon Mrs. Jennie C. Morton, Secretary-Treasurer of the society. Mrs. Morton has been the real head of the society for many years, and the Executive Committee felt that the title "Secretary-Treasurer" did not carry with it the full meaning comprehended in the work she does for the society, and that some title more in keeping with the dignity of her real position in the society was necessary. With this in view the committee conferred on Mrs. Morton at yesterday's meeting the title of "Regent" of the society. The suggestion for this title came originally from Prof. Z. F. Smith, formerly State Superintendent of Public Instruction, and one of the early and valued members of the society. The new position, being purely an honorary one, will in no way conflict with Mrs. Morton's duties as Secretary-Treasurer and editor of the Register.

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CORONATIONS ARE FORMALITIES AND NOT ESSENTIALS.

Preparations for the coronation of George V., of England, are proceeding with increasing absorption in London. There are many things to do and millions of dollars to spend in order to comply with precedents and observe the formalities that have become as essential and sacred as the unwritten constitution of the British people.

There is no haste. The king is king. The king never dies. As the gasping breath of one expires, the reign of the next begins the moment he takes the oath. That is all that is required of him.

You will remember how the Prime Minister and the Archbishop of Canterbury woke up that interesting young woman, Victoria of Kent, in the middle of the night at Kensington Palace, to tell her that she was Queen of England, and to administer the oath to an astonished girl with her beautiful hair hanging loosely down her back and a wrapper hastily thrown over her night gown.

A coronation is not essential to authority; it is simply an appro priate ceremony like the parade and the delivery of an address at the inaugural of the President of the United States. Several of the most important kings of Europe have never been crowned. The Kaiser of Germany and the King of Spain, the King of Sweden and others have never had such a ceremony.

REASONS FOR HASTE.

In ancient times aspirants to the throne used to hasten the coronation lest one of their rivals should go through that ceremony and use the fact as an argument to sustain their claims. James II. was crowned forty-five days and Queen Anne forty-three days after the death of their predecessors. George I. went over from Hanover two months after the death of Queen Anne to fill the vacant throne; George II. was crowned four months after his father died. but somebody suggested to George III. that it was not respectful to make such haste or to have a pageant during the recognized period of mourning. So he waited a year; George IV. waited eighteen months and twenty days; William IV., fifteen months and twelve days; Queen Victoria, one year and eight days; King Edward, one year and five days, and King George V. will wait about the same length of time, a year being considered the proper interval of mourning, and as soon as it has expired the first favorable day, the anniversary of a patron saint or some other date of special significance or of religious or historical association, is selected.

The official records of the British Government go back to the coronation of Ethelred II. at Winchester. Edward the Confessor was crowned Easter day, 1043, at Winchester, but before

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his death he issued a decree that future coronations should take place in the great abbey of Westminster, and prepared the ritual which is still used.

William the Conqueror was crowned at Westminster by the Archbishop of York with much pomp and magnificence on Christmas, 1066, and on that day began the Norman rule. William died in Normandy in September, 1087, and seventeen days after his death his son, William the Red, hastened back to England bearing his father's signet ring, and had himself anointed at Westminster. Sunday, after communion, September 26.

SIXTEEN OCCUBRED ON SUNDAY.

Sixteen out of twenty-one early English coronations occurred on Sunday, and for each of the exceptions there was some special reason. Richard III. and his wife Anne walked barefooted up the main aisle of Westminster Abbey, Sunday, July 6, and were crowned by the Archbishop of Canterbury. Henry VII. was crowned on a battlefield, August 22, 1485, immediately after the defeat of Richard III. at Bosworth. Richard had worn his crown into battle. Lord Stanley found it on a hawthorn bush, and placed it on Henry's head in the presence of the army, but as soon as the kingdom was quiet, Henry was recrowned in Westminster Abbey October 30, of the same year, and Elizabeth of York, his Queen, was crowned Sunday, November 25.

Since that time there have been no Sunday coronations. James I. broke the rule and selected Monday, July 25, the anniversary of his name saint, for the day; Charles I. selected Thursday, February 2, the day of purification, for some motive of religious mysticism which was one of his striking peculiarities, and wore garments of snowy white in place of the royal purple for similar reasons, and they called him "the White King."

Henry V. was crowned on Passion Sunday. Several kings have chosen Easter day.

Edward VI., who was a man of method and habits of order, to set things straight issued a proclamation "that the king who is heir or successor may write and begin his reign the said day that his progenitor or predecessor dies," and from that date the records of a new reign have begun with the hour of the demise, which has usually been simultaneous with that of the accession by oath. Queen Elizabeth was the first sovereign of England to make a formal claim and record of accession, and all succeeding ones have been based upon the form she used. The second act of a new sovereign is usually to direct the bishops of the established Church by royal warrant to order public prayers by their clergy in their behalf.

OLD JEWISH CUSTOM OBSERVED.

England is the only monarchy in which the ancient Jewish rite of anointing with oil and chrism is still preserved, and it is said to

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have been copied by Edward the Confessor after the coronation of Joash, as described in II Kings, chapter eleven.

The King of England is wedded to his people by a ring. The story goes that when Edward the Confessor was walking near his palace at Westminster one day he was accosted for alms by a pilgrim bound for Jerusalem, and, having no money on his person, gave the beggar a ring. When the pilgrim reached Jerusalem he reported the incident to the patriarch at the Holy Sepulcher, who blessed the ring and told the pilgrim to take it back to London and restore it to the King. This was done and the same ring was used at the coronation until the reformation, when a new one was made, engraved with the cross of St. George.

The anointing of the King is from an ampulla, or vial, of holy oil which, according to tradition, was given to Thomas a Becket by the Holy Virgin in person, while he was praying at the Cathedral at Canterbury one night in the year 1399. The ampulla is in the shape of an eagle, seven inches high. It is made of pure gold and the holy oil pours through the beak of the bird. At a certain point in the ceremony before bestowing the crown the Archbishop of Canterbury will anoint the King by making a cross upon the crown of his head and the palms of his hands, saying:

"Be thou anointed with holy oil as kings, priests and prophets were anointed. And as Solomon was anointed, and Nathan the Prophet, so be you anointed, blessed and consecrated King over all these people whom the Lord your God has chosen you to rule."

The large square stone, which is fastened to the seat of the ancient and rudely constructed coronation chair, which may be seen at Westminster Abbey, is believed to be that upon which Jacob slept the night that he saw the vision of the angels ascending and descending the ladder. The stone, according to the legend, was taken to Egypt, thence to Spain and finally to Ireland, where it was used as the throne of the Irish kings for centuries. It is known as "the stone of destiny."

OATH PRESCRIBED FOR SOVEREIGN.

Before receiving the crown the King must take an oath which must also be written out and signed upon a sheet of silk which is prepared in advance. Sometimes a gold bordered parchment is used instead. The archbishop, turning to the King, asks:

Sire, is your Majesty willing to take the oath?

The King—I am willing.

Archbishop—Will you solemnly promise and swear to govern the people of this United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and the Dominions thereto belonging according to the statutes in Parliament agreed on and the respective laws and customs of the same?

The King—I solemnly promise to do so.

Archbishop—Will you to your power cause law and justice in

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mercy to be executed in all your judgments?

The King—I will.

Archbishop—Will you to the utmost of your power maintain the laws of God, the true profession of the Gospel and the Protestant Reformed religion established by the law? And will you maintain and preserve inviolably the settlement of the United Church of England and Ireland, and the doctrine, worship and discipline and government thereof, as by law established within England and Ireland and the territories thereunto belonging? And will you preserve unto the bishops and clergy of England and Ireland and to the churches there committed to their charge all such rights and privileges as by law do or shall appertain to them or any of them?

The King—All this I promise to do. The things which I have here before promised I will perform and keep. So help me God.

COST OF CROWNS IN RUSSIA.

Each Czar of Russia has a new crown, a custom which costs the taxpayers of that country hundreds of millions of dollars. And until recent years each has had a new throne, quite expensive baubles, and you can see them standing in rows in the Kremlin at Moscow, loaded with jewels of great value. The King of England uses the same throne that his ancestors sat upon, and wears the same crown, although it must be altered at every coronation to fit the head of the new wearer, and the jewels are usually rearranged to fit his fancy. The late Edward VII. had a very large head. He wore a seven and one-half hat; King George wears a six and seven-eighths hat. Therefore, the bandeau which encircles the forehead must be shortened to prevent the crown from sinking down over his majesty's eyes.

King Edward wore the same crown that had encircled the girlish brow of his mother, whose head was six and five-eights in size when she ascended the throne. When it was made over for him he had the crown taken entirely to pieces, the framework much enlarged and every single jewel reset. The bandeau, which is the main part of the crown, is two inches and a half wide and a solid mass of jewels set in gold, with the famous ruby of the Black Prince in the center of the forehead.

The design is after the fleurs de lis; all of the figures having a gorgeous jewel. a sapphire, ruby or emerald, in the center. Within the bandeau is a purple crimson velvet cap, which is surmounted by a hemispherical frame of arches covered with pearls. These arches support a St. Andrew's cross, which rises nine and one-fourth inches above the head. In the center of the cross is the famous "Star of India" diamond, and on either side are two pendant pear-shaped pearls, which were brought out from among the disused crown jewels by order of King Edward and placed exactly as they were worn by Queen Elizabeth at her coronation in 1558, and fastened

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on each side of the arches directly under the orb.

NEW DIAMONDS TO BE USED.

The great new diamonds from South Africa will be worn in the scepter, but not in the crown, and the Kohinoor will be in the crown of the Queen instead of that of the king. It was taken from the latter in 1902 and placed as the central splendor of Queen Alexandra's crown, which was made to order according to her own design with many of her private jewels, which were temporarily removed from their settings for that purpose. There were no colored stones in her crown. Every jewel was a pearl or a diamond. Immediately after the coronation it was taken to pieces, the private jewels were restored to their old settings and the Kohinoor was reset as a pendant for her use on occasions of splendor.

King Edward also brought out from the unused jewels of the royal family the Georgian or Hanoverian pearls, which for some reasons Queen Victoria never wore and did not seem to care for. During her reign of sixty years these four great ropes of eighty-four pearls each, which had been collected by her Hanoverian ancestors, were locked up in the Tower of London, but they appeared in all their glory at the coronation of 1902 twisted loosely around the neck and shoulders of Queen Alexandra and falling to her knees over the golden embroideries of her Indian robe.

A new crown made of some of these same jewels is being wrought for Queen Mary, although her mother-in-law, the dowager, still retains many of the most valuable crown diamonds including a four-rowed bracelet of huge square single stones which was frequently worn by Queen Victoria and was made over to fit the slender wrist of Alexandra for the coronation of 1902.

IMPERIAL MANTLE FOR GEORGE.

King George V. will wear an imperial mantle made for George IV., which has been worn by each of his successors except Queen Victoria, for whose slender form it was too large and heavy. It was woven of purple crimson at Spitfield and embroidered with the escutcheons of the three kingdoms surrounded by a deep fringe of pure gold thread.

A new carpet must be made for every coronation, "to be placed under the king's feet as far as he goeth," and usually 725 square yards have been required. The order has been given to a factory at Glasgow, and it will be almost an exact copy of that woven for King Edward's crowning. The color will be a soft rich blue and the pattern festoons of bay leaves of a lighter shade encircling the insignia and mottoes of the Order of the Garter, the Tudor rose, the thistle, the shamrock and the lotus.

The old coronation coach which had been used for 200 years to carry the sovereigns to and from Westminister Abbey was totally destroyed by fire several weeks ago at a shop on Notting Hill

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where it had been taken to be renewed and retrimmed for the coronation. It was a grand old vehicle, covered with masses of gilt carving, but very uncomfortable to ride in. The swaying motion caused by the elasticity of the leather springs has made several kings and queens frightfully seasick.—New York Herald.

EDITORIAL.

In consequence of the space given in the Register, to the Genealogy of the "Randolphs-Raileys and Allied Families," we have omitted a number of articles, which will appear hereafter. This Genealogy is unexcelled in interest and value not only to the descendants, who are scattered throughout America, but to the historian, antiquarian writers and searchers for genealogical data of these famous names, of Virginia, Kentucky and London, England.

The careful compilation of material, the exactness in statement, and the brief but well authenticated documents, and biographies, render this genealogy a mine of information and a historical treasure.

We wish to express our sincere thanks to Mr. Wm. E. Railey for this splendid contribution to the Register, and feel sure the descendants of these notable forebears will appreciate this priceless family history.

All communications for the Editor of the Register or Secretary-Treasurer of the State Historical Society in future may be addressed

Mrs. Jennie C. Morton
Regent of
Kentucky State Historical Society.

This title embodies the work of this Department of Learning, now a State Regency, that Mrs. Morton has directed and superintended for years. Her position is permanent. This descriptive title is without money, and is conferred in recognition of her valuable and honoring service to the State of Kentucky.

POSTPONED.

The 15th annual 7th of June meeting of the State Historical Society, this year was postponed on account of the illness of the Regent. Though a delightful programme had been prepared for the occasion and the meeting was to be a notable one, the members declined to open the meeting while the Regent lay ill.

Her convalescence was slow. The society decided to reserve the programme for the 3rd of October. This date being one also for an annual meeting, all things being in order, there will be on that day a splendid programme and an elegant function, which will make it quite as attractive as that anticipated on the 7th of June.

We call attention to the article "Kentucky's Part in the War of 1812," by Judge Samuel M. Wil-

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son, of Lexington, Ky. It contains valuable information concerning the important part played by Kentuckians in that bloody struggle against the British and the Indians for settlement of the difficulties, that it seems the Revolution, of 1776, did not complete. We commend its historical accuracy elegant diction, and interesting style to all our readers.

In the January Register, 1912, we shall republish from the "Library of Southern Literature" the splendid tribute to Henry Clay by Hon. Z. F. Smith, the Kentucky Historian. To this biographical sketch of the great Commoner, will be added the letters of Porter Clay, the brother of Henry Clay—and his granddaughter, Miss Lucretia Clay, of Lexington, Ky.

THE PRETTY STORY-TELLER OF KENTUCKY.

While recently visiting in Covington, Ky., the guest of the gracious, elegant and generous host and hostess, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Giltner, we had the enviable pleasure of meeting this "pretty story-teller," Miss Pearl Carpenter, of that city. She is the granddaughter of the late famous lawyer of that name in that part of the State, who was widely known as one of the most finished orators and scholarly men of culture in Kentucky.

Miss Carpenter has inherited his genius—and improved it by scholarship, and attrition with the best educators, authors and artists of the country. She writes beautifully, but like her grandfather she has won her ribbons in the race for distinction, by the charm of her presence, and her fascinating art of interpreting the spirit of the best authors in prose and poetry—and the exquisite fairy stories she weaves from a thread of thought, as a spider weaves its intricate silvery lace catching it here and there securely with dew-gems.

She is sought now by schools, universities, clubs and the most exclusive circles of men and women in the social world to entertain them, meanwhile instruct them in this now popular art of story-telling. She entertains thousands with as much ease as she does a group of little children, that listen spell-bound to her recitations. She excites and surprises them—and fills them with ambition to develop the best in them, morally and mentally. She speaks in synagogues, churches and lyceums, and everywhere delights her listeners, be they grave or gay. She is wonderfully interesting and attractive.

We trust our public schools will invite her to give an entertainment in their hall, at some time—and we hope to have her at the Historical Rooms to give an interpretation of literature that uplifts the soul. Along this line she is said to be superb and inmitable.

J. C. M.

"SACAJAWEA" IN THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

The picture of this notable Indian woman's statue at Portland,

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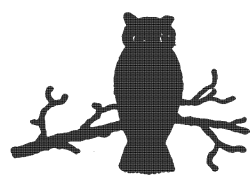
Oregon, has just been hung in the "Hall of Fame." It was donated to the Historical Society by Mrs. W. S. Giltner, of Covington. It is a picture of thrilling interest; "Sacajawea" is the captive Indian woman who led the Lewis-Clark expedition through the western wilderness to the Pacific Ocean, upon the promise of these explorers that they would restore her to freedom and her native tribe, from which she had been captured and treated brutally by her captors thereafter. The history of the woman does not tell us that she was remarkable, except for her courage and unbroken fidelity to her promise. The statue represents her standing, stern, with uplifted arm pointing the way to the sunset through the wilderness. The picture is thrilling.



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REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-TREASURER KENTUCKY STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF THE ADDITIONS TO THE LIBRARY OF THE HISTORICAL ROOMS.

NEWSPAPERS.

The Frankfort News-Journal.
Kentucky Republican.
Bath County World.
Maysville Bulletin.
Farmers Home Journal.
Shelbyville Record.
Woodford Sun.

* * *

MAGAZINES.

Scribner.
Century.
World's Work.
Texas Quarterly.
Teacher's Magazine.
Review of Reviews.

The Old Red Brick School House and The Patterson Log Cabin—By Charlotte Reeve Conover, Dayton, Ohio.

Historie de le Art, Paris, France.

Catalogue of Rare Books. Leipsic, Germany.

The American Journal of History.

Journal of Illinois State Historical Society, Springfield, Ill.

Bulletin of New York Library.

Archaeological Bulletin, College Corner, Ohio.

Nitteilungen—B. C. Leubner, Leipsic, Germany.

The Quarterly Journal, Jan., 1911. University of North Dakota.

Ohio Archaelogical and Historical Quarterly, Columbus, Ohio.

Hand Book of American Indians.

Bureau of American Ethnology, Washington, D. C.

The History Teacher's Magazine, Philadelphia, Pa.

The Iowa Journal of History and Politics, Iowa City, Iowa.

The Century, January.

Missouri Historical Review.

Christ Church, Louisville—By Dr. Craik.

Ben Cassidy's History of Louisville, Ky.

The Louisville Public Advertiser, Oct. 4, 1834. Edited by Shadrach Penn. An interesting relic contributed by his neice, Mrs. Harriet Penn McAllvain.

Historical Documents, &c., 149 Edgware Road, London, W. Eng.

Ohio State Archeological and Historical Society.

Quarterly, E. O. Randall, Columbus, O.

Proceedings 1910 of Wisconsin Historical Society, Madison, Wis.

Webster's Large Unabridged Dictionary.

History of Famous Indian Chiefs.

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History of Deer in Kentucky and the Northwest.

History of America's New possessions.

History of Familiar Trees and Their Leaves.

History of Longfellow and His Complete Works.

History of Shakespeare's Heroines.

American and English Genealogies, Library of Congress, Washington, D. C.

A Memorial Tablet.

At Ticonderoga—History of the Landing of the Grand Portage. From Ticonderoga Historical Society.

The ceremonies of this occasion of presenting this tablet are very impressive and beautiful. The tablet was the gift to the Ticonderoga Historical Society from the Ticonderoga Pulp and Paper Company, of Ticonderoga. The tablet, the gift, and the acceptance on the occasion, are honors alike, to the head and heart of such a patriotic society and the generous citizens of the Ticonderoga Pulp and Paper Company.

The New Standard History of the World. By editor of the "Encyclopedia of Century."

Illinois Historical Collections, Vol. III, Springfield, Ill.

American Year Book Corporation, New York City.

Fine Art Books, 33 King Street Covent Garden, London, Eng.

Foreign Book and Magazines, H. Grevel & Co., London, England.

The Cambridge Modern History, Circular, New York City.

Bulletin of New York Public Library, March, '11.

The History Teacher's Magazine, March.

Governor's Letter Book, Illinois Historical Collections, Springfield, Ill.

Executive Council Minutes.

Francis Lovelace. 1668-1673. Vol. II, pages 387-806, New York.

University of Cincinnati Record, 1911-1912.

The New England Historical and Genealogical Register. April, 1911, Boston, Mass.

The Quarterly Journal of the University of North Dakota. Address.

Famous American Statesmen and Orators, etc., 5 vols., New York.

The Quarterly (April) of the Texas State Historical Association. Devoted almost exclusively to the history of Texas and the Texans.

Journal of the Chicago Historical Society, 1910.

"The Escape and Suicide of John Wilkes Booth. The first true account of the Lincoln Assassination."

This is a sorrowful and humiliating history for all Americans to read. It bears the marks of cold legal facts, and indisputable evidence of the truth, of the history, the mournful tragic culmination in the midst of the magnificent celebration of Grant's victory, and Lee's surrender at the close of the Civil War, 1865.

Journal of the Presbyterian Historical Society, Philadelphia, 518-522 Witherspoon Bldg.

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Bulletin of the New York Public Library, LaFayette 425, New York.

The Quarterly Journal of the University of North Dakota.

Bulletin of Bibliography, Boston.

The History Teacher's Magazine. May, Philadelphia.

National Monthly, Buffalo, New York.

The R. I. Quarterly Magazines, 1908-9-10, Providence, R. I.

A Catalogue of Rare and Choice Books. The Arthur H. Clark Co., Cleveland, Ohio.

The Minerva (year book of the learned Institutions of the World), Karl J. Trubner, publisher. Strassburg (Alsace).

The Iowa Journal of History and Politics, Iowa City, Iowa.

History of the Panama Canal, illustrated with many pictures of the cities and towns, contributed by Gov. M. H. Thatcher.

Report of Librarian of Congress, Washington, D. C.

Publication of the Miss. Historical Society, Vol. XI.

* * *

DONATIONS TO THE KENTUCKY STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

CONFEDERATE MONEY—Received from Miss Eleanor Taft, General Secretary of the Young Women's Christian Association, Dallas, Texas. This intelligent lady visited the Kentucky Historical Rooms in the Capitol last spring, and in appreciation of "the grand work of the State Historical Society, as she saw it in its various departments," the Hall of Fame, the Library, the Reading Room, etc., she sends the Confederate money in various denominations; historic symbols of the "Lost Cause" to the Secretary for a place in its treasuries of valued relics.

SOUVENIRS—Programme of the presentation of the portrait bust of Governor Isaac Shelby as Kentucky's gift to Memorial Continental Hall at the twentieth Continental Congress of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, April 17-22, 1911, Washington, D. C. Contributed by Judge Samuel M. Wilson.

A fine lithographed portrait of Henry Watterson, world famous editor, presented by Mrs. Ella H. Ellwanger, of Louisville, Ky.

Missouri Historical Society Collections—This issue of the magazine is one of deep interest and supreme value. Indeed it comes up to the ideal of an important publication of "First Things." The history of St. Louis is always interesting as it is one of the oldest and now one of the most splendid cities in the Union. Settled by the French, the population combined of various nationalities afterward, its rise and progress to the great American city it is today is written by a careful and scholarly pen. Each article in this collection is a magazine prize drawing, for this notable Historical Society. Published by the Society, 1600 Locust street, St. Louis.

Hand Book 1911 of American Historical Association.

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Report Historical Department of Iowa, Des Moines, Iowa.

The National Geographic Magazine, Washington, D. C.

The Koran Christ. By Thos. B. Osborne, Louisville, Ky. This is a beautiful book with dainty cover, on which is shown the green Egyptian flag with crescent and star. It is full of engravings, the most interesting and beautiful being the frontispiece, a portrait of the author's lovely daughter, Miss Isabel Osborne. The book was written as a memorial of her. She died in Cairo, Egypt, while touring the East with her father and a party of friends in 1910. This Koran Christ is of great value, giving as it does a truthful account of the singular religion of the Mahomedans, and extracts from their Koran, the Bible of this lost race of Jews. There is something pathetic in their blindness and their ignorance. A people created, as we believe from our Bible, as the peculiar people of God. Col. Osborne has given from the Koran many of the subjects treated of, and many quotations concerning Jesus of Nazareth. The value of the book is in the answers to many questions of Scientists, so called, who believe that Jesus was a prophet and great teacher only. The condition God has reduced these effete races of the East, too, for their disobedience and unbelief is well depicted by the author. The book should be in the hands of the Missionaries. It is of incalculable value in their missions and should sell thousands of the Holy Bible where it has never been read before. Evidently Col. Osborne was unconsciously doing the work of an Evangelist Missionary in the Orient, and we predict for the Koran Christ a success unknown to any other history given by an American.

The Third Biennial Report of the State Department of Archives and History, Charleston, W. Va.

Year Book of the Penn. Society in New York, Barr Feree, Secretary, New York, 1911.

"Daniel and the Revelation," by Uriah Smith, Roberts Pub. House, Louisville, Ky.

"Rafinesque," from the Iowa Department of History. By T. J. Fitzpatrick, a valuable book, Des Moines, Iowa.

Annals of Iowa—Des Moines.

"The Good Old Days," by Charles Wheeler Bell. An illustrated booklet of unusual interest in typography and beauty. It abounds with witty comparisons—many of them so sadly true we almost feel that its wrong to laugh at the paragraph, yet the wit is so mirth-provoking we cannot help it. It abounds in pathetic allusions to "the good old days" in stinging satire, and tender tributes. Every one should have a copy of "The Good Old Days."

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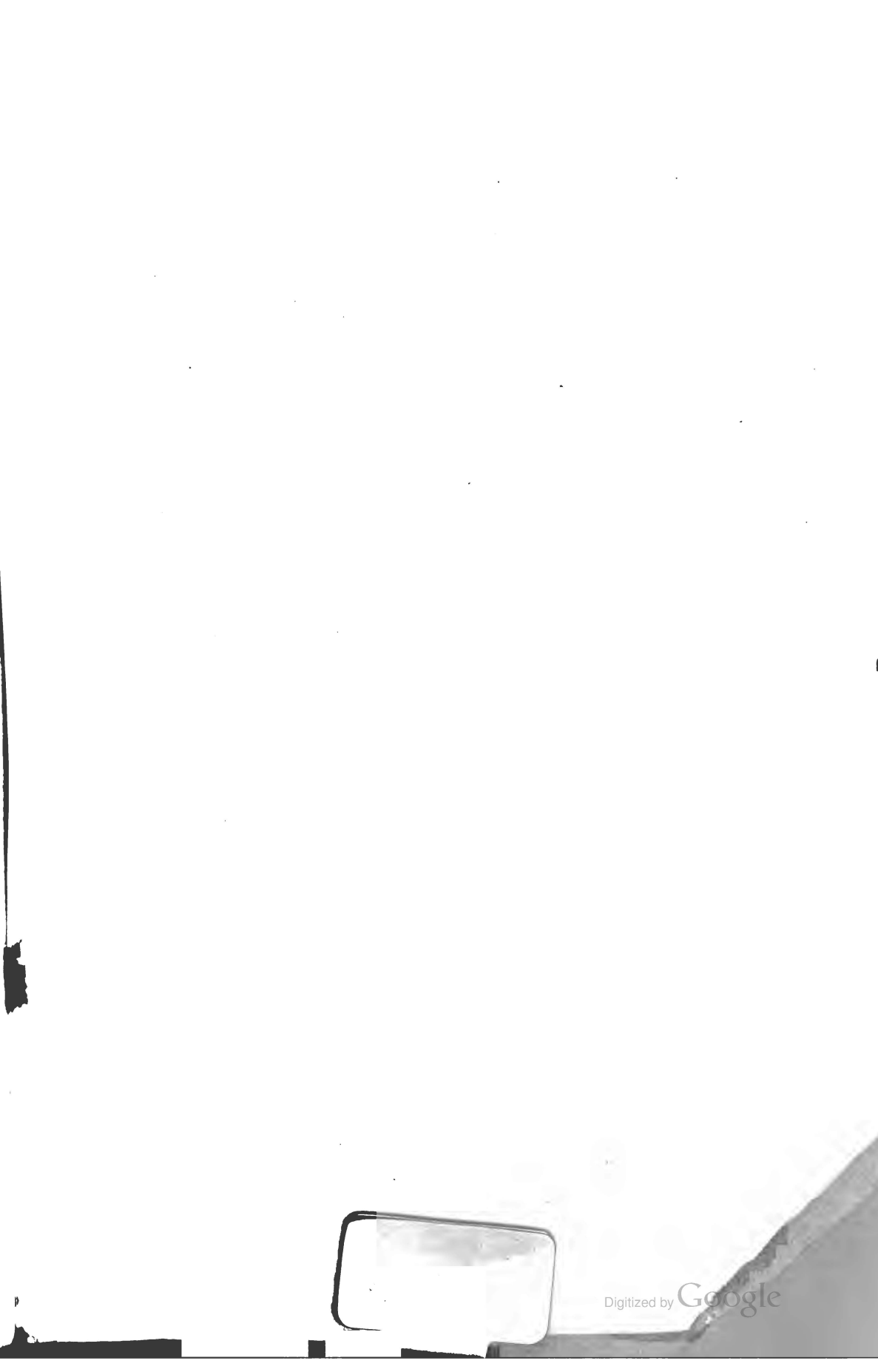
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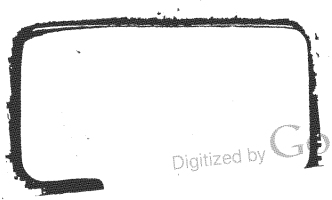
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THE REGISTER

OF THE

Kentucky State Historical Society

FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY

Vol. 25 No. 73

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of the
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TO SUBSCRIBERS.

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FRANKFORT, KY.

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Gen. Robert B. McAfee

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REGISTER

Kentucky State Historical Societ

VOL. 25. JANUARY, 1927. NO.

THE LIFE AND TIMES OF ROBERT B. McAFEE AND HIS FA ILY AND CONNECTIONS.

Written by Himself.

Commenced April 23rd, 1845.

Editor's Note:—The following account of the McAfee family and the ea settlement on Salt River in what is now Mercer county, is copied *verbatim* fr the original manuscript owned and kindly loaned by Miss Georgie McAfee, Lima, Ohio, but formerly of Danville, Kentucky, and a great-granddaughter the writer. Permission to publish this manuscript in the Register was secu through the kindness of Mr. F. A. Forsythe of Lexington, also a McAfee desce ant, who had presented the Society with a typewritten copy some years ago, who took up with Miss McAfee the question of permitting the papers to printed. This permission was most graciously granted, and it has been thou best to make the copy for publication directly from the original, without cha of spelling, punctuation or paragraphing. However, little criticism could made of either which could not be accounted for by the passage of time. handwriting is in a beautiful small English script, perfectly legible, and and paper are well preserved with the exception of the outside page.

With the "Life and Times" Miss McAfee has sent two small manuscripts, Daily Journals of Robert B. McAfee (which were no doubt among the sou from which the records here published were compiled), and the "History of Rise and Progress of the First Settlements on Salt River and the Establishment the New Providence Church" (1773-1836), which contains a resume and con uation of the "Life and Times;" also "The Company Memorandum Book Journal of Capt. Robert B. McAfee's Mounted Company in Col Rh. M. Johns Regiment from May 13th, 1813" (to May 13th, 1814). Besides the complete ter a detailed account of the service of this company (158 men, and "the lar which had been marched from the state of Kentucky against the savage enemy is given, including the victory at the River Thames in which the Kentucki took such a glorious part. This whole collection of manuscripts is the most val ble which has up to this time been entrusted to the Historical Society.

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It is very often a matter of amusement as well as instruction to future generations to hear an authentic account of the origin and progress of any family or individual who has at any period filled a portion of our country's history.

With this view I have been induced to give my own biography as well as that of my family. That our posterity may know from whence they came and how they got along in this changeable world of ours, in which we have enjoyed much pleasure, many blessings from an All-wise Providence as well as some pain and adversity.

I have also been further led to write these sketches because the McAfee family were among the first settlers in Kentucky as well as the earliest pioneers of the West, who crossed the Alleghany Mountains from the State of Virginia to occupy the banks of that after celebrated stream called "Salt River."

When and how they accomplished this will be the object of this history as well as to trace the mysterious workings of Providence which led the family first from Scotland to Ireland and thence to America which has become their present home.

It is impossible to give more than a general outline of my family ancestors previous to their removal to North America as all I know about them has been derived from traditions which must in some measure be inaccurate as to dates.

According to my father's family register I was born on the 18th day of February 1784 on the banks of Salt River, near where my mill now stands, about fifty yards above a large cave spring and about four miles northwest of the town of Harrodsburg in an humble log cabin, and was rocked in a cradle made out of peeled hickory bark. I do not know that anything extraordinary took place at my birth except there was a deep snow on the ground and my mother's sister, Mrs. M. Magee, presided over my advent.

I was the eighth child of my mother and a second son by the name of Robert, a brother of the same name having died only twelve days previous, viz., on the 6th day of February 1784, and my father despaired of having any more sons was anxious for a man, it was immediately bestowed on me with the addition of the letter "B" for his friend John Breckinridge, afterward a celebrated lawyer in Kentucky and at his death in 1806 attorney General of the United States under President Jefferson.

My father's name was Robert McAfee, my mother's name was Anne McCoun before she was married.

Paternal

My father's name was Robert McAfee
My grandfather's name James McAfee
My great grandfather—John McAfee
My great great grandfather—John McAfee
My mother's name was Anne McCoun
My grandmother's name Jane McMichael
My great grandmother—
Elizabeth Montgomery

Maternal

My mother's name was Anne McCoun
My grandmother—Margaret Walker
My great Grandmother—Molly Campble
My father's name was Robert McAfee
My grandfather—James McCoun
My great grandfather—James McCoun

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Paternal

My father's name was Robert AfAfee
My mother's name was Anne McCoun
Maternal—My grandfather's name was James McAfee and grandmother Jane McMichael (paternal) grandmother Margaret Walker (maternal)
Great Grandfather—John McAfee
Great Grandfather—James McCoun (maternal)
Great Grandmother—Mary Rogers (paternal)
Great Grandmother—Molly Campble (maternal)

My great Grandfather married Elizabeth Montgomery near Glasgow, Scotland. The father of my grandmother, Jane McMichael, was Malcolm McMichael. Their families originally lived in Scotland between Edenboro and Glasgow, and shortly after the restoration of Charles II, my great (great) grandfather, John McAfee, removed to the North of Ireland, settled in the county of Armah where he became the owner of a small farm upon which his son, John, my great grandfather, afterwards built a stone house, which was occupied by the family for many years, some of their descendants living in that county to this day.

The McAfee family can only certainly be traced back to Scotland where they resided during the time of Cromwell, but after the restoration of Charles II part of them availing themselves of the liberal grants of land in the North of Ireland, emigrated to that country about the year 1672 and the persecutions of James II against the Presbyterian covenanters soon after drove many others after them including the Campbles, Montgomerys, McMichael and McCouns, who were more or less connected marriages. This was in the year 1(

When the revolution in England t place under King William and M 1688, John McAfee, the Patriarch the family, and my great grandfat then a mere boy took part with K William and were soldiers in the ba of the Boyne in 1690 which was of the boast of my grandfather who born in Armah County, Ireland on 17th of October 1707. He was one the ten children, viz., four sons, Jo James, Malcolm and William, and daughters, whose names I have not b able to procure. The family na (reasoning from Analogy), is p Scotch and part Spanish, and origina in Scotland. The remote ancestors pr ably came from Normandy as the stock were very large athletic men women; many of them with the Spar black eyes and hair, but this is all c jecture and is only drawn from the pearance of the different races of connected with their family name.

My great grandfather James McC was of Danish extraction. The wl family feature the clear blue eyes fair or auburn hair both men women. He emigrated to Ireland, tled in Antrim County, adjoir Armah when quite young. He did marry until he was pretty much Bachelor—had a son, James, my gr father, who was born in the year 1 His father kept a small store and c sionally acted as an itinerant pedla

About the year 1735 my grandfa James McAfee, married Jane McM ael, and his father dying soon after

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1739 leaving a large family who had married off, the division of the patrimony being insufficient to satisfy all he turned his attention to N. America as opening to him better prospects for himself and family. In accordance with this determination he with his wife and three children, viz., John, James and Malcolm, then an infant, together with his aged mother who was willing to accompany his fortunes embarked at Belfast, Ireland in the Spring of 1839 (sic), and after a tedious passage landed at New Castle on the Delaware River on the 10th of June in that year, his son having died a few days before landing which was a severe blow to his mother so soon after entering into a new and strange land. His resources being limited his wife and himself were compelled to follow weaving for their support reserving his small stock of money to purchase land which he accomplished that fall in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania on Octorara creek where he purchased one hundred acres of land, and went to work to clear and cultivate it, here by industry and close economy he maintained his family in equal standing with his neighbors, who were very kind to them. Here his other children were born, viz., George, Margaret, Robert, Mary, William and Samuel, also one other daughter who died young. Robert, my father, was born on the 10th of July 1745. My grandfather James McAfee was a large square-built man, raw boned Scotch Irishman, strong passions and great decision of character, dark hazel eyes, six feet in height. When aroused he was ready for any danger or enterprise. My grandmother, Jane McMichael, was a woman about middle size, tall, mild and dignified, with a remarkably fine face and open prominent forehead, indicative of great goodness of heart sensitive feelings, with dark gray eyes and black hair. Her mild, decided and conciliatory looks could always silence the old man when in a passion.

Malcolm McMichael, the father of my grandmother, Jane, came to N. America some years after, in 1746, with four other daughters, viz., Anne, who afterward married James Campble, Mary, who married Alexander Ferguson, Margaret, who married Samuel Ewing, and Elizabeth, who married first, a Mr. Keath and after his death, a Mr. Rogers. All which marriages took place after he came to Pennsylvania, where he settled near my grandfather and lived until he died leaving one son, Daniel McMichael after he settled in Lancaster County. Another daughter, Sarah, married John Montgomery.

My grandfather, James McCoun, came to Virginia from Ireland when a young man, and landed at Norfolk in company with another young man by the name of William Adams in 1742. They engaged for some time working at the loom and farming until he procured money enough to buy himself a small package of goods. Then he went to peddling in the back and frontier counties which at that time did not extend farther than the lower counties on the Roanoke, but as the settlements extended, James McCoun and William Adams married and some years afterward settled on the Cataba in Bedford

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County. These marriages took place in 1744, about two years after they arrived in Virginia, having met with Margaret and Mary Walker, who came to N. America about the same time with their brother Samuel Walker and landed at Charleston, South Carolina, with an uncle by the name of Thomas Clark, who had married their mother's sister, their family moved to Virginia, and settled on Roanoke, where James McCoun married Margaret, the eldest sister who was said to be a remarkably handsome neat Irish girl who proved to (be) one of the most tidy housekeepers in their neighborhood and I have now in my possession a plain common rocking chair which she used to sit in previous to her death in March 1784. James McCoun in his trading rambles occasionally visited Philadelphia to get his goods. Thomas Clark returned to Ireland and again came back to Charleston where he took sick and died before he reached his family. Samuel Walker hearing of his death went to see after his affairs and was never heard of afterward. It was supposed that he was murdered or that he had taken sick and died at or near Charleston.

My grandfather, James McCoun, was married April 1744 and had the following childen: James, born March 11th. 1745, who married Nancy Tilford; Ann, (my mother, born August 1st, 1746, married Robert McAfee Dec. 10th, 1766); Samuel, born October 20th, 1748, died young and unmarried; Mary, born August 13th, 1750, married John Magee moved to Monroe County Missouri and died in 1837. Susan born April 7th, 1752, married James McCoun (no rel tion, from South Carolina); John, bor March 28th, 1754, married Elizabet Tilford (sister to James' wife); Jan born May 1st, 1756, married Jam Woods and afterward Samuel Adam Margaret, born April 15th, 1758, ma ried to ——— Kerr; Elizabeth, bor February 7th, 1761, married Jam Ledgerwood; Joseph, born Februa 19th, 1763, taken prisoner by the I dians 1780 and burnt to a stake on hea of Mad River in Ohio.

My grandfather, James McCoun, w a person of ordinary size, about five fe nine or ten high, heavy made, and b came fleshy before he died in 1800; gre eyes, heavy eyebrows and finely round forehead, a man of extraordinary stro mind with a great fund of cheerfulne and good humor, in which the Iri character predominated. He was excellent farmer and great economi fond of his friends and much attach to his sons, especially the eldest. H could never get clear of his idea primogeniture and was a Presbyteri of the Seceder denomination.

My grandmother was a remarkab woman neat and spare made of t ordinary height, lively temperame and beloved by all her children a friends.

My paternal grandfather's family a history may be summed in a short su mary, his mother, whose maiden na was Mary Rogers, came with her s to N. America and lived with him on C torara Creek in Lancaster county, Pen sylvania to the advanced age of 84 yea when she died, and of her children Jol

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was killed at the ford of Rudy Creek near New River in Virginia about the year 1768.

James married Nancy Clark, the daughter of Thomas Clark who is mentioned above as the uncle to my grandmother, and had children as follows: Mary, who married David Woods and had three children. Woods died and she again married Samuel Woods, his nephew, and had four more children, viz., Harry, Anne, Sally and Woodford.

John, who married Margaret Ewing the daughter of Samuel Ewing, and granddaughter of Samuel Ewing who married Margaret McMichael as already stated.

James who died in his bed suddenly one night, a young man, after they had removed to Kentucky in 1783.

Elizabeth who married William Davenport. Nancy married to (her cousin) Alexander Buchanan. George (who died unmarried in 1804) Margaret married John McKamey.

Thomas Clark McAfee married Nancy Greathouse of Shelby County, Kentucky. My uncle, George McAfee married Susan Curry, daughter of William Curry, and had children—viz., John, who lived to be an old bachelor, and died in South Carolina (trading); James, who married Nancy McKamey, moved to Missouri in 1826; Margaret, who married Abraham Irvine, now of Boyle County, head of Salt River, George, who married Anne Hamilton, Susan, who married Robert McKamey, brother of John above mentioned.

My aunt Margaret McAfee married George Buchanan a cousin to the father of the present Secretary of State of the U. States, James Buchanan; had issue as follows: John, who married his cousin Margaret Guant and lived in Green County, Kentucky; James, who married Rebecka Armstrong, lived near Salt River west of Salvisa and afterward moved to Clark County, Indiana.

Mary, who married Mr. Purviance and moved to Indiana; Alexander, who married his cousin Nancy McAfee and settled on Salt River at his mill.

Margaret, who married William Ewing, and moved to Indiana; Jane, who married Wm. McCamphle and moved to Indiana; Nancy, who married Thomas Gilkerson, moved to Indiana; Anne, who married Joseph Woods, lived adjoining me in Mercer County; Dorcas who married Joseph Woods, cousin of the above named Woods, moved to Fleming County and lived on Licking River.

Robert McAfee, my father, married Anne McCoun, December 10th 1766 and had issue as follows: Margaret, who married Nathan Neeld; Jane, who married Mathew Forsythe of South Carolina, descended from the same paternal stock of John Forsythe, former Secretary of State of the U. S.; Sally, who married James Curran; Samuel who married Mary Cardwell, daughter of John Cardwell; Mary, who married Joseph Adams; Robert, who died at six years of age, February 6th, 1784; Anne, who married John R. Cardwell, brother of Mary Cardwell named above; Robert B., who married Mary Cardwell, daughter of James Cardwell (cousin of the above); John, who died unmarried at 20 years of age.

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The foregoing are my father's family and marriages from whom they may know their ancestors in future, all of whom settled in Mercer County, Kentucky. My Aunt Mary McAfee married John Poulson and had issue—one daughter, Margaret, who married William Ewing, one of the grandsons of Samuel Ewing the elder. Mr. Poulson having died, my aunt again married Thomas Guant, and had issue—Margaret, Jane, John and Mary, the first of whom married her cousin John Buchanan, John married ——— Darland, and Mary married Henry Eccles.

My uncle William McAfee, married Rebecca Curry, sister of George McAfee's wife, and had issue—(he was a captain and killed by the indians on Clark's Campaign in 1780) as follows: Anne, who married Elijah Craig, who lived at the mouth of the Kentucky River; Margaret, who married Thompson Jones. She died in Indiana, opposite Yellow Banks. Mary married Willis A. Lee, clerk of the Senate of Kentucky and general court. After Mr. Lee's death she lived in Frankfort until 1843 when she moved back to Mercer County in Salvisa and now lives there with her Sister Anne, both widows (since dead June 4th 1847).

My uncle Samuel McAfee married Hannah McCormick and had issue as follows: John, who married Margaret McKamey; Anne, who married Thomas King of Shelby county, Kentucky, and died there; Robert, who married Pricilla Armstrong (he was sometimes deranged); Jane, who married Beriah Magoffin, a merchant of Harrodsburg; Hannah, who married Capt. Samuel Davies attorney and senator of Mercer County William yet unmarried and a merchai in Harrodsburg, (afterward married widow Lowery February 1849); San uel died a young man and unmarried Harrodsburg; Mary, who marrie Thomas P. Moore, a member of Congre and Minister to Columbia in Sou America from 1829 to 1833.

I have thus given the name and ma riages of my father's and mother's far ily as far back as I get from traditi as given to me by my uncle, James, t eldest branch of our family, and fro Anne Hillis, who was a daughter Samuel Ewing the elder and who w in the 84th year of her age in 18 when I conversed with her.

I will now return to the history of n grandfather McAfee's life while lived in Pennsylvania. His childr were all born at his residence on Oct rara Creek, where having six sons l sides Malcolm who died on his way North America, and three daughters, l little farm was not sufficient to ke them all employed, he began to lo around him where he could get mc land and more room, about 1752 he sc his land and removed to a place on t Conecocheague in the west of Penns vania, where he remained one year, a in 1753 he moved across Virginia in North Carolina in the vicinity of t Cowpens, where he did not remain mc than two years, when he moved back Virginia, where he bought land and s tled on the Cataba River, where he mained until the family moved to K tucky, during the old man's residence

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Pennsylvania and after he went to Virginia the celebrated preacher Whitefield visited America. And my grandmother McAfee became much impressed and interested to hear him and went several miles for that purpose, which gave the old man much uneasiness, as he had not a good opinion of his earnest zeal and being a seceder, and somewhat of a Pharisee and his ideas of toleration being contracted, he forbid the old lady going to hear him, which had such a serious effect on her that he was compelled to withdraw his objections, with the exclamation, "Well Jenny do as you please, but don't let him come about me." Yet the old man was a strict Seceder Presbyterian in his own way. I gave this story as a specimen of the ideas of toleration held by our ancestors.

1763—After the close of the French War, in this year, my grandfather removed to the county of Augusta, and his children having generally married—his sons generally soon after they became of age, and his daughters before that age as land was easily procured and wild unsettled wilderness before them, the first thought of the young men as soon as they arrived of age, was to look out for suitable companions, which in those days was not hard to obtain as there was a great equality in the circumstances of the back settlements, as all had little farms with the necessary stock to cultivate it the young women had health and industry and many of them a reasonable share of Beauty. There was no looking after fortunes or dependence on fathers or father-in-laws for support. Each felt that upon their own industry with the blessing of heaven depended their future destiny, all were ambitious to excell and prove their capacity to maintain a family. My father having reflected a short time upon his future prospects, cast his eyes into the family of my grandfather James McCoun who at that time had two or three marriageable daughters, and having met my mother at a neighborhood quilting which was the fashionable place of the meetings of the young people in those days, was not long in concluding a match, as both had youth, health and industry which constituted the principal portions of their fortunes. They were married on the 10th of December 1766. The whole of my father's property at that time consisted of his clothes, a horse and a good rifle gun. My mother had her clothes, a bed well stocked with blankets and rugs, a cow and a calf and young mare. With which they started out cheerful and happy. In the spring of 1767 my father moved into North Carolina near where my grandfather first settled, but the next year he returned to Virginia and went up into Botetourt County and settled on Sinking Creek, and in two years after, in 1770, he bought an additional tract of land upon the mountains near the head of Sinking Creek called the cove. My uncles and grandfather also bought land and settled in that part of Botetourt County, where they lived in great peace and harmony, farming and hunting alternately to supply their families. It was about this time that my father having killed a very extraordinary large Elk, had the skin dressed and with the

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aid of my mother made a most beautiful rug of many colors by sewing woolen yarn into it, which alone was an ample winter covering for a bed, under which I have often slept. It has descended as an heirloom to my eldest brother Samuel and is now in the possession of his widow and family. When a boy we used to call it "Old Ellick" and many struggles I used to have in keeping "Old Ellick" on the bed especially if the skin side was next to the bed. It was, however, as pliant and soft as the neatest dressed deer skin.

1771-2. In these years the fame of the "Long Hunters" as they were called, of Finley, Dr. Walker, Daniel Boone and others began to circulate that there was a rich and delightful country to the west on the waters of the Ohio. My father and uncles often held councils together and talked over their future prospects, all of whom being in the vigor of manhood and full of enterprise and adventure, longed to see for themselves, as they could not think of being confined to the sterile mountains of Virginia where only small parcels of fertile land could be found at any one place. The governor of Virginia having also issued his proclamation for grant of 400 acres each to soldiers of the French and Indian Wars, in which they had nearly all participated, and also having understood that surveyors were going out to survey these claims called *Proclamation Rights*, determined early in the Spring of 1773 to visit this land of promise, accordingly, having made provision for the cultivation of their little farms, having first planted their corn about the 10th of May, in the year (1773), th company consisting of the following in dividuals:

1773 James McAfee, Jr.,
George McAfee
Robert McAfee
James McCoun, Jr.,
Samuel Adams,

being my uncles, and father, excep Samuel Adams, who was a neighborin young man, who had volunteered to g with them left their residence on Sink ing Creek and Cataba in Botetour County in the colony of Virginia fo the purpose of exploring the wester waters of the Ohio River, and seekin out their future homes, taking wit them my uncle John McCoun and ar other young man, James Pawling t take back their horses. They were full aware of the dangers and difficulties t be encountered, but to men enured t hardships, bold and enterprising, th prospects of making future fortune and the honor of being among the fir adventurers in the western wilderne consoled and supported them, togethe with a firm reliance upon an overrulin Providence, whose protecting arm the did not doubt would be with them i their long and dangerous journey. The were all married and had families (e: cept Samuel Adams) who was then n more than 19 years of age, and had r ceived deep religious instructions fro a pious mother who had offered up h prayers for their safety, they fe doubly armed in their hazardous unde taking.

This company was afterwards know by the name of the "McAfee Company.

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They struck across the country to the Great Kanahway, then known by the name of New River and arrived at it about the middle of May 1773 about one-hundred and twenty miles by water above its mouth, having sent back their horses they spent about a week in selecting suitable trees and dug out and prepared two canoes to carry their baggage and clothes the former consisting of their rifles, ammunition, tomahawks, butcher knives, blankets and fishing tacking, including a few fish gigs, etc. They then descended New River to its mouth on the Ohio River where they arrived on the 29th of May and remained to the first day of June (the 29th being Saturday). About twenty miles above the mouth they met Capt. Thomas Bullitt, Douglas and Hancock Taylor, surveyors and their company, who were going down to the falls of the Ohio to survey Proclamation rights of 1763. While there they measured the Ohio River, which was then found to be 400 yards wide, and the Kanahway or New River 200 yards at its mouth.

On the first of June Capt. Bullitt was chosen their commander, and he determined to visit Chilicothe, the chief town of the Shawanoe Indians on the Scioto, with three of his own men and two Delaware Indians, who with several others were going down the Ohio to hunt, Capt. Bullitt proceeded across the country by land. The balance of the companies proceeded down the Ohio in a boat and canoes, Robert McAfee and one or two others considered their best hunters, spent a part of every day out on the south side of the Ohio hunting and generally returned with the necessary supplies, and on the 10th of June the company reached the mouth of the Big Sandy river, where they camped and stayed all night. My father in his excursions struck Little Sandy and discovered the Salt Springs on that Creek, and on the 11th of June they arrived at the Mouth of the Sciota, and on the next day my father, Robert McAfee, ascended the high ridge below the mouth of the Sciota on the North side of the Ohio from which he had a good view up and down both rivers, he also examined the Bottom on which Portsmouth now stands, and also passed to the South side opposite the mouth of the Sciota, where he found an old French town of nineteen or twenty houses, some of which were of hewed logs and clapboard roofs, but vacant and deserted, apparently built some twelve or fifteen years before, which were no doubt the first houses ever built by Europeans in the now state of Kentucky, and previous to the surrender of Fort Duquesne (Pittsburg).

June 13th (Sunday), Capt. Bullitt met them from Chilicothe with a letter from a white man by the name of Richard Butler, who had been living with the Shawanoes several years. As this letter may be interesting to the antiquarian in after times, and may show the means by which an All-wise Providence opened the way for the exploration and settlement of the western country, I will give it as found in my father's journal:

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Chilicothe, June 10th, 1773.

Gentlemen:—

I have been present as a witness and interpreter between Captain Bullitt and the Shawanoes and a part of the Delawares; I believe (and not without some surprize I acquaint you) that his progress in treating with these people has exceeded the expectations of most people, as they claim an absolute rite (Right) to all that country you are about to settle, That it does not lye in the power of those who sold it to give this land; and as I am a well wisher to your undertaking I can do no less in justice to Capt. Bullitt than to acquaint you that it is my opinion that it lyes in your power to fulfill every engagement he has made in your behalf by endeavoring to make good order among you, and a friendly countenance to your present neighbors, the Shawanoes. I do assure you that it lies in your power to have good neighbors or bad, as they are a people very capable of discerning between good treatment and ill. They expect you to be friendly with them, and endeavor to restrain the hunters from destroying the game, and that the young men who are inclined to hunt will be regulated by the law of the colony in the case, and as I dare say it is not to hunt the land but to cultivate it that you are about to settle it, it will be an easy matter to restrain those that would hunt and cause your infant settlement to be disturbed, although I am at present a stranger to you all I beg leave to subscribe myself your well wisher and humble servant.

To the gentlemen settlers, below the mouth of the Sciota.

RICHARD BUTLER.

Captain Bullitt's speech to the chiefs of the Shawanoe Nation, made in the council house in Chilicothe, June 9th 1773.

Brothers:—

I am sent with my people to settle the country on the Ohio River as low as the Falls. The King has bought of the Northern and Southern Indians, and I am desired to acquaint you and all people of this great country that the English are and intend to live in friendship with you all and expect the same from you and them, and as the Shawanoes and Delawares are to be our nearest neighbors, and did not get any of the pay given for it, it is proposed and agreed by the Principals of those who are to be the owners of the land to contribute to make your two tribes a present to be given you the next year and the year after. I am appointed to live in the country; I am sent to settle it in order to keep proper regulations, and as I expect some more principal men out of my country in a short time, there will be something more to say to you. And the governor was to come through this country last year had he not been taken sick so that he may not be out this or next year, as he is desirous of seeing you and the country. I will have a belt of wampum against we have anything more to say as the King did not buy the country for any other purpose than his people to live on and work to support his country. Therefore we shall have no objec-

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tions to your hunting or trapping on it we shall expect you will live with us as brothers and friends. I shall write what you say to my Governor and expect it to be a good talk.

The Answer of the Chief Cornstalk, (Next Morning). Old Brothers of the Big Knife: We heard you would be glad to see your brothers, the Shawnees and Delawares, and talk with them, we are a little surprised that you sent no message before you, but came quite near us and then through the woods and grass a hard way without our knowledge, till you appeared among us quite unexpected, but you are now standing among your brothers, who think well of you and what you have said to us, we have considered your talk carefully and we are pleased to find nothing bad in it, or no ill meaning, but what seems pleasing, kind and friendly. You have mentioned to us of your directions for settling of people over the river on the opposite side of us, and that it is not the meaning of your King and Governor to deprive us the hunting of the country as usual, but that your directions are to take proper care that we shall not be disturbed in our hunting, for which we stand in need of to buy our clothing, all of which is very agreeable to your young brothers, your young men we desire will be strong in the discharge of your directions toward us, as we are determined to be strong in advising our young men to be friendly, kind and peaceable to you. This spring we saw some wrong by our young men in disturbing your people by taking their horses, but we have advised them to the contrary and have cleansed their hearts of bad intentions, and expect it will be harkened to by them as they are pleased with what has been said.

Notwithstanding their friendly speeches the day before Capt. Bullitt arrived at the mouth of the Sciota, the company who were waiting for him saw four Indians swimming seven horses across the Ohio from the South side with saddles and packsaddles on them which they had no doubt of being taken from the white people. The Indians appeared much alarmed at seeing so many of the whites who did not disturb them, as they made their escape as soon as possible. There is no doubt that a knowledge of their young men being absent to steal horses at this and previous times, was the cause of the allusion in Cornstalk's speech to the conduct of their young men, and also of their astonishment, and suspicion upon the arrival of Captain Bullitt at Chilicothe. As he reached the suburbs of that place on the 5th of June, and as soon as his approach was known, he was immediately halted, and confined by a guard in a wigwam at the outer edge of the town; where he was detained several days, until the chief could hold a council, during which time there were many exhibitions of hostility, but through the influence of Richard Butler he succeeded in quieting their fears, as he made no complaint against their stealing horses. It was finally agreed that he should be admitted into their council, to make a speech, and explain his views accordingly on the morning of the 9th of June, he was escorted by up-

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wards of one hundred Indians, painted, yelling and brandishing their tommahawks, into the town, and council house where he made the speech I have already given, after which they assumed a friendly attitude, and Bullitt having procured two canoes descended the Sciota to its mouth where he found his company awaiting him, and on the 14th the company left the Sciota and camped again in about four miles, and the next day proceeded slowly down the river, in order to give their hunters time to procure meat and on the 17th. they reached the mouth of Salt Lick Creek where Vanceburg now stands and about half mile up this creek they found a small salt pond or spring which had been much used by the buffaloes, deer and elk and at which the Indians had made salt, at this place the first Military surveys were made by (them) for Abraham Hempenstall and James MacMahan. From this the company proceeded slowly down the river, making occasional entries and surveys, one of the surveyors by the name of Kennedy was left at the mouth of Salt Lick Creek and laid off a town. The McAfee company and the other companies occasionally separated each one examining the country for themselves, James McAfee and Robert McAfee were generally out hunting—sometimes remaining out several days. On the 24th the company reached a Creek called Limestone, here Robert McAfee went out to examine the country, and as far as I can judge from his journal he passed out the North Fork of Licking and then down through a part of Bracken county, and went down a large creek to the Ohio and found the company had passed on, and he was compelled to make a Bark canoe in which he went down the Ohio river until the moon set, where he camped on the shore and at daylight continued his route and found the company at the mouth of Licking River on the morning of the 27th of June, he hunted up Licking next day thirty or forty miles, but was not pleased with the land.

Mr. Douglass one of the surveyors, remained at the mouth of Licking to make surveys, while Bullitt and the McAfee Company proceeded down the Ohio, every day making laborious and fatiguing excursions to examine the land their description of the face of the country and the land is accurately made in my father's & uncle James McAfee's Journal. On the 1st day of July, 1773, the company arrived at the mouth of the Big Miami, and examined the large Bottom land on the South side of the River where they attempted to make some surveys which was given up on account of some difference of opinion as to their form. The Surveyors insisting upon making them in squares while others only wished to take in the good land, The McAfee company wanted to find, springs and streams for mills were not pleased with the Ohio bottoms, never once thinking of the future discovery of steam power and its influence on commerce. Well, exclaims one, what a pity all these things were not known to the First adventurers on the Western country. If we had only known that the Ohio River would one day be the *Main Street* of some five or six great

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States what fortunes we could have made!! Do not murmur at Providence, my dear friends, you were nearly all dead before the discovery was made, and your children have already run through much of what you did secure, so that it is much the best for us that we cannot see into future events, which would only make us unhappy.

On the 2d and 3d July the company proceeded down the Ohio and passed Big Bone Lick about ten miles without knowing it, and on next day having having discovered their error they returned and arrived at the Big Bone lick on the 4th of July, 1773, where they camped, making use of the short joints of the back bones for stools and seats & their ribs for tent poles to streach their blanketts on. My father in his Journal says of this place, "It was a wonder to see the large bones that lies there which has been of several large big creatures. The lick is about 200 yards long and as wide." Here they met with a Delaware Indian, apparently about seventy years old who was asked if he knew anything about them. He answered that when he was a boy they were just so as you now see them. The company remained here during the 5th and 6th of July and on the 7th started down the Ohio to find the mouth of the Kentucky River, Then called Levisa (spelled in my father's Journal *Lewvisa*). They went on until eight o'clock at night & camp'd, and started again about an hour before day and reached the mouth of Kentucky at daylight on the morning of the 8th July 1773. Here Capt. Bullitt, and his company parted from the McAfee company, and went on the falls of the Ohio. Hancock Taylor, surveyor, went with the McAfee Company up the Levisa or Kentucky river. They proceeded up to the mouth of Eagle creek and camped there that night (it was then named Eagle creek on account of their seeing several eagles hovering round its mouth). The next day they proceeded up in their canoes to the mouth of Drennon's lick creek where they found the river closed in to about ten yards wide by a Bar created by the creek. At this place the McAfee company left their canoes (as we hear no more of them) and went up that creek to the lick, here they found two men of Bullitt's company one by the name of Drennon & Mathew Bracken, who having heard of this place from the Delaware Indians while at the Big lone lick had crossed the country by land and arrived 2 days before them, laid claim to the lick who so displeased the company that they were not permitted to proceed farther with them. It does not appear that either of these men ever enjoyed any benefit of their discovery made in violation of an implied understanding.

The number of Buffaloes, Elk, Deer, Beaver and wolves at this lick was astonishing. The roads round were as much beaten as in the neighborhood of a populous city. The country round was trod so much for several miles that my father's Journal says, "That there was not as much grass as would feed one sheep." The company remained at this place until the 15th July examining the lick and killing game. They also made several surveys. While engaged in this

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business James McAfee and Samuel Adams had a perilous adventure, in passing round the outskirts of the lick some of the party fired at a large gang of buffaloes which alarmed them and they broke in the direction where they were standing, and such was their rapidity that Adams had only time to scamper up a leaning Mulberry tree while James McAfee not being so young and active took shelter behind a tree about two feet in diameter and there by close pressing sideways he stood while the horns of the Buffaloes scraped the Bark on both sides. The storm being over he turned to look for Adams who he found hanging to the Mulberry like a coon eyeing his friend's condition unable to give him any aid. This incident furnished many an evening's amusement for many years after.

July 15th early in the morning they left Drennon lick, and as their Journals state 'took a *small Buffaloe path* about the size of the road leading out of Williamsburgh (Then the Capitol of Virginia) which went a South East course. They travelled some thirty miles as near as they could guess, and on the next morning in about five miles they struck the Kentucky river where the Buffaloe road crossed it at a ripple where lock No. 4 stands just below where Frankfort now is. From this point they passed up a Branch and down the valley in which the Penitentiary stands to the River bottom in which Frankfort now is, here my father made two surveys, one 400 the other two hundred, including the head of the Branch where they left a Tomahawk and Fish gig in a fine spring & marked a gum saplin at th spring. These surveys included th whole of the Penitentiary valley & th town of Frankfort except the lo ground North of the Capitol square a well as the spring which is known a McAfee spring to this day. The las corner made was on the edge of the lo bottom, near the three story Brick hous occupied by Mrs. Sharpe about 80 o 100 yards N. W. of the present Capitc & camped that night about where th Capitol stands under a large Beac Tree. This was the 16th of July Frida 1773 which was the First survey eve made on the Kentucky River. My fathe never completed his title to that lanc altho he had ample time after the lan offices opened, under the belief tha others had taken it up.

Next day July 17th they left thei camp without dreaming that they ha slumbered on Kentucky's proud Cap tol grounds, and passed up the ridge o which the Lexington road now runs an the day being very warm & dry afte going about eight miles and not mee ing with any water they turned towar the River and crossed about seven c eight miles above their camp at a plac where there were high cedar clifts an little bottom land on either side. Then passing through the now county of A derson across the head branches c Hammond creek found good land b water scarce. The next day the 18 they proceeded a south west course an found the Cove Spring where Thom Lillard afterwards settled on the tur pike road from Harrodsburgh to Franl fort, now occupied by Mr. McCall whe

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they camped all night, which they made their rendezvous until the 21st. On the 19th in the morning they were alarmed by the sound of a gun which they supposed was by Indians. Robert McAfee and James McAfee this day crossed to the Kentucky River and went up and across it for five or six miles but was not pleased with the land. The next day James McAfee had two four hundred acre surveys on the Spring and up south west & west, and on the 21st they searched west and found Salt River which they called "Crooked Creek," and went down the same to the mouth of Hammond creek and commenced surveying by making surveys for James and John McCoun, and again continuing up Salt River made several more surveys including Lucto and above. Being now pleased with the size of Salt River for miles good land and water they determined to make their final Surveys and locate for a future residence.

They continued their surveys up the River on the 22d, 23d and 24th for Sam'l Adams, William Adams, George McAfee and others. The 25th being Sunday the day was kept in camp at James McCoun's spring a mile below Providence Church. The 26 & 27 James McCoun & James & Sam'l McAfee's land was surveyed as well as John Magee's and the land I now live on and where I was born, as all were highly delighted with the land and water.

When my uncle James McAfee found his spring which is on the tract including the Providence church, he took Hancock Taylors (Surveyor) jacob staff & stuck it down on the bluff above the spring and addressing his brother observed, "Men, you may hunt for as much land as you please but for my part I intend to live here my days out with the blessing of Providence." To which my father replied, "Well, James we will try and find as good places near you" —and sure enough the fine cave spring near which I live was surveyed the same day.

On the 28th they surveyed the land above where I live & surveyed several more tracts of land, and on the 29th lay all day at the mouth of Harrodsburgh branch & platted their different surveys, and on the 30th made surveys for Wm. McAfee including the mouth of the Branch also for John & James Curry and Jeremiah Tilford & one for my father two miles above including Wilson Station & the Bridge over Salt River leading to Perryville, and again camped at the mouth of the town Branch.

July 31st (Saturday). This morning the company held a council as to the road they were to return home, whether to go back and get their canoes & return up the Ohio with Capt. Bullitt or take the most direct route home. The McAfee company decided to go up the Kentucky River and pass out of some of its branches into Powell's valley. It was a difficult and hazardous way, but upon the whole they preferred it to the difficulty of going back to the Ohio. They had also heard that Dan'l Boone had found plenty of game & had passed very well high up on this river. Hancock Taylor and two other men who had joined them at the mouth of the Kentucky river determined to join Capt.

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Bullitt at the falls. Accordingly about twelve o'clock noon the party separated the McAfee company marched directly towards South East for their course and the others in a contrary direction towards the Falls of Ohio.

It is worthy of note that altho a survey made for Sam'l Adams included the mouth of the *Fontaine Blue* branch and one of its corners stood within two hundred yards of the spring they did not discover it, altho it is one of the finest springs on the waters of Salt River or indeed in Kentucky.

The course of the McAfee company lead them across the northern part of the town of Harrodsburgh and that night they lay under some remarkable shelving clifts on dick's river, a few miles above its mouth as it commenced raining upon them and continued to rain very hard until near night. Next morning the 1st of August they passed on through the now county of Garrard & Madison crossing sugar creek, paint Lick & silver creek, and it still continued showery during this day & the next.

On the third day of August they came in sight of the mountains and then in about eight miles struck the Kentucky River and went up it with great difficulty crossing its many bends and on the 5th reached its main Fork without finding much game to live on. The mountains & spurs of ridges they had to occasionally cross were covered with pine laurel, Green briars & Brush so that it was with much pain & labor they could get along. They took the main North Fork and in twelve or fifteen miles the river forked again. They still kept the left hand or North Fork & to raft the River several times. On 8th James McAfee killed a buck which was the first game of much count they had met with, it was a p for which they were deeply Thankf The river became very crooked and t were greatly annoyed in passing c the Green Briar spurs of the mo tains as it was impossible to keep on banks. This day they came to anot Fork, and they took the right hand F which is the Fork which comes dc past Perry Court House, "Hazzar It was on this fork James McAfee ki the Elk. Their troubles now seemec be just commencing. They had to c the River nearly twenty times a c On the 10th they attempted to leave river the mountains were so full of br and Green Briar, they returned to River and kept up it twenty miles, on the 11th August they continued the river untill two o'clock and t left the river and as Robt. McAf Journal says, "We travelled across worst Laurel mountains that I ever about 20 miles, and campt with littl eat, and on the 12th we travelled c the same kind of mountains wl seemed to us that we should never out of them. This (says Robert Afee) looks a *little discouraging.*" T were in a region of country wl seemed to be the abode of desolat nothing but barren rocks on every h & silence and solitude reigned supr not a living animal was to be seen, side themselves, even the Feath Tribes had fled, and starvation, death, was staring them in the

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Their feet blistered & legs & thighs raw with the scratches of Green briars & rubbing of the hems of their shirts. In the midst of a region of craggy rocks and clifts under a broiling sun was a scene which appalled the stoutest heart, all day no change for the better. The sun was going down behind the western mountains without having seen a living thing that would furnish food. They were passing to the head drains between the waters of the Kentucky, Cumberland & Clinch rivers and no water to quench their parching thirst. When George McAfee and Sam'l Adams exhausted and dispirited halted and lay down declaring they could go no farther, and they might as well die at once, they were urged to go on a little longer, but to no purpose. At length Robert McAfee who was always the most cheerful and athletic of any of his brothers, as a last effort of despair, determined to proceed on across the point of the next ridge to see if he could find anything to kill while James McAfee remained with the others to try and revive their spirits, while James McCoun always cheerful tried to follow Robt. who soon outwalked him. The sun by this time was gilding the highest peaks of the Eastern mountains by his setting rays. When That Almighty Hand which sustains, guides, and directs the affairs of this world as well as the destinies of men, interposed in their behalf Robt. McAfee had not proceeded more than a quarter of a mile across the ridge and was approaching a small branch when he discovered a small spike buck about fifty yards before him! Joy! anxiety and desperation all flashed over at once, and being an excellent hunter he fired and the buck fell and in a moment after he was on him, himself, with his knife, he had scarcely finished killing him by cutting his throat, when he saw the ballance of the company hobling along to the place. The sound of his gun inspired new life and in a few minutes they had a fire kindled with meat and water from the little branch in abundance. Then joy & hunger combined made it the finest they ever had and Robt. was considered as the Joseph of his brethren while heartfelt thanks were returned to a kind Providence. This affair was never forgotten by these men and ought long to be remembered by their children, That a little *venison* had preserved the lives of their fathers in the wilderness on their return from "the land of Promise." Thus we may trace the workings of an all wise God who amid the highest points of our Western waters preserved a handfull of men who were destined to be the pioneers of civilization & christianity in the great valley of the Mississippi, now numbering many millions.

August 13th, cheered & strengthened they travel across some bad laurel ridges at a slow pace and next day reached the head of Powell's valley and on the 15th got to the house of a Mr. Castlewood at the Ford of Clinch river and after resting a few hours went on eight miles farther to David Gists where they remained all night and the next day they traveled on five miles farther to Capt. Russells, an old acquaintance, with their feet so blistered that they could go no

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farther, here they remained several days to recruit, and then in a week afterwards they all arrived at home to the great joy of their families, who had not heard a word from them after they embarked on New River, which they found all well but deeply anxious for their safety, & soon after my father's return viz on the 19th September 1773 my elder brother Samuel was born, which being my fathers first son having three daughters before was the cause of great joy in the family. They met Col. Boone in Powell Valley on his way to Ky. with his family & party but the Indians soon after attacked them & killed the eldest son, which broke up his trip.

(1774) The year 1774 The above company intended to return to Kentucky to improve and look after their lands but previous to their getting ready to start, hostilities broke out with the Northern Indians Shawanoes Mingoes and Delawares on account of the murder of Logan and his family on the Ohio River which eventuated in a war, and James & Robert McAfee & George McAfee joined the troops under Col. Shelby and marched to the aid of Genl. Andrew Lewis, who had a battle with Indians at the mouth of the Great Kenhaway called "the battle of the point" on account of its being at the point between the two rivers. But while then absent another company under Col. James Harrod consisting of about forty-one men in all, Harrod having about thirty men with him, was afterwards joined by another company of eleven men on the Ohio they pursued nearly the same route that the McAfee c pany had, only they ascended the I tucky river in canoes to the moutl Landing run (then so called) in month of May nearly opposite the village of Salvisa, at a place now ca Oregon, & from thence they passed on Salt River & made other impr ments on portions of the land mad the McAfees, who had deadened t and made brush heaps on the most spicuous places on their several sur one of these was claimed to have l made by a Mr. David Williams on half of his brother Vincent Willi within one hundred yards of my fat improvement where he had cut initials of his name on a white oak at the Elm Spring (R M F) whe now live which gave my Father & self much trouble in a long & exper law suit which I did not get finally tled until June, 1820, it having through the several courts in this s This company also found *Fontaine* Spring which was claimed by Isaac one of Harrods Company, who fi held it by a compromise with S Adams. Col. Harrod's company also covered the big town spring of Har burgh which they made their Headc ters & on the 16th of June 1774 laid town on the south side of the T branch below this Spring and built five or six cabbins & called it "Ha Town." From this point they their excursion to make improven by deadening trees and making l heaps and while there Col. Daniel B found them on his way to the fal Ohio sent by the Governor of Vir

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to warn the companies & surveyors of the Hostilities of the Indians and had a cabbin built in company with a Mr. Hinton which afterwards went by this name, about the middle of July Mr. James Cowan, Jacob Sodowsky & two other men being at Fontaine Blue, Mr. Cowan having got some of his papers wet, took them out and was drying them in the sun, and while thus employed was fired upon by the Indians & killed, Sodowsky and one of the others made their escape towards the falls of the Ohio and having made Canoes descended that River and the Mississippi to New Orleans & returned home by sea. The other man escaped to Harrodstown and gave the alarm to the ballance of the company who as soon as they could collect their stragglers broke up camp & returned home by the Cumberland Gap, with the determination to return next spring and maintain their ground. In Harrods company were several men who afterwards became conspicuous in the settlement of Kentucky and its History, The following names I have obtained from Col. Harrods company roll by Abraham Chaplin

(Names not given. Ed.)

(1775) Early in the year 1775 The McAfee company prepared to visit their land in Kentucky accordingly about the 20th of February they again left their homes with the addition of David Adams, Wm. McAfee & John Higgins, an apprenticed servant to my Grandfather James McAfee, and came through the wilderness by "the Cumberland Gap" & arrived at James McAfees Spring on Salt River on the 11th day of March 1775, and on the 15th of March Col. Harrod with a reinforcement of his company passed them on their way to Harrodstown again where they again located at their Headquarters, The McAfee Company cut down the small timber in about two acres of ground piled & burnt the Brush, and made a fence of Brush round it, planted some corn, peach stones and apple seed, and my father also planted peach stones and apple seed at a sink hole near my cave & Elm Springs, also the same was done at James McCouns Spring about a mile below where N. Providence church now stands, also intending to plant more corn, preparatory to moving to the country either That fall or next spring, My father was somewhat astonished & uneasy at Finding a pair of poles about six feet high near his improvements & within ten steps of the white oak in which his name was marked George McAfee & William McAfee also cleared a small piece of ground at a spring running into the town branch a short distance below the Harrodstown boundary at this time (now in possession of Jos. Morgan Esq).

About the 10th of April the company concluded to return home leaving John Higgins and Lucien Poulson at Harrodstown To plant more corn and warn other companies of their land, which was faithfully attended to by Higgins who made additional improvements by cutting down the Brush and piling it at the springs where I now reside. As my father intended to settle his father at this point and to make his settlement on the river above Harrodstown, The

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ballance of the company then continued their Journey toward their homes and on the 21st April met Henderson and his company at the crossing of Scaggs creek (a branch of Rockcastle River) coming on to settle at Boonesborough and grant settlement right claims to land by virtue of Watauga treaty of the 17th March previous with the Cherokees. Henderson was from North Carolina & claimed the greater part of the present state of Kentucky by virtue of this purchase notwithstanding the Treaty with the six nations (Mohawks) made at Fort Schuyler, here a hasty council was held & Henderson laid his plans before the McAfee Company and urged them to return with him and he would grant them land and allow them to make entries; James McAfee resisted his proposition and told his brothers, that Hendersons claim could not be valid, as he had made his purchase without the sanction of the Government, and if they sought protection under him they would be deceived, notwithstanding this wholesome and correct advice, such were the alurements held out by Henderson, that his three Brothers, Robert, George and William turned Back with him to Boonesborough, then for the first time occupied by Col. Boone (about ten days previous) who had preceded Henderson to open a road, soon after Henderson's arrival he sent for the Harrodstown people and held his famous convention in the month of May of which my father Robert McAfee was sergeant at arms. The whole scheme afterwards proved abortive as predicted by James McAfee as far as related to the entries of land made on Hendersons Books, but which eventually secured their settlement rights by raising corn. Robt. George and William McAfee remained about two months with Henderson and then returned home, and again in the month of September 1775, the same men in company with John Magee, David and John McCoun (and John Higgins who had returned home in July to help them) came back to Harrodstown & Salt River, now for the first time called by that name (on account of Capt. Bullitt having discovered Salt water on it at a place afterwards known as Bullitts lick) & brought with them forty head of cattle which they took down to James McCouns land on the river about a mile below N. Providence church & turned them in the cain & occasionally salted them, commenced clearing ground & Building cabbins. John Magee built a cabbin assisted by Wm. McBrayer on a point between two branches about a mile below my present residence. John McCoun with a part of this company remained during this winter and cleared about fifteen acres of ground in the flatt adjoining James McCouns spring & Planted it in corn in April 1776. Their cattle kept in good condition during the winter on the cain. They ploughed their corn once and in June having discovered & heard the Indians round them one night they broke up and returned home, expecting to aid their families in moving to the country — 1776. Early this Spring the several McAfee and McCoun families with their friends and relations, the Adams, Currys, John Magee, including sons and sons in laws, commenced

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preparations for moving to Kentucky. Their wives and daughters had been employed day and night in making a surplus stock of linnen, blankets, Flannel & bed clothes of all kinds including rugs, and also extra clothing enough for several years until they could raise supplies at their new home, calculating that the corn they had planted would supply them with bread and the cattle they had sent to the country would be sufficient to give them milk & also to begin with in a new country. The only difficulty seemed to be how they were to take their goods and chattels. It was at length agreed upon to take their heavy & Bulky household stuff by water & up the Kentucky river with part of the company and their families on pack horses through the wilderness by way of the Cumberland Gap—accordingly in May 1776 they packed up the greater portion of their household property and farming utensils, also kegs of flour, corn and other seeds in the middle of which they put a bottle of whiskey for safe keeping (which however proved their ruin, as we will see as has often been the case since with others) with these on Packhorses they proceeded across the country to Brown's Ferry, on Green Briar (or Gauly River as it was then called) where they made canoes & put all on board on the 11th of June and proceeded down the river but the season having been dry they had great difficulty in getting along over the falls & rapids of the river, after several overturning their canoes they were compelled to stop about fifteen miles above its mouth and build a log cabbin on a ridge in which they deposited all their goods & covered it well with Bark, Intending to return for their horses and Transport it back to go by land, But by the time they got home the Cherokee war broke out and the men had to go on that expedition which eventuated in burning their towns at Nicajack As soon as this campaign was over, still determined on moving they collected their packhorses and went after their goods, which was early in September. When they arrived at their cabbin expecting to find everything safe, what was their astonishment and chagrin to find The roof thrown off, and their rugs, Blanketts & keggs lying scattered in various directions entirely ruined & broken open, some of their finest rugs lay under the shade of adjacent trees or clifts of rocks which when attempting to lift them they found rotten. They had apparently been used by some person to sleep on. The keggs which had been broken and found to contain their whiskey had been evidently destroyed for that purpose. The feelings of the company were at once enraged to find all their valuable property and the labour of years of toil thus destroyed, at a time when it was so much needed. They had also keggs of coffee, sugar, spice, tea etc., which they had laid up for special use, as they did not expect to get such things in Kentucky for several years. It seemed to them that Providence had frowned upon them as all their plans & efforts were frustrated, so it appeared to them at that time, but no doubt a wise Province overruled all these things and saved many valuable lives which would

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have been destroyed if they had reached their new and dangerous homes in this year. It was no doubt for the best, however they did not then feel it so— after a short consultation It was first supposed to be done by Indians, but seeing no signs of that kind This opinion was given up and It was believed to be done by some stragling white man. They determined to search round to see if they could find the culprit, the company divided off two together, and James & Samuel McAfee took a small track which led towards the river and down it, and in a short distance they met (as James McAfee said) A little diminutive, red headed white man, who appeared much confused, he was immediately charged with doing all the mischief which he denied but James McAfee discovering some of their clothing on him on a sudden impulse of passion struck at him with the pole of his tomahawk which glancing off the side of his hat laid him on his back quivering and then drew his knife jumped at him to finish. But his Brother Samuel seized his arm and said, "Stop, James, do not kill the man." This admonition, recalled reflection, and his life was spared, his name was Edward Sommers, a bound servant who had ran away from his master low down in Virginia and was endeavoring to get to the Indians when he accidentally found this cabbin where finding, good rugs and clothing he had made it his headquarters for two months & breaking open one of the kegs to see what was in it found a bottle of whiskey which induced him to break the others upon which he got drunk and riotted like another savage without car or thought for the future not even at tempting to preserve anything from de struction. The conduct was so wanto and outrageous that as soon as he cam to, he was helped up and conducte back to the cabbin, and as soon as th company were collected a council wa held over him, and he was permitted t explain his conduct which was so malig nant & indefensible that it was decide that according to their opinion of th laws he had forfeited his life and ough to be hung. This sentence none of then would agree to execute, and by thi means his life was saved a second time James McAfee observing that "if San had let him alone There would have bee no further trouble with him" They nov collected such of their farming tools an some few other articles not injured an returned home to commence anew thei laborious preparations, but the blow fel heavy upon every family and prevente any farther attempt to move and th succeeding years of 1777 & 1778. Th continuation of the Revolutionary wa in which the most of these men heartil engaged in the Virginia Malitia *Jame McAfee* served as a Lieutenant. Th others were content to serve in the rank as they were called on. Bottetour county was almost unanimously arden friends of the revolution and staunc whigs. Their principal services wer however on the Frontiers, and down t Williamsburgh. The McAfees ranke as brave soldiers who could be relied on but none of them aspired to distinctio or office of any kind. Their educatio being confined to reading, writing &

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figures as far as the rule of three, my uncle James judging from his journal wrote an excellent hand for the times, or indeed at any time, superior to many men in high office, my father Robert, wrote a good strong hand and read well being much inclined to reading he was well informed upon all the current subjects of the day, he always took the leading newspapers then published in Virginia & the Kentucky Gazette from its first establishment until his death, he was however deficient in figures which he often regretted altho he could do his own calculations. This was one reason he often assigned for his determination to educate his children male and female. My uncles Sam'l & William also wrote excellent strong hands & were better versed in Arithmetic than any of their Brothers—some of the company visited Salt River in the fall of 1777 to look after the cattle, but by this time they had run wild or were killed by Hunters from Harrodstown, so that not more than two or three were ever heard of again.

(1779) This was an important year for the McAfee family and their friends as well as for the settlement of Kentucky The Virginia Legislature passed a land law & Commissioners were appointed to sit as a court to examine and grant certificates of Settlements & Preemptions amounting to fourteen hundred acres of land, which met in Harrodsburg on the 13th day of October in this year, of course it became necessary for all those who had claims to land to come to the country and make their claims. My father and uncles & Grandfather McCoun & his family with the Adams, Currys, etc., consisting of three or four Patriarchal families having made extensive arrangements left their home in Bottetourt county Virginia on the 17th of August for Kentucky, leaving Geo. McAfees wife who had just been confined to follow on as soon as she was able to ride, which she was in three days after, the company moved slowly and halted at the Ford of New River for George McAfee to return for his wife, who to his great surprise he met coming the next morning. The company were all on packhorses and came by the Cumberland Gap, and after a long and painful march arrived in safety at Wilsons Station on Salt River about two & a half miles From Harrodsburgh on the 27th day of September & next day a part of the company went on to James McAfees station, my father stopt at Wilsons Station and put up a double cabin for his family as he claimed the land adjoining. When the Commissioners met at Harrodsburgh, Wilson contested his claim and the Court decided in favor of Wilson. The surveyors office was kept by Mr. May in my fathers house and his brother taught a school part of that fall and winter, when my father lost his claim he entered his settlement right on the river about a mile below, his beginning corner stood on the East Bank of Salt River at the crossing of the old road, leading to Harbison's Station (now Perryville). Wilson's station stood on this high ridge on the East side of Salt River just below the mouth of the Dry Fork—There being no good land adjoining my father's settlement he de-

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clined claiming his preemption of one thousand acres, which was an error which he afterwards had great cause to regret—& in the month of November he came down Salt River & built a cabbin on the Bank of the River near my present mill and moved to it as the winter set in having made an arrangement with John Magee his brother-in-law to divide his preemption with him, which afterwards gave him great trouble and expense.

The winter of 1779-80 proved to be one of great severity. It commenced the last of November & continued until the 15th or 20th February during which time the snow lay on the ground, and their was continued cold freezing weather. Salt River was frozen in many places to the Bottom, a large portion of their cattle & many of their horses perished my father lost ten head of his horses, so that he had but one yellow horse he called "Chicasaw" & one brown mare left in the spring, many buffaloes and wolves as well as beavers, otters & Turkies were frozen to death, and would frequently come up near the cabbins, at James McAfees Station, and where I live with the tame cattle. The people were reduced to the utmost extremity for bread, one "Johnny cake" (bread baked on a long board before the fire) had often to be divided according to size and number of the family & that only once or twice each day, and even this failed toward the close of winter and for many weeks nothing but meat could be obtained and that poor enough unless a Bear could be found in some hollow tree, which would furnish a feast with wild Turkey for bread. Thus their first winter was spent. James McAfees cabbins were considered Headquarters on Salt River, and among the persons who remained there that winter we find Robert Ewing and Baker Ewing, Joseph Lyon, besides James McAfees family and James McCoun Sen., his sons and sons in law——

My Grandfather James McAfee declined moving with them to the country on account of his age, and difficulties of the road, his family made ample provision for (him) in the family of a Mr. Montgomery (a relation) and a Mr. McDonald where he remained until his death in 1785. Cheerful and contented my Grand Mother would not separate from her children and came with them, living a part of her time with my father and a part with my aunt Mary Guant where she died in 1783 and lies buried with her son in law Thos. Guant on a high hill on the S. E. side of Salt River & about half a mile a little south of west from the mouth of the dry fork now in the farm of Archibald Adams and also half a mile Northwestwardly from the Mudd meeting house (now so called). I am thus particular that the place may be identified. It is the only high ground near and Salt River runs round it on the west and North, commanding a fine view To the East, North & West, and there repose the Mother of the McAfee family in the new Western world to which she had brought her children. It is about three miles Southwest of Harrodsburgh. It may also be worthy of notice That when my father and uncles James McAfee reached their land in

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Sept. 1779 They found a good crop of peaches and a few apples on the Trees grown for (sic) the seed planted in the spring 1775, so rappid had been their growth, and I have now on my farm two apple trees of the same stock which never failed to bear every year since my recollection making good the old Scotchman's remark "when ever you can find nothing else to do, plant a tree of some kind, it will pay you or somebody else"

(1780) As already remarked the spring of this year opened early, about the 20th of February, after which a succession of fine pleasant weather inspired them with new life and hopes. The first thing attended to was my Father's and uncles went to the falls of Ohio having heard of the arrival of some corn from "Red Stone" old Fort. It was important to procure seed and some bread for their families, and on their arrival they procured some indifferent corn at sixty dollars per Bushel continental money, my father purchased seven bushels & packed on his two horses home all he had for Bread and seed until he could raise it, and this was ground on handmills constructed by themselves, tin cups were a luxury and gourds they had none until they were grown, and my father who was a good self made mechanic contrived with the few tools he had to supply the deficiency by making what was called "noggins" which he hollowed out of a knot of a tree or with small staves and hoops to hold about a pint of which each child had one, then "necessity the Mother of invention" found means to provide the necessary family utensils, yet with all this deprivation they were happy and contented, and at the station of James McAfee they enjoyed themselves with dancing several times each week. It was not then considered criminal, & it kept up their spirits and cheerfulness in the wilds of the West, and it must be admitted that it added to the health & happiness of the young people and indeed It was not believed to be inconsistent with their religious duties, But after times proved the neccessity of limiting this amusement.

As soon as they possibly could each family moved to their land and commenced clearing land, my father and John Magee lived for some time together in a cabbin in which I was afterwards born. My father cleared and planted some five or six acres North of the Elm spring on which my Orchard now grows and early in June of this year James Thompson, surveyor of Lincoln county surveyed the settlements & preemptions on the river belonging to the McAfee company. But a difficulty took place which involved my father and John Magree in a tedious law suit with Mr. Vincent Williams, who this spring claimed before the Court of Commissioners a preemption by virtue of an improvement made in 1774 as one of Harrods Company by his brother David, But the court decided that having already granted a preemption to John Magee for the same land they could not grant one to him. It was unfortunate That John Magee when he claimed his preemption made on the faith of an improvement made in 1775 instead of 1773 under an impression that the improve-

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ments made in that year were void as well as their surveys which was a great mistake & gave cause for much trouble thereafter, indeed all the McAfee com pany had made their claims in the same way, believing that Harrods company had not interfered with them, which not the fact altho John Higgins & Poulson had notified them of the McAfee improvements in 1775 which prevented all other interference except by Williams & Isaac Hite the latter of whom wisely compromised with Sam'l Adams while Williams finally failed as will be seen in the sequel after expending ten times the value of the land in that day.

The Indians during this year annoyed the station by killing & scalping stragglers and stealing horses on the North side of the Kentucky river, while those on Salt river were comparatively left in peace on account of Harrodsburg containing a respectable population and a company of soldiers, yet occasionally that section of the country was assailed. It may be a matter (of) some curiosity to give the census of Harrodsburgh at this place taken from the Journal of John Cowan in the year 1777, which will prove its importance at that time & since taken on the 1st day of May in that year after the arrival of Col. Bowman—

viz—Men in service	81
Do not in service	4
Women	24
Children above 10 years old	12
Children under 10 years	58
Slaves above 10 years	12
Negro children under 10	7
	198

In the year this population had greatly increased, which in addition to continual influx of Temporary & travellers looking for land made it even in that day the principal town in the state.

1780) But to return to the events of this year (1780) In consequence of the depredation of the Indians Genl George R. Clarke with Col. Ben Logan determined to attack the Shawanoe Indians at Old Chilicothe on the little Miami (now in the State of Ohio) about three or four miles north of Xenia, with this view Genl. Clarke was to move up the Ohio River in boats with the regular troop and Militia in the vicinity of the Falls of Ohio to the mouth of Licking River. Col. Logan was to descend the Kentucky river & meet him at the mouth of that river. The troops from Lexington, Bryants Station & other places North of the Kentucky were to go on direct to the mouth of Licking. In consequence of this arrangement, the troops from St. Azaphs, Harrodsburgh, McGary's, & James & Wm. McAfees stations met at various points on the Kentucky River, the main rendezvous was at a place called Warwick in the first large bottom above the mouth of Landing run (Harrods landing of 1774) and prepared canoes and collected provisions for that purpose, with this expedition the men from James McAfees station generally went leaving only enough to cultivate a field of corn of about two acres which had been cleared in common in the valley East of the station and to defend the station which reduced them to six or seven men only besides their women and children, my

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uncle William McAfee commanded the company thus raised from Harrodsburgh & this and the other stations. This Expedition started about the first of July, Capt. Elliston also commanded another company from the other stations. These troops laid in provisions to last until they reached the mouth of Licking expecting to get a supply then from Genl. Clarke at the Public expense, But when about to march from that point, two pounds of flour per man and a small quantity of meat was all that could be had, nothwithstanding they were in high spirits and made no complaints as Genl Clarke had done the best he could. The only draw back on the army, was that one man deserted before they crossed the Ohio and went to the Indian Town and gave them information of the approach of Clarkes army, so that when they arrived at old Chilicothe They found the town deserted and burnt and still smoking in its ruins but as the army pushed on to another town called Piqua a few miles distant they found that the Indians had taken refuge in a block house and a small stockade fort. It was about ten o'clock in the morning and Genl. Clarke divided his army into four divisions and directed the leader of each to march so as to enclose the town on four sides. The Indians perceiving this movement sallied out and formed in the timbers on the west side of the town and were ready to receive the whites, a severe battle now commenced and a running tree firing was kept up The Indians still retreating as the second division of Genl. Clarkes army joined in the combat, the other two divisions which were to cross opposite the town could not get down the Banks of the river and went up nearly three miles to cross & of course did not get engaged in the battle, after the first and second division had kept a running fight for nearly two hours they lost sight of the Indians entirely and not hearing anything of the other portion of the army they collected together and marched round towards the river above the town & discovered an Indian in a Tree top Capt. William McAfee & Elliston took the same tree, McAfee being outside turned round to look for another tree to shelter himself when the Indian fired and shot him through the breast he did not fall immediately but sat down when a Mr. James McBride discovering the Indian by the smoke of his gun fired at him and killed him on the spot, which closed his exultation. A portion of Capt. McAfees company being left to take care of him The balance marched round the point of a ridge and halted & sat down to listen for the ballance of the army, but all was silence for near half an hour, when suddenly a body of Indians came down the bottom of the Miami below them and commenced Tremendous war whoop yelling, both parties apparently about equal, The white troops immediately rushed down upon them and each party taking tree a heavy fire commenced, but the Indians soon retreated towards their town and block house pursued by the whites, who for two miles followed them so that when the whites reached to top of one ridge the Indians were ascending another. When the Indians reached the high ground above the bottom where their

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town was located they formed in line of battle & took trees and here the main battle really commenced as the Indians in the fort united with their brethren, and the renewed firing having been heard by the detached company they arrived in time to aid in the conflict, after the battle had continued some time and several had been killed on both sides the Indians broke and ran down the hill into their fort and cabbins where the conflict was renewed, Genl. Clarke now ordered up a small three pounder cannon, which he taken with him on a pack horse and opened his fire upon their block house, from a point below the town while the other troops fired upon the Indians as they could occasionally be seen running from their cabbins towards the river, and in this way the firing was kept up until after sun down when it was ascertained that nearly all the Indians had made their escape to the river & ascended under its bank up to a small branch that put in above the town, and in this way got off, and some of them were met by the other division of the army which was all the share they had in the conflict—some fifteen or twenty Indians were killed in this last conflict and nearly as many white men, and a great many wounded. The army encamped in the vicinity of the town & next day destroyed all their corn & houses. Capt. William McAfee altho shot through the breast did not appear to be mortally wounded, he was carried part of the way on a litter between two horses to the Ohio at the mouth of Licking and thence down to the falls of Ohio and out to Floyd Station where (he) remained alive until his wife went from his station near Harrodsburgh to see him, his wound at last produced mortification and he died in August 1780 leaving his wife ensient with a third daughter (afterwards Mrs. Mary Lee). Thus closed the life of a second uncle by the hands of the Indians, and a braver spirit never lived, he was beloved by all his friends, while his loss was deeply felt by his family, consisting of a wife and three infant daughters. My uncle George McAfee who had married Capt. Wm. McAfees wifes sister became the Guardian of the children and the protector of the widow, such were the difficulties incident to the first settling of Kentucky which have been deeply impressed on my mind and very probably influenced many of my opinions & feelings during a long and eventful life. The south side of the Kentucky river had peace the ballance of this year. Some time this fall my uncle John Magee moved to his cabbin about one mile below my fathers on Salt river, and no other event of importance took place the ballance of this year, in connection with my family.

The men were generally engaged in tending & gathering their crops surveying their land and killing meat to feed their families, having to bring what salt they used from the falls of Ohio at an exorbitant price. My mother and elder sisters gathered nettles in the fall from which she manufactured a piece of linen enough to clothe some of the children, and an old black woman by the name of Frank & a negro boy called Cornelius the former he had purchased of my

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Grandfather McCoun and the latter he had purchased when a child & brought both to Kentucky with him, which was his whole stock of servants he ever owned.

(1781) The winter of 1780-81 was comparative a mild one & the people on Salt River had plenty of provisions for themselves and families. My father had increased his stock of horses he also procured some sows and pigs from Whitleys Station, and everything appeared to prosper round him, but a reverse was at hand. My mothers youngest Brother Joseph McCoun, a youth about eighteen years of age on the 6th day of March (1781) early in the morning went out to look after his fathers milk cows, & concluded to go to some traps he had set the evening before at a cave high up on the Bank in a clift of Salt River above his fathers cabbin. The Indians discovered him and pursued him he ran down Salt River on the west side, and crossed over the Indians keeping between him & his fathers cabbin he ran nearly a mile before they caught him in a small glade now near the Turnpike road North of the Road leading from Vandike's mill to Armstrong's old ferry on the Kentucky river now inside of Robert McAfees wood pasture (formerly Meaux), no(t) returning The family suspected some mischief & took his trail and followed It until they found where he had been taken and tyed with hickory bark. It was in the evening before the alarm was given, and when my father heard at His cabbins where I live he only had time to pack up his household stuff and his children and reach James McAfees station about dark, burying a large chunk of led in his yard, which he never afterwards could find. John Magee, Saml McAfee and my Grandfathers family all took shelter in the Station that night, and next morning a party of men made pursuit under the direction of my father. The Indians had retreated with great rapidity & could not be overtaken before they crossed the Ohio above the mouth of Kentucky some distance & the company returned, indulging hopes that as they had not killed him this side of the Ohio that his life would be spared But it turned out a vain hope, as certain information was obtained a few years afterward from other prisoners that he was taken to a small Indian town on the head waters of Mad River (a few miles beyond where Springfield now stands in the State of Ohio) where he was tyed to a tree and burnt to death. This was a heavy blow to my Grandmother (for he was her darling son), as well as the youngest, she seldom afterwards was seen to smile and in a few years afterward sank to her grave.

All the families on the river except Wm. McAfees having now collected at James McAfees Station they commenced clearing additional ground to plant corn for their families, in common, several other families also came to the station. My uncle James McAfee occupied the N. E. corner of the station & my father the S. W. corner house next the River As they were considered their main reliance in dangers James McAfees cabbin stood near the spot on which he afterwards built his stone house (in which

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my son William now lives) and the cabbins extended toward the river near the head of his fine spring. In the month of April the Indians attempted to steal their horses out of a stable near my fathers cabbin when he in company with his brother James took their horses out of one end of the stable while the Indians were in the other with their Halters, this was late in the night, and by taking their horses into the yard of the Station saved them that time. But this effort was only preparatory to additional trouble, which resulted in a serious attack on the station which on the south side was partly open ex- (cept) a common rail fence. This attack was made on the 9th day of May 1781 in the morning about a half hour or hour after sun rise, at a time when there were only thirteen men in the station, and the Indians expected an easy prey. It appeared afterwards that about one hundred and fifty Indians had lay the night previous at a cabbin & corn crib built by James McCoun Junr, near a spring on the west side of Salt River about three fourths of a mile below the station where James Vanarsdale (formerly Peter Vanarsdale lived) and had before day next morning taken their posts on every side of the place, mostly on the East & South sides, one man passed out of the Station towards Harrods landing, he was advised by James McAfee to take the woods and strike the path some distance off, the Dogs and Cattle exhibited some signs of uneasiness in the morning but as no attack was made all suspicion was lulled, Saml McAfee and a man by the name of Isaac Clunendike had taken a horse and a bag to go up to his place three fourths of a mile south for some corn, and Robert and James McAfee had gone out to clear some ground for a Turnip patch about one hundred and fifty yards from the station, taking their guns with them as usual setting them against a tree near where they were working. Saml McAfee & Clunendike had not gone more than a quarter of a mile when passing down into a hollow, the Indians fired on them and Clunendike fell dead and the horse he was leading broke loose and run off to the station. Saml. McAfee turned to make his escape, but he had not ran more than ten or fiteen steps before he met a huge Indian directly in his path, both rushed on towards each other with their guns at a level until within a few feet, and both attempted to fire at the same instant, My uncles gun made a clear fire and the Indians flashed as he fell and my uncle jumped over his body and made his escape amid the fire of several other guns, My father and Uncle James hearing the firing seized their guns and started toward it my father being the most active got a head some distance, while my uncle discovered seven Indians rise from behind a brush heap and fired at him which cut close around his head & cut his clothes he turned and took to a tree, but he had scarcely got behind it before six or seven other guns were at him from an other direction and cut up the dirt near his feet, he then turned and made good his retreat into the Station, my father ran on until he met his brother Sam who told him that Clunendike had been

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shot and not to go there, he nothwithstanding pushed on until he came to where the Indian lay, and he saw others scalping him, he then began to look round, to examine his own situation when he found that the Indians had intercepted his path, he then took to the woods and was closely pursued by a tall fine looking Indian with silver rings and moons in his nose and ears, after running some distance he turned upon his enemy who immediately halted & took a tree, my father then ran on & the Indian after him, upon whom he would again turn and the Indian would again take a tree and in this way he was several times closely pressed, both reserving their fire to the last extremity, at length my father reached the turnip patch fence in the flat South west of the station where he again wheeled and the Indian again treed, my father then threw himself over the fence and waited for a few minutes and the Indian put his head out to see what had become of him, when my father fired and shot the Indian in the head and then made his escape into the station to the great joy of his family and the others. For he had been given up as lost. The firing now became general and the Indians approached in every direction, the women ran bullets and prepared patches while the men kept up a constant fire whenever they could see an Indian. Finding that they made but little impression on the station & the horses and cattle all running up round the houses the Indians turned into killing them and several dogs who rushed out to aid their masters—a portion of the Indians were stationed on the west side of Salt River to prevent any escape in that direction. The firing continued almost incessantly, the men in the station being protected by their cabbins received but little injury one man only being slightly wounded. The Indians made several attempts to rush upon the station but were invariably met with so hot a reception that the(y) retired in order to draw the men out, but the disparity was so great that my father and uncle James McAfee who assumed the command, forbid it ordering the men to keep close and fire only when any Indians would show themselves. In this way John Magee killed an Indian and several others also saw Indians fall after firing. The Indian killed by my father was believed to be one of their chiefs from the number of silver ornaments found on him, and his death no doubt discouraged them, about ten o'clock A. M. Their firing began to slacken, when a sound like distant thunder was heard in the direction of Harrodsburgh, and in a little time a tremendous yelling commenced and Col. McGary at the head of about forty five men were seen approaching on Horseback at full speed, from his station, Harrodsburgh and Wm. McAfees station, several of them without their hats to the great joy of the men, women, & children, while the retiring yells of the retreating Indians were heard crossing to the West side of Salt River. A halt of a few minutes was made until the men of the station could bridle their Horses (saddling scarcely thought of) when pursuit was made, crossing the Ford of the river below the station where the

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Indians killed one man and wounded another, the west bank of the river being very muddy one mans horse mired and he was thrown off which threw him in the rear which gave some cause for unmerited censure. The main body of the Indians were overtaken at James McCoun Junor cabbins on the west side of Salt River about a mile below the station, where they had camped the night previous, here the conflict again commenced, the Indians retreating and firing from behind trees. Two Indians were killed at the first onset, pursuit was made several miles, as far as George McAfees or Lyons run, near where the Bloomfield road now crosses where the Indians dispersed and could be followed no farther, the whites sustained no farther injury than was sustained at the crossing of the river.

The prompt relief obtained from Harrodsburgh and the other station six or seven miles distant was on account of the stillness of the morning with a gentle breeze from the north, the firing was heard at William McAfees station (now Jos. Morgans) about a mile below Harrodsburgh, an express was immediately sent to that place and McGarys station with orders to meet about three miles below. The men seized their arms and started instantly, such was the spirit and constant state of preparation by the early pioneers to aid their friends, no excuses were made all moved with one heart; several ludicrous scenes took place on their rapid march one of which I will relate, when approaching the station in full gallop the horse of Jeremiah Tilford (the father of John Tilford President of the Northern Bank of Ky fell under him and tumbled him over h head in a cloud of dust, he held to th bridle of his horse and gun which cu his hand badly, but lost his hat. Nobod waited or looked after him, but Tilfor remounted his horse and came in wit the foremost in gallant style, bareheade and covered with dust acting his part i the after conflict to the no little amuse ment of his companions, having onl taken time to tye a handkerchief roun his head. In the station during the at tack every man and woman done thei duty except one whose name was Joh Robertson afterward known as "littl Johnny." He was at first parallize and hid himself but being reproached b his wife he was forced to join in run ning bullets, I give his name here i order to relieve others from suspicion as the Rev. Mr. Davidson finding th statement in the Record of the N. Prov idence without a name supposed I ha repressed it on account of his being relation, not so, *he had none of the bloo of the McAfees or McCouns in his vein.*

After this attack on McAfees statio very little injury was done to the statio on this part of Salt River. The peopl of this station, raised their crops i peace and in abundance of the substa tials of life such as bread, milk & mea & in the fall of the year were joined b Robt. and Alexander Armstrong the ol est son of John, and William Armstron afterwards known as pillars of the P Providence Presbyterian church, Joh Armstrongs son being the Father-in-la of its present pastor, the Rev. Doc Thomas Cleland, whose daughter Ma garet he married about the year 180

(To be continued.)

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DEPARTMENT OF STATE ARCHIVES—

Mercer County Tax Lists—1795

NOTE

Mercer County was formed by an Act of the Virginia Legislature passed October 1785 which provided: "That from and after the first day of August next the County of Lincoln shall be divided into three distinct counties, that is to say: So much of the said county bounded by a line beginning at the confluence of Sugar Creek and Kentucky river; thence a direct line to the mouth of Clark's run; thence a straight line to Wilson's Station in the fork of Clark's run; thence the same course continued to the line of Nelson county; thence with the said line to the line of Jefferson county; thence with that line to the Kentucky river; thence up the said river to the beginning, shall be one distinct county and called and known by the name of Mercer." (The rest of the Act provides for the creation of Madison county). See Hening's Statutes at Large, Vol. 12, age 118.

The boundaries of Mercer county as set forth above included all that part of the present county of Franklin which is south of the Kentucky River, and the greater portions of Boyle and Anderson counties.

The Tax Lists herewith presented are for 1795, ten years after the creation of the county of Mercer, and twenty-one years after James Harrod and his company built the first town in Kentucky at Harrodsburg. They include the names of heads of families for the whole of the original county, for although the Act providing for the creation of Franklin was passed in November 1794, it did not become effective until May 1795, and after the Tax returns were made for that year. This is clearly indicated by the fact that Thomas Lillard, who was listed in Mercer in 1795, became the Commissioner for the Tax for the lands lying South of the Kentucky in Franklin County in 1796, and in that year returned practically the same names that were on Gabriel Slaughter's list for Mercer in 1795.

It is regretted that the space required did not permit the publication of the lists which gave the number of acres of land and the watercourse on which it lay, but the returns for lands and personal property were made separately, and as the latter contained practically all the names on the former and many more besides, it was thought best to use it. Attention is called to the large number of horses and cattle in proportion to the population.

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List of Taxable Property Within the District of James Clark, Commissioner of the County of Mercer for the Year 1795.

Persons Charged With the Tax	Blacks	Horses	Cattle
Ayres, Azariah			
Anderson, Benja.			
Akin, Daniel		1	
Adom, David		8	38
Allen, Grant	10	6	30
Anold, Grace	1	3	15
Ashby, George		2	5
Alon, Henry		1	2
Ayres, Joseph		9	17
Allison, John		1	12
Atwood, James		2	4
Abernathy, Robert		3	1
Arnett, William		4	6
Burton, Allen	1	1	1
Burns, Arthur		3	5
Boucher, Amos		1	
Brewer, Abraham		7	24
Bridges, Absolom		1	
Bennett, Ann	6	4	4
Bilbo, Archd.		5	8
Blagrave, Ban't	1	1	2
Bowman, Benj'n			
Bull, Bennett		3	11
Beall, Benjamin	10	8	45
Barnett, Charles			4
Boyls, Charles			7
Brewer, Daniel		1	
Banta, Daniel		4	28
Bryan, David	6	3	11
Bice, Dennis		3	16
Butlar, Edward			
Blagrave, Henry	1	3	11
Banta, Henry	1	3	11
Blagrave, Harrison	1	2	3
Banta, Henry, Admrs.	6	8	46
Brewner, Jacob		1	8
Brown, John		4	14
Brumfield, Job		5	8
Brewer, John		4	18
Brickey, Jarrot		2	1
Berry, John		6	16
Butlar, Joseph		3	9
Burch, John		2	
Bottom, John	3	9	24
Bridges, John	8	23	13
Butlar, John		1	4
Butlar, John		1	2
Butlar, Jessee			1
Butlar, James		4	8
Brown, James		6	26
Brinton, Robt.		5	11
Boucher, Peter, Sr.		5	12
Boucher, Peter, Jr.		1	
Banta, Peter		9	25

Persons Charged With the Tax	Blacks	Horses
Bottom, Robt.		2
Barnett, Susanna	1	3
Banta, Samuel	1	9
Bennett, Sam'l		1
Bottom, Turner		3
Bilbo, Wm.	1	5
Barbee, Thos.	9	9
Bottom, Wm.		
Brumfield, Wm.	2	5
Clark, Alexander		4
Connine (or Cozine), Andrew		2
Cox, Cheston		1
Cup, Christopher		1
Campbell, David		2
Coovert, Daniel		
Carvan, Edward		1
Clark, Francis	7	5
Caldwell, George, Jr.	5	13
Cole, George		2
Conder, George		2
Caldwell, George, Sr.	33	29
Coats, George	2	6
Couzine, Jarrot		3
Commingore, Henry		3
Collette, Isaac		8
Cox, Isham		1
Coffman, Isaac		11
Coovert, Isaac		2
Crawford, James		2
Copeland, James		3
Conder, John		5
Cochran, John	4	6
Crow, Jacob	2	5
Commingore, John		6
Clark, Jessee		1
Crump, Joshua		3
Chiles, John, Jr.	3	8
Chiles, John, Sr.	4	3
Clarkson, Joseph		3
Champion, John		1
Cole, Jessee		1
Coalter, John		7
Chilton, John		5
Cochonhom (?), Jacob		2
Clark, James	1	6
Cowan, John	14	18
*Chambers, John		1
Colwell, John		9
Cook, John	7	4
Campbell, Josiah		8
Cole, Joseph	5	4
Copland, John		2
Campbell, John		1
Commins, Matthew		3

*Ferry.

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Persons Charged With the Tax	Blacks	Horses	Cattle
Caldwell, Robert	18	19	67
Cannon, Robert			2
Cox, Richard		3	12
Conner, Thos.			
Champion, Thos.		3	8
Cogg, Thomas			
Cruchfield, Wm.		2	11
Cole, William		1	
Cann, Wm.		6	17
Crowdus, Wm.		9	25
Clarkson, Wm.		1	
Dye, Avery Constable	2	2	6
Debond, Abraham		3	5
Demott, Abraham		4	18
Davis, Azariah		3	1
Damewood, Boston		3	12
Damaree, Cornelius		4	13
Dickin, Charles	1	5	2
Davis, Edward		1	7
Davis, Edward, Sr.		7	35
Darland, Garrot	3	5	22
Dickey, Joseph		3	8
Davis, John		1	
Day, John		2	13
Davidson, James		2	2
Drye, Jacob		9	11
Davis, James	1	2	
Durham, John, Jr.		1	
Durham, John, Sr.	1	6	20
Davis, Joseph	1	14	22
Davis, Jessee			
Davis, Jacob		4	15
Daugherty, Jas.	14	11	42
Dickin, Joseph	2	7	7
Demott, Laurence		2	8
Doran, Patrick	2	16	19
Davis, Peter		1	
Durham, Sam'l	7	8	31
Dunn, Sam'l	5	21	61
Daugherty, Wm.		4	
Depuis, Wm.		3	
Embree, John	1	1	7
Ewing, Samuel	2	6	18
Eastland, Wm.	5	8	16
Field, Barnett			
Field, Benjamin	10	11	11
Franklin, Clabon			
French, Henry	1	9	19
Field, Henry			
Follis, Isaac	1	2	11
Floyd, Morris		1	
Fulkenson, Philp.	1	7	18
Field, Rubin			
French, Sam'l		3	6
Fisher, Stephan	1		

Persons Charged With the Tax	Blacks	Horses	Cattle
Freeman, Thos.	3	6	17
Field, William	3	9	30
Galagher, Charles		2	11
Gage, Daniel		2	2
Gates, Elijah	3	7	14
Gillilan, Hugh			
Gilbot, John W.	3	4	6
Grover, Issiah		5	5
Gashwiller, Joseph		9	21
Grant, John		1	
Gritton, John		5	15
Gates, James	8		10
Gash, Michal, Sr.	7	5	17
Gash, Michal, Jr.			5
Guant, Mary		6	12
Givins, Martha	6	5	25
Gibbin, Megan	1	5	7
Galagher, Patrick		1	
Gray, Robert		4	14
Gash, Thomas		1	5
———, George Travis		2	7
Gibson, Thomas	1	4	13
Gibson, William		1	2
Goderd, William			
Gates, William	10	4	17
Guthree, William	4	10	16
Hanna, Adom		4	9
Hutching, Aaron	8	4	13
Harrod, Ann	1	3	5
Huff, Abram		2	8
Hill, Burril		2	1
†Hughes, Barnabas		1	
Howard, Charles		5	15
Houts, Christopher	4	11	22
Harlin, George		6	18
Hail, Hannah		1	5
Hall, Henry, Sr.	1	3	11
Hall, Henry, Jr.		1	1
Hess, Henry		4	7
Hanna, James		4	21
Hollin, John B.		1	1
Harbison, John		3	17
Hughes, John	1	1	2
Henderson, John	5	3	22
Harlin, James	8	21	60
Hines, John		1	6
†Hart, John	2	1	1
Hopewell, John		2	8
Holin, John		3	6
Harmon, Michal		1	4
Hunter, Nancy			7
Hill, Robert	1	6	15
Harbison, Rachel	4	6	14
Hope, Richard		5	28

†Retail store.

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Persons Charged With the Tax	Blacks	Horses	Cattle
Hanna, Stephen	2	5	40
Harrison, Thos. G.		5	
Harbison, Thos.	5	7	11
Hanna, Thomas	1	1	2
Hall, William	1	2	5
Hines, William		1	
Hunter, Zachariah		1	
Irvin, Abraham	12	11	57
Irvin, John	1	8	16
Irvin, Robert		3	2
Jones, Allen	1	1	5
Jones, John		3	7
Jimmerson, James		1	8
Jinkins, Jonathan	2	6	34
Jones, Martin		1	4
Jinkins, William		1	
Jinkins, Wm., Sr.		4	12
Jinnins, William		1	5
Knox, David	7	7	14
Kerr, James		12	60
Kenton, Mary			6
King, Philip		2	
King, Thomas		1	
Kelly, Timothy		3	6
Kirkland, Thos.		6	16
Kennady, Wm.	1	1	
Ludewick, Christian		2	14
Lawrence, David	6	3	11
Lillard, Ephraim			2
Lillard, Edward		1	
Lillard, John	18	12	33
Lillard, James		3	
Lawrance, John	8	14	18
Lawrance, Joseph		4	5
Lawrance, James			5
Latimar, John		1	
Latimar, Jacob		4	7
Looney, Jonathan		11	17
Laws, Jeremiah		4	3
Little, John		4	18
Lyster, John		1	8
Low, Lawrance		1	2
Lunkirt, Peter		1	
Lawrance, Robert		2	6
Lamb, Susanna			3
Latimer, Sam'l			
Latimer, Sam'l, Sr.		5	10
Little, Thomas		6	10
Laws, Thomas		6	21
Liggon, Thos.	4	4	5
Lockmon, Vinson		3	6
Long, William		1	3
Moss, David	1		

Persons Charged With the Tax	Blacks	Horses	Cattle
Miller, Daniel		1	
Murphy, Daniel		4	
Miles, Elisha			
‡McKendry, Edwd.			
May, Henry	2	1	
Montgomery, Hugh		1	
Miles, Isaac		2	
Miles, Isaac, Sr.			
Miles, John		3	
McGinnis, Jno., Sr.		7	1
McGinnis, Jno., Jr.		4	
Mitchell, James		4	1
Myles, John		2	1
Montfort, Jas.		4	1
Mansfield, John	3		
McCaddoms, Jas.		1	
McGraw, John		3	1
Moss, John	2	2	
Miner, Jacob		1	1
Mahan, John	2	5	1
Miner, Larkin		3	
McNeel, Laughlin			
Montfort, Peter		7	
Morgan, Philip		3	1
Mitchell, Robt.		3	1
McIntire, Robt.	1	5	1
Maloney, Robert	7		
McGinnis, Sam'l	4	4	
McGinnis, Thos.			1
Meglaughlin, Thos.			
Martin, William		2	
Moss, William	2	2	
Moore, William	5	1	
McGinnis, Wm.	1	3	
Montgomery, Wm.			
Martin, Wm.	7	10	
Miles, Zephaniah		1	
Nation, Edward		5	
**Nicholas, George	48	10	20
Nourse, William	2	4	1
Noel, William		2	
Owans, John		4	1
Owans, Jeremiah		6	
Owans, Thomas			
Prewitt, Anthony	6	5	1
Powell, Charles		1	
Philips, Charles		2	
Potts, David		5	2
Prewitt, David	1	5	1
‡Prewitt, Isham, Jr.	3	7	2
Pawlin, Isaacker	13	4	1

‡Ordinary license.

**Carriage with 4 wheels and 94,240 acres o land.

‡Ordinary license.

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Persons Charged With the Tax	Blacks	Horses	Cattle
Prewitt, Isham	2	1	
Pipes, John		1	
Potts, Jonathan		1	
Phillips, James		4	15
Puryear, Jessee		1	7
Potts, Jeremiah		1	
Price, John	1	3	2
Patterson, John		6	12
Philips, Mary		6	10
Perrigoe, Robert		3	12
Price, Robert....	2	2	7
‡Pipes, Slyvanus		2	15
Pancake, Simon			
Patton, Samuel		2	6
Price, William H.	1	1	2
Price, Wm., Jr.			1
Price, Wm., Sr.	10	8	
Parks, William		3	2
Rankin, Adam	6	5	6
Radford, Elijah		2	1
Ripidan, Fretlerick		9	36
Reed, George			
Royalty, Isham		2	7
Richardson, John		2	1
Rodgers, John	2	12	29
Rock, John		2	5
Reynerson, Joakim		2	5
Ramsey, James		2	6
Rains, James		4	7
Razor, John			2
Rowland, John		3	2
Rollins, James		4	7
Rochester, John	7	5	5
Reeves, James		2	4
Roberds, Lewis	3	1	
Richardson, Margt.	5	5	18
Rowland, Robert		6	12
Reynerson. Reynes		3	15
Royalty, Thomas		1	2
Robards, Wm. S.		2	4
Sutton, Ann	1	4	10
Smith, Armistred	1	2	2
Spencer, Amasa		4	12
Smock, Barna		4	18
Stewart, David A.		1	5
Stone, Elisha			
Shipley, Edward	2	9	
Shipley, George		10	22
Smith, George, Sr.		2	21
Smith, George, Jr.		2	4
Smith, Godfrey		4	
††Sparrow, Henry		4	12
Sage, Henry		1	1

††Stepfather of Nancy Hanks.

Persons Charged With the Tax	Blacks	Horses	Cattle
Sortor, Henry		1	5
Smock, Henry		2	
Sage, John		2	15
Sparrow, Jas. B.		1	
Sortor, John		1	3
Sparrow, John		3	2
Staton, Jehu		5	6
Spimon, James			4
Sandefur, Jas.		5	3
Sparrow, Jas. B., Sr.		1	9
Sparrow, Mary		3	9
Shaw, Matthias		2	4
Simmons, Moses		2	
Stone, Nimrod		2	10
Sheafer, Peter		3	2
Sebring, Rulef		2	4
Stemmons, Stephen		2	8
Shaw, Thomas			
Spimon, Thos.		2	11
Stewart, Thos.		1	
Smith, Thos.		1	
Stone, Thos.		3	6
Skelton, William		2	
Smith, William		2	4
Thornsburg, Amos		1	4
Thompson, Archibald		9	31
Tolley, Cornelius		2	7
Thompson, David		2	
Thomas, Edward		1	
Thomas, Henry		2	9
Thornsburg, Joel		2	2
Taylor, Jackson			
Thompson, John		3	
Thomas, John			5
Taylor, Leonard	1	3	16
Thompson Lawrence		5	12
Thomas, Masse		2	10
Thompson, Thos,		2	13
Thompson, William	2	8	41
Thompson, Wm.		4	7
Thomas, William		2	8
Thompson, William		1	7
Tolly, William		4	8
Taylor, William	4	7	16
Vannonsdol, Abraham		1	1
††Vorhis, Albert		7	24
Vannoy, Anderson		1	1
Vorhis, Cornelius		5	13
Vannorsdol, Cornelius		2	4
Vanorsdol, Christopher		2	
Vorhis, Cornelius		4	11

††(100 acres on Six Mile Creek, in Shelby Co. One of the "Low Dutch" Colony, as no doubt almost all the men whose names appear in the V's were.) It will be noted that none of them were slaveholders.

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Persons Charged With the Tax	Blacks	Horses	Cattle
Vanorsdol, Cornelius		1	5
Van Nuys, Cornelius		4	11
Vorhis, Francis		8	21
Vanderipe, Harmon		3	8
Vannorsdol, Isaac		1	
Vannorsdol, Isaac		4	13
Van Nuys, Isaac		5	21
Vannorsdol, John		2	3
Vannorsdol, James		3	12
Vandevier, Peter		3	6
Vannest, Peter		1	2
Watkins, Asolum	13	10	6
Whiteneck, Abraham			2
Walker, Alexander		6	3
†Warran & Barbee			
Willer, Bottle			8
Weeks, Benjamin		2	7
Wright, Denis	1	7	6
Whiteneck, John		1	2
Willis, Joseph	3	9	32
Whitehouse, James		1	4
Wilson, James	8	20	29
West, Jeremiah		1	2
Walkup, John		3	14
Wilson, John		7	15
Westerfield, Jas.		3	12
Wren, John	1	2	5
Williams, John	1	5	10
Wren, Nicholas		5	7
Walker, Philip	8	6	23
Walker, Robert		4	
Webster, Richard		2	8
Whitwell, Robert		1	
White, Randolph		2	6
Williams, Thos.		3	4

†Retail store.

Persons Charged With the Tax	Blacks	Horses	Cattle
West, Thomas			
Whiteside, Thos.		4	
Willis, William		2	
Whitehead, Wm.		2	
Wilham, William			
Young, Jacob		6	
Total	577	1,670	4,60

White males over 21 48
Carriages with 4 wheels .....
Ordinary licenses .....
Retail stores .....
Ferries .....

Mercer County, Sct.

I do hereby certify that the foregoin fourteen pages contains a true list of th taxable property taken in by James Clar for the year 1795 agreeable to the certifi cates filed in my office.

Teste

THOS. ALLIN, C. (

The Amt. of Taxable property taken in b Jas. Clark, Comr. for Mercer County fo 1795.

No.		
Slaves	577	L 43. 5.
Horses	1,670	41.10.
Cattle	4,609	28.16.1
Stud horses	13	9. 5.
Ordinary licenses	3	9. 0.
Carriages	1	1. 4.
Retail stores	3	30. 0.
Town lots	49½	533.14.
First rate land	19,711	29.11.
Second rate land	148,632	111. 9.
Third rate land	182,341	68.11.

A List of Taxable Property Within the District of Gabriel Slaughter, Commissioner of the County of Mercer for the Year 1795.

Persons Charged With the Tax	Blacks	Horses	Cattle
Ashby, Jesse		5	12
Arnold, Stephen		2	15
Armstrong, Robert	1	5	23
Adams, William	1	6	14
Arbuckle, John		1	3
Arnold, Jane			5
Ashby, Henry	1	2	3
Adams, Martin		4	6

Persons Charged With the Tax	Blacks	Horses	Cattle
Adams, Frances		1	
Armstrong, Richard	4	2	
Adams, George		1	
Adams, William		1	
Adams, James			
Armstrong, John		16	
Adams, Sam'l		12	
Armstrong, Allexr.		4	
Armstrong, Edwd.		1	
Ashby, Stephen	7	14	
Arnold, John	2	9	
Armstrong, Willm.		7	

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Persons Charged With the Tax	Blacks	Horses	Cattle
Ashby, George		1	6
Armstrong, Allexr.		6	2
Anderson, Josiah		6	7
Ashby, Henry	4	1	4
Adams, Samuel		10	13
Ashby, Stephen		1	
Allright, Adam		1	6
Abbet, William		1	
Armstrong, Robert		5	18
Allexander, Willm.		1	3
*Ashby, Danniel	2	4	10
Ashby, Peter		3	8
Addams, Thomas		1	4
Anderson, James	1	1	2
Arnold, John		3	8
Arnold, James	3	5	22
Armstrong, John		2	4
Ashby, John		2	5
Adams, John			1
Arnold, Stephen		2	
Bowman, Thos.		1	30
Boyd, William		4	8
Brown, Robt.		10	22
Bymson, Joseph		2	5
Buntain, Andw.	4	6	22
Baker, Robert	5	3	28
Bennet, Benjn.	3	11	15
Byrns, John	2	2	16
Batey, George			
Brown, James	1	2	4
Bowman, Benjn.		1	
Baker, Reubin		1	
Baker, Thomas		1	
Brown, Presley		3	3
Butler, John		4	14
Beall, Thomas		1	7
Buntain, John		2	9
Bohon, Walter		8	15
Bohon, Benjn.		5	15
Baker, James		1	
Burris, Nath'l	2	6	11
Brown, George		1	5
Barrow, John		2	11
Bailey, John		1	7
Bailey, Rebaka			2
Bohon, John		3	12
Bain, Leroy		2	6
Blizard, James		2	17
Beck, John		1	
Buntain, John		5	16
Boyd, James		1	
Brown, Chars.	6	7	7
Burford, Daniel		2	2
Butler, George	8	5	15
Buchannan, James		2	18
Bratton, George		1	

Persons Charged With the Tax	Blacks	Horses	Cattle
*Bush, Mathias	3	8	7
Bigham, John		5	10
Branson, Hannah		1	4
Bushong, Jacob		2	
Buchanan, George		1	
Berry, Reubin	3	5	25
Buchannan, John		2	7
Brown, John		7	5
Bryant, Christo.			
Burris, Samuel		3	7
Berry, Christian		2	1
Buchanan, George		6	18
Black, Sam'l		1	8
Burton, Eliz.	8	4	8
Berry, Searcy		3	10
Board, Philip		10	14
Bohanan, Austin		4	5
Bratton, Robert			
Brite, Jacob		3	11
Banion, John		3	7
Bruer (or Bruce), Vincent			1
Bogart, Corns.		4	16
Buchanan, Allexr.		5	
Boon, Jonathan			
Bennet, Timothy		1	4
Brown, Scott	2		
Beriman, John			
Briant, Zachariah		3	
Barrow, Wm.		2	
Buntain, John	6	5	29
Clark, John			
Crocket, Hamilton		1	8
Curry, James		3	15
Coffman, Ellenor		3	8
Carmikel, Patrick		2	8
Caldwell, Robert	2	4	13
Cantrill, Joshua		1	9
Christian, Thomas			
Campbell, William		1	15
Curry, John		6	13
Cockanon, John		1	2
Chaimberlain, Robt.			4
Cantrill, Zebulon			2
Curry, James		3	18
Campbell, Henry		1	4
Crawford, Lory			2
Casy, Peter	9	16	80
Casart, Mary		2	8
Curry, William		3	19
Clark, Charles		1	9
Curry, James		2	
Cathey, Hugh		7	10
Cahoon, John		2	11
Curry, Andrew		1	
Collier, Jonathan		9	15

*Retail store.

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Persons Charged With the Tax	Blacks	Horses	Cattle
Canning, William		4	3
Chissum, George	2		
Curry, John		5	
Crocket, Anthony	5	5	53
Choice, Cirus		1	
Callahan, Dennis			
Crawford, William		2	7
Crocket, William		2	10
Cary, Ebenezer		2	
†Crawford, Thomas	5	4	37
Currens, James	1	4	19
Curry, William		20	37
Debenport, William		3	
Driskill, David		3	11
Dorson, William		1	11
Dean, Richard		1	
Delany, Josh.	4	5	20
Denny, Robt.		2	24
Dean, Summers		2	6
Davis, William		2	9
Dickey, Samuel		4	9
Demoree, John		3	10
Devine, Samuel		1	4
Dowden, Nath'l		3	17
Dean, Henry	1	6	20
Dean, John			
Dean, Thoms.	4	3	30
Debon, Joseph, Jr.		5	4
Dunn, Benjn.		2	11
Dean, Leaven		3	9
Digs, Thomas		3	6
Davis, Theodorus		10	16
Downey, John		1	8
Dean, William		1	
Devine, Margaret		1	2
Devine, John			
Denton, Thomas	1	6	13
Debon, Joseph		7	12
Dunn, Alexr.			3
Dean, Willm.		3	7
Durmit, Edwd.		1	4
Denny, John		1	8
Davis, George		2	11
Duree, Albert		2	4
Davis, Thomas		5	13
David, Charles		2	8
Daniel, William	5	3	2
Darneby, Edward	3	7	20
Davidson, Josiah		2	2
Drawyer, Henry			
Davis, Lemuel		2	6
Davis, Theodorus, Jr.			
Divine, Andrew		1	8
Davis. John			
Dickey, John		3	7

†Ordinary license.

Persons Charged With the Tax	Blacks	Horses	Cattle
Delaney, Eliab			1
Douthit, Silce?	1	4	21
Davis, John	3	2	8
Davis, John		1	
Dickey, David		1	1
Despourt, Christo.		2	14
Dodson, William			1
Evins, Robert		2	3
Emmerson, Jesse	1	6	8
Everley, John		2	13
Erven, William		3	24
Ellis, Dannel		1	
Forsithe, Mathew		3	12
Flanagan, Mary		1	
Follis, Isaac		5	24
Forrester, Samuel			
Foreman, David		1	15
Faris, Elijah	1	3	12
Freeman, Benjn.		2	5
Furguson, Willm.			4
Freeman, Rosanna		1	3
Forrister, Thom.			
Faris, Major		1	3
Foby, Richard		3	
Forrister, Willm.		1	
Forrester, Nath'l			1
Foby. James			2
Graves, Leonard		4	17
Gates, David			
Gibson, Henry		4	16
Graham, Sam'l			
Goudy, John		3	11
Glasgow, Obediah		1	
Gordan, Betty		4	12
Gordan, William		2	6
Goodnight, John		7	20
Graham, Samuel	6	7	1
Griffin, Barney,		1	
Goodnite, Henry		5	14
Gilmore, John		4	4
Graham, Sam'l	6	5	26
Grimes, Amous		2	6
Gullion, Robert		3	18
Goodnite, Abram.		2	12
Grimes, Stephen	1	1	
Hungate, John	2	2	10
Hughey, Ephream		1	2
Hammilton, Archd.		5	15
Howley, Dennis		5	17
Hungate, Charles		2	
Higgins, William		5	15
Holman, Richard		2	12
Hutton, Samuel		1	13

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Persons Charged With the Tax	Blacks	Horses	Cattle
Haner, James		5	9
Huff, Thomas	2	3	21
Hungate, Charles		9	14
Hutton, James		4	14
Hale, John		4	25
Hill, Thomas		2	
Hendrix, Isaac			2
Hog, Aaron		4	10
Huff, William		2	12
Hornback, James		2	8
Hoblet, Boston		1	1
Hutton, Samuel		2	2
Hammond, Willm.			
Holms, Rosanna		1	10
Hopewell, Thos.		1	5
Hart, Samuel		2	3
Hunter, Robert		3	12
Hendrix, John			2
Hammond, Edwd.		1	6
Hoboy (?), Philip		2	8
Hungate, John		4	4
Horine, George		2	3
House, John		2	5
Hart, Charles		7	14
Hale, Jesse		6	13
House, Levy		3	5
Hammilton, Mary		5	7
Harbison, James		9	3
Hensley, William		1	11
Hardin, Nicholas			
Hammond, Jas.		1	
Huff, Charles		1	2
Husk, Edward		3	7
Higgins, Henry	6	5	10
Hoboy, Andrew		1	3
Harris, John			
Hogshead, Will.			
Haydon, Noah		5	12
Hutton, Joseph	1	1	8
Hart, David		4	18
Hammond, Hudson		1	6
Hendrix, Will.		1	5
Huver, George		1	2
Hart, David		3	12
Hart, John		1	9
Hammond's Heirs			
Hale (or Hall), Palmer		5	20
Higgins, Ellinor		3	8
Huff, Richard		1	3
Irvin, John			
Isham, William	3	3	
Jones, Moses		2	
Jones. Jabok		3	11
Jones, Thomas		3	17
Jones, Joseph		5	16
Jackson, Thomas		1	12
Jett, James	1	5	7
Jack, Samuel		1	8
James, Thomas		3	1
Jones, David	1	2	22
Jordon, Patrick			
Jones, Thompson M.			
Jones, John		9	19
Johnston, Robert		3	19
Jones, Mason	7	7	5
Johnston, John		4	5
Jones, Fieldon			
Jordon, Peter		9	19
Kinkade, James		3	11
Kirkland, John		5	10
Kinney, Richard		4	10
Keyn, Patrick		2	6
Kelly, Daniel		3	21
Kelly, Jacob		2	8
Kelly, John		3	11
Kelly, Samuel		2	14
Kirkindoll, Jacob		4	5
Kennedy, Ezekiel	1	6	16
Kesler, Henry		1	4
Kulp, Jacob		2	11
Kermikle, Peter		3	7
Kennedy, William			
Kinney, Daniel		2	8
Logan, Thomas		3	25
Long, John		1	14
Lipsey, John		3	7
Lee, Sammuel		2	3
Lock, Joseph		5	17
Ledgerwood, James	3	6	18
Lock, James		2	14
Lyon, Samuel		3	14
Lucas, Leah		1	3
Long, William		3	7
Long, Jacob		2	11
Lee, William Jr.		4	3
Long, Abraham		2	
Long, George		3	5
Lankford, Larkin		1	
Logan, Thomas		4	15
Lillard, John, Jr.	3	4	13
Lee, William		2	9
Lightfoot, John	14	12	41
Lawler, James		5	6
Lapsley, Margaret	7	3	7
Lillard, Thomas	6	7	21
Light, Jacob	6	5	9
Lyster, Peter		2	9
Lucas, Jesse		1	
Lucas, Richard		4	6
Leonard, Willi		3	7
Lampbert, John		3	5
Lyan, David		4	13
Lyan, James		3	16

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Persons Charged With the Tax	Blacks	Horses	Cattle
Lyan, Ezekiel		2	24
Lacewell, John		1	2
Long, Samuel		1	11
Lock, Jacob		2	9
Lyan, Joseph		6	16
Lock, Benjn.		1	7
Lyan, John		3	8
Lykins, William		2	2
Lock, Jeradus		1	
Lawless, Benjn.	6	3	14
McClain, James		4	9
McCample, John		1	10
McGuire, James		1	23
McClure, Stale		1	2
McAfee, Robert	1	5	15
McBrayers, Hugh		2	2
McBrayers, John		1	
Moore, Joseph		1	10
McMicle, James		2	13
Moore, Zebulon		2	13
Moore, Charles		5	24
Minter, William			
Maun, Beverly		4	20
Miller, Henry		7	13
McCastlin, Richard		3	6
McAfee, James	1	9	37
McGee, John		8	25
Mayhall, William		3	10
McFaddin, Hugh		2	17
Meaux, John	40	25	51
McAfee, John		1	
Moore, Mary		2	6
McGuire, Lawrance		1	
McDannel, William		3	5
McDannel, James		2	
McGuire, Jesse			
McCamey, Robt.		2	18
Murphy, Cath'n		3	8
McCormack, George		2	7
Martin, James G.		3	9
Mitchell, Joseph F.		3	8
McGary, Hugh			5
Moland, Jesse		1	3
McClain, John		2	15
McCullough, James		4	9
Munday, Emond.	6	12	24
McAfee, James, Jr.		1	
Modecit, John	1	1	
Morris, Richard		3	5
McCoun, John	4	5	25
Molton, John		2	4
McAfee, Sam'l		7	29
Moore, Simean		3	12
McCoun, James	10	5	24
Miller, George		3	4
Moore, Daniel		2	4
Moore, Austin		3	6

Persons Charged With the Tax	Blacks	Horses	Cattle
McCoun, James		2	11
McClure, Allexr.		9	28
Miles, John	7	5	3
Moore, Zebulon, Jr.		2	7
Moore, John	1	6	10
Molton, John		1	2
MaCormack, John		2	2
Moore, John		2	6
Mayhall, Timothy		2	3
McKinney, Joseph		2	4
Moore, Thomas		5	24
McAfee, George	3	10	20
Moore, Thomas			
Moore, William			
McFatridge, William		1	2
McNew, John		3	3
May, William		5	10
McClary, Sam'l		3	9
McGuire, David		1	
Mitchell, James		1	
McNight, William		2	10
McBrayer, James		3	3
McClaw, Thomas		1	1
McCastlin, Margaret		3	8
Mitchell, Robert		2	13
McCoun, John	1	3	6
McGuire, Joseph		1	2
Newton, Peter		1	1
Neele, Nathan	2	7	10
Newman, Henry			4
Nation, William		1	1
Nation, George			1
Nation, Joseph		1	4
Neele, Abraham		2	13
Ney, Samuel		3	13
Neele, Robert		1	
Neele, Elias		1	3
New, John		1	3
New, James		2	3
Nokes, George		4	3
Ormsby, John			
Payton, Henry		2	
Paxton, Thomas	1	2	
Prather, Henry	3	12	2
Petty, Rody	1	2	
Pidcock, Horatio		1	
Paddock, Willm.		2	
Powel, Charles	6	5	1
Poague, Robert	8	3	
Poague, Joseph			
Parr, Aaron		3	
Peter, Richard, Sr.		3	
Pollock, Thomas		2	
Parker, Isaiah			
Phemister, John		3	

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Persons Charged With the Tax	Blacks	Horses	Cattle
Potter, John		1	2
Prior, John		3	5
Passmore, Augustine		4	14
Pennybaker, Wyan		3	2
Prather, Thomas	1	6	12
Peter, Samuel		2	10
Quigley, Elizabt.			5
Robertson, John		4	9
Robertson, Henry		2	9
Richmond, Willm.			
Robertson, William	4	6	20
Russel, John		1	12
Ray, John		3	11
Ransdall, Willi		1	
Rollins, Joseph		1	
Robertson, James	3	7	26
Ransdal, Wharton		1	
Righthouse, Thomas		3	2
Rizley, Daniel			
Ransdal, John		1	
Robertson, Alexr.		2	12
Ryneason, Barnet		1	11
Robertson, Joseph		4	6
Robertson, Robert		1	
Reuby, Peter		2	8
Ray, James	6	7	15
Robertson, William		6	37
Robertson, William		6	3
Ruth, John		1	2
Ragin, Amos		3	9
Ransdal, Zachariah		1	
Richey, Stephen			
Rice, William M.		1	4
Rice, William B.		3	7
Richey, James	1	1	5
Robertson, James		5	5
Rucker, Ephriam		2	10
Slaughter, Gab'l	6	6	14
Stephens, Samuel			
Sutterfield, Benjn.			
Stokes, Thomas			2
Shields, James		5	13
Simmons, Thomas			
Stalkup, Emmon		2	6
Shouce, Christian		2	7
Shouce, Jacob		2	1
Smelcer, Paulcer	1	2	6
Shearly, William		1	12
Salmon, John		3	5
Sutterly, John		1	
Spalding, Thomas		6	8
Salmon, Nath'l		1	
Smith, William		1	
Sage, John		2	7
Suttle, Henry		6	19
Sutterfield, John		1	
Scoonover, David		1	
Shepherd, William		6	8
Senate, Richard		2	10
Sharp, Solomon		2	10
Shaddock, John	2	4	
Steel, Menian (or Ninian?)		3	11
Sutterfield, Edwd.		6	12
Shofner, Henry		4	10
Stewart, William		3	9
Stilts, John		1	3
Smith, William		1	1
Smith, Thomas		2	1
Spurr, Jesse		3	13
Shepherd, William		1	
Steen, John		2	2
Springate, William		3	16
Stilwell, John		2	15
Slaughter, Jesse	12	6	14
Slaughter, Robert, Sr.	14	8	16
Sharp, Robert			
Simpson, Robert		1	
Stokes, Catherine		2	4
Shoemaker, Even			3
Sanford, John	1	1	
Stilwell, John		4	37
Shoemaker, Jesse		1	2
Smith, Thomas		2	2
Sharp, Abraham	2	6	25
Satterly, Samuel	3	1	6
Smith, Thompson		2	1
Stepleton, John		3	17
Stewart, Robert		4	
Silvertooth, Mary		2	7
Sillers, Jerimiah		2	9
Smithy, Thomas		2	11
Smith, Thomas		1	5
Smith, Stephen		5	4
Stunitt, John		2	4
Smith, Jerimiah			
Sage, Allexander			3
Smith, Edward		4	12
Thompson, George	30	15	43
Thomas, Joseph	2	1	8
Timmins, Tulliver		3	4
Thompson, Leon'd	12	3	6
Threldkeld, John	7	12	30
Tracy, William		2	
Turpin, Thomas		2	2
Talbot, Isham		2	
Threldkeld, Daniel	1		
Thompson, Even		5	5
Thomas, John	1	4	16
Tharp, Perry		3	10
Thompson, Lawrance		2	5
Timmons, Stephen		3	9
Talbot, Isham, Sr.	3	4	7

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Persons Charged With the Tax	Blacks	Horses	Cattle
Thompson, James		7	18
Terhune, Garrett		5	11
Thukston, Thomas		3	6
Thomas, Elisha		3	12
Thomas, Anna		2	4
Talbot, Edmund		4	
Thompson, Rodger	42	4	40
Thompson, John		1	
Timmons, George		4	10
Timmons, Sam'l		4	13
Thomas, Ozweli		2	3
Tracy, John		1	
Thompson, Joseph		3	15
Thickston, William		2	9
Tolly, Isham		1	3
Tuthero, Michael		2	7
Thompson, James			
Thompson, Henry		2	11
Tracy, Sam'l		1	6
Vibert, George			1
Vories, Court		3	10
Vanneys, Isaac, Jr.		2	3
Vories, Jacob		2	7
Vanberkle, Peter		1	4
Vanderslice, Benjn.		2	1
White, James		2	2
Wilson, Thomas		5	24
Warren, Peter		3	5
Wilcoxin, Aaron	1	3	18
Woolfork, Joseph	9	6	21
Warner, George			
Weond, Mathias		2	4
Whitler, John	2	2	
Willis, Edward		3	16
Willis, Joseph, Sr.		1	10
Williams, Beverly		3	10
Wickersham, Sampson		1	2
Wells, William		3	1
West, Joshua		1	3
Walker, Peter		5	16
West, John		1	3
Webb, Sam'l		3	7
Woodcock, Joseph		3	10
Woods, Sam'l			10
William, David		10	60
West, William		1	1
Watts, William			3
Willis, John		2	10
White, James		4	18
White, William			3
Wilson, Samuel			
White, James		2	6
Ward, John		5	15
Wilson, Thoms.	2	7	33
Yocum, Mathias		6	25
Yocum, Matthias, Jr.		3	5
Yocum, Jesse	6	8	15
Zeanes, Martha			
Zicklidge, William		2	4
Total 623	479	1,820	5,485

Slaves	479	L 30:18:6
Horses	1,820	45:10
Cattle	5,485	34: 5:5¼
Ordinary license	1	3: 0:0
Stores	2	20: 0:0
Studs	11	7: 4:0
1st rate land	8,182	12: 5:3
2nd rate land	104,629	78: 9:4½
3rd rate land	134,201	50: 1:6

Mercer County, Sct.

I do certify that the foregoing twenty-six pages contains a true list of taxable property taken by Gabriel Slaughter for the year 1795 agreeable to the certificates filed in my office.

Teste:

THO. ALLIN, C. C.

A List of the Taxable Property Within the District of Wm. Gaines, Comr. for Mercer County for 1795.

Persons Charged With the Tax	Blacks	Horses	Cattle
Atkenson, Abraham	3	4	16
Allford, Charles	1	7	25
Allford, Jacob (Penchr.)		5	9
Allin, Zachy.		3	4
Allin, Eliz.		1	4
Allin, Wm.		6	16
Adair, John	8	7	22
Anderson, Wm. (Cohe)		3	9
Anderson, Cornelius			2
Anderson, Wm.	3	2	2
Atten (or Alten), Addrien	1	3	10
Allcorn, Wm.		1	5
Allin, Thos.	6	8	27

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Persons Charged With the Tax	Blacks	Horses	Cattle
Barbee, John	10	10	44
Barbee, John, Jr.		4	23
Barbee, Dan'l	1	4	12
Bryant, Wm.		3	7
Bowlin, Henry		1	3
Banta, Cornelius		4	9
Bowman, John	7	9	20
Barlow, Ambrouse		2	9
Barlow, Aaron			
Brown, Jerimh		3	7
*Brown, Wm.	1	3	10
Brown, Scott	2	2	
Brown, John		1	2
Banta, John	1	5	16
Banta, Peter, Sr.		8	30
Banta, Albert		8	18
Banta, Petrus		6	18
Banta, David		3	7
Banta, Jacob		2	8
Bellowfelt, Peter		3	16
Bellow, Philip		1	3
Ballenger, Richd.	7	9	16
Ballenger, Richd., Jr.	5	1	6
Bennet, Stephen		3	16
Back, Joseph		2	7
Blanton, Joshua	2	2	14
Black, David		4	14
Bunch, Richd.		2	7
Bunch, Joseph		4	13
Bunch, Charles		2	14
Bunch, Calloway	3	4	10
Blankenbeker, Nichs.		6	14
†Baker, Fredk.	4	3	3
Bulger, Dan'l	1	1	4
Burks, John	1	2	3
Bruner, Peter	2	5	15
Burtchum, Benajah		2	10
Burks, Charles	3	1	5
Burks, Tompson	3	2	4
Bice, Cornelius		2	4
Broaddrick, Wm.		2	1
‡Burney, James			
Bushong, Henry		3	7
Barns, George		3	11
Bell, Adam		3	10
Bogart, James			
Britt, James	1	4	1
Bruner, John		2	5
Buford, Abram.	2	2	1
Buford, John	2	3	12
Buford, James	10	12	19
Blankenbeker, Henry	1	4	14
Bell, Tho.			
Burriss, Wm.		1	

*Tavern license.
†Tavern.
‡Store.

Persons Charged With the Tax	Blacks	Horses	Cattle
Craddock, Robt.	7	4	14
Chapline, Abram.	10	12	25
Conrin, Jerrerd	3	1	5
Conrin, Hannah	2	6	21
Corn, Joseph		1	5
Corn, Sollomon		5	29
Corn, Timothy		2	9
Corn, Edward		1	3
Corn, Aaron		3	2
Cobourn, Susannah		3	2
Colter, Thos.		4	7
Canary, Christian		7	18
Coomes, Richd.		2	4
Cumpton, Zach.	8	5	20
Causby, Charles		2	3
Clemmons, Sam'l		2	3
†Clemmons, Jeremiah	5	2	11
Craig, Robert		2	7
Caldwell, John		1	4
Colvin, John		1	13
Calvin, John		5	8
Clemmons, Joseph			4
Cape, John	1	4	1
Curd, Newton	6	3	8
Ceasar, David	1	1	2
Danily, Caleb		3	12
Demmeree, Peter		7	22
Demmeree, Sam'l		6	18
Demmeree, Davd.		4	10
Demmeree, Da (S. J.)		2	3
Downs, W. George		2	4
Davis, Joseph	10	10	22
Davis, Charles		5	11
Davis, Benj.			
Davis, James	4	8	16
Davis, Sam'l		6	15
Davis, James (Overs)		1	3
Davis, Joshua	17	2	1
Davis, Wm.		5	23
Demott, Peter		2	12
Demott, John		2	5
Dismukes, James	1	3	8
Dismukes, Joseph	1	1	
Dismukes, Wm.		1	
Downing, Rachel		2	12
Downing, John		2	
Denney, Sam'l		1	11
Daniel, Wm.		4	8
Dooley, Sam'l		3	9
Davidson, John		2	6
Dungan, Nathan		2	11
Dunklin, John	2	2	3
Denniston, Robt.		1	1
Davy, Free		3	5
Dolley, Owen		1	5
Davis, Thos. T.	7	6	22

†Tavern.

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Persons Charged With the Tax	Blacks	Horses	Cattle
England, James		3	3
Edrington, Benj.		3	4
Edrington, Wm.		2	2
Embree, Joseph	1	2	5
Edmondson, Philip		2	5
Edwards, James			
Froman, Jacob, Jr.		2	10
Froman, Jacob	14	12	33
Fugate, Townsin	2	5	15
Firney, Nich.		2	8
Finley, David	1	17	36
Finley, John		4	5
Fisher, Stephen	12	19	85
Fisher, Adam	6	8	38
Fisher, Barnet	3	11	31
Fisher, Elias	3	8	29
Fisher, Benja.	3	4	6
Fisher, Joseph		1	
Fairley, Peter			2
Flanigan, Partrick		6	13
Flanigan, Tarrance		3	15
‡Gillaspee, David	10	11	28
Grider, Jacob		3	4
Grider, Henry	3	5	19
Grider, Christo.		3	7
Grider, Tobias		1	
Gimlin, Andrew		7	14
Gordon, Ambro.	6	5	10
Gray, John		2	10
Garrott, Ambr.		8	16
Gaines, Wm.	3	6	27
Grayham, Tho.		3	4
Gibson, Jonathan		3	3
Gillbert, John		1	3
Grayham, James		4	4
Garr, John		1	3
Goshon, Mark		5	7
Grayham, Tho.		7	
Green, Henry		1	4
Grayham, James	2	3	2
Gill, Tho.	1	3	9
Greenup, Christo.	3	3	7
Henderson, John	1	2	8
Headdrick, Joseph		1	4
Holsclaw, Jacob, Jr.		4	2
Hancock, Ann		2	6
Holloway, Mary		4	5
Hogan, Wm.	2	4	8
Hogan, John		2	7
Hogan, James (Fayette)	2	2	14
Harrison, John	14	6	18
Hutton, James		1	7
Haggin, John	7	9	34
Harrison, John, Jr.	11	7	20

‡Store.

Persons Charged With the Tax	Blacks	Horses	Cattle
Harriman, John		3	11
Higgins, Gideon	11	3	10
Harlin, John		4	6
Humble, Mic'l	4	11	35
Humble, Paul		3	16
Hauks, Lewis		4	6
Hughs, Edward		5	6
Hodgson, Phinehas		1	
Harris, James		2	3
Harris, Overton	5	3	11
Hughs, Wm.		4	17
Hodges, Andrus		4	15
Huffman, John		2	7
Hufman, Peter		3	11
Hennon, Abell		1	4
Harris, Sam'l		1	10
Hanlin, Partrick		1	2
Handy, Wm.		4	8
Handy, Jessy		1	
Jones, Gab'l		2	7
Ison, Charles		5	12
Ison, James		3	3
Johnson, James		2	11
Irvine, Sam'l	5		1
Jeffrees, Dan'l		4	4
Jeffrees, Wm.		4	8
Jinnings, Jonath.	5	4	16
Jinnigs, Dianna	3	3	12
†Kanaday, Benj.	3	1	1
Kalfrus, Fredk.	1	1	6
Lamme, Wm.		8	20
Lewis, Joseph	21	4	20
Lewis, Alexr.		3	12
Lewis, Richd.	1	1	1
Larrance, Sam'l	2	6	3
Larrance, Isaac			9
Larrance, James		2	3
Legrange, Aaron			
Letcher, Benj.	9	6	28
Letcher, Eliz.	5	5	11
Leach, James		3	
Lanwell, Sam'l			2
Lashbrook, Wm.		7	4
Lashbrook, John		2	
Lasswell, Peter		3	15
Long, John		1	13
Langsdon, Charles		1	
Lists, George		1	5
Lobb, Eliz.	3	1	11
McDowell, Sam'l	11	12	57
McDowell, Sam'l, Jr.	9	8	20
McDowell, Wm.	16	12	59

†Tavern.

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Persons Charged With the Tax	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Persons Charged With the Tax	
[illegible]	10	30	44	Craddock, Robt.	
[illegible]		6	23	Chapline, Abram	
[illegible]		6	12	Coarts, Jerrerd	
[illegible]		2	7	Coarts, Hannah	
[illegible]		1	3	Corn, Joseph	
[illegible]		4	9	Corn, Solloman	
[illegible]		9	20	Corn, Timothy	
[illegible]		2	9	Corn, Edward	
[illegible]				Corn, Aaron	
[illegible]		2	7	Coborn, Susannah	
[illegible]	1	3	10	Colter, Thos.	
[illegible]	2	2		Canary, Christian	
[illegible]		1	2	Coomes, Richd.	
[illegible]		5	16	Campton, Zach.	
[illegible]		5	20	Causby, Charles	
[illegible]		5	15	Clemmons, Sam'l	
[illegible]		6	15	†Clemmons, Jeremiah	
[illegible]		3	7	Craig, Robert	
[illegible]		2	8	Caldwell, John	
[illegible]		3	16	Colvin, John	
[illegible]		1	3	Calvin, John	
[illegible]		9	16	Clemmons, Joseph	
[illegible]	5	1	6	Cape, John	
[illegible]		3	16	Card, Newton	
[illegible]		2	7	Ceasar, David	
[illegible]	2	3	14	Danily, Caleb	
[illegible]		4	14	Demmeree, Peter	
[illegible]		2	7	Demmeree, Sam'l	
[illegible]		4	13	Demmeree, Davd.	
[illegible]		2	14	Demmeree, Da (S. J.)	
[illegible]	3	4	10	Downs, W. George	
[illegible]		6	14	Davis, Joseph	
[illegible]	4	3	3	Davis, Charles	
[illegible]	1	1	4	Davis, Benj.	
[illegible]	1	2	3	Davis, James	
[illegible]	2	5	15	Davis, Sam'l	
[illegible]		2	10	Davis, James (Overs)	
[illegible]	3	1	5	Davis, Joshua	
[illegible]	3	2	4	Davis, Wm.	
[illegible]		3	4	Demott, Peter	
[illegible]		3	1	Demott, John	
[illegible]				Dismukes, James	
[illegible]		3	7	Dismukes, Joseph	
[illegible]		3	11	Dismukes, Wm.	
[illegible]		3	10	Downing, Rachel	
[illegible]				Downing, John	
[illegible]	1	4	1	Denney, Sam'l	
[illegible]		2	5	Daniel, Wm.	
[illegible]	3	2	1	Dooley, Sam'l	
[illegible]	3	3	12	Davidson, John	
[illegible]	10	12	19	Dungan, Nathan	
[illegible]	1	4	14	Dunklin, John	2
[illegible]				Denniston, Robt.	
[illegible]		1		Davy, Free	
[illegible]				Dolley, Owen	
[illegible]				Davis, Thos. T.	2

†Tavern.

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ged With ax	Blacks	Horses	Cattle
es		3	3
nj.		3	4
m.		2	2
ph	1	2	5
Philip		2	5
mes			
cob, Jr.		2	10
cob	14	12	33
wnsin	2	5	15
h.		2	8
vid	1	17	36
hn		4	5
ephen	12	19	85
dam	6	8	38
arnet	3	11	31
llias	3	8	29
lenja.	3	4	6
Joseph		1	
Peter			2
, Partrick		6	13
, Tarrance		3	15
ee, David	10	11	28
Jacob		3	4
Henry	3	6	29
Christo.		3	7
Tobias		1	
, Andrew		7	14
n, Ambro.	6	5	10
John		2	10
tt, Ambr.		3	14
es, Wm.	3	6	27
ham, Tho.		3	4
on, Jonathan		2	3
bert, John		1	3
yham, James		6	4
rr, John		2	3
shon, Mark		5	7
ayham, Tho.		1	
teen, Henry		1	4
rayham, James	2	2	2
ill, Tho.	1	2	9
reenup, Christo.	3	2	7
Henderson, John	1	2	3
Headdrick, Joseph		2	4
Holsclaw, Jacob, Jr.		1	2
Hancock, Ann		2	6
Holloway, Mary		1	5
Hogan, Wm.	1	1	3
Hogan, John		2	7
Hogan, James (Fayette)	1	2	14
Harrison, John	14	6	20
Hutton, James		1	7
Haggin, John	7	9	24
Harrison, John, Jr.	12	7	20

‡Store.

Persons Charged With the Tax	Blacks	Horses	Cattle
Harriman, John		3	11
Higgins, Gideon	11	3	10
Harlin, John		4	6
Humble, Mic'l	4	11	35
Humble, Paul		3	16
Hanks, Lewis		4	6
Hughs, Edward		5	6
Hodgson, Phinehas		1	
Harris, James		2	3
Harris, Overton	5	3	11
Hughs, Wm.		4	17
Hodges, Andrus		4	15
Huffman, John		2	7
Hufman, Peter		3	11
Hennon, Abell		1	4
Harris, Sam'l		1	10
Hanlin, Partrick		1	2
Handy, Wm.		4	8
Handy, Jessy		1	
Jones, Gab'l		2	7
Ison, Charles		5	12
Ison, James		2	3
Johnson, James		2	11
Irvine, Sam'l	5		1
Jeffress, Dan'l		4	4
Jeffress, Wm.		4	8
Jennings, Jonath.	5	4	16
Jennigs, Dianna	2	2	12
Kennaday, Benj.	2	1	1
Kaltrus, Fredk.	1	1	6
Lamme, Wm.		3	29
Lewis, Joseph	21	4	29
Lewis, Alexr.		2	12
Lewis, Richd.	1	1	1
Larrance, Sam'l	2	3	3
Larrance, Isaac			9
Larrance, James		2	3
Largrange, Aaron			
Letcher, Benj.	9	6	28
Letcher, Eliz.	1	3	11
Leach, James		3	
Lasswell, Sam'l			2
Leathrock, Wm.		7	4
Leathrock, John		2	
Lasswell, Peter		2	15
Long, John		3	10
Langdon, Charles		1	
Lisle, George		1	2
Lohn, Eliz.	2	1	10
McDowell, Sam'l	11	12	37
McDowell, Sam'l, Jr.	8	10	30
McDowell, Wm.	16	12	30

Tavern.

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Persons Charged With the Tax	Blacks	Horses	Cattle
McDowell, Joseph	2	3	
Mon, Sam'l John		3	10
McMurtry, James		1	10
Megill, John		6	13
Mehee, Wm.		1	3
Mehee, Lydda		3	6
McQuie, Wm.	4	7	17
Meginnis, Hezekiah		5	3
Meginnis, John	1	3	11
Moosby, Robt.	20	8	37
Moosby, Joseph	8	3	14
Moosby, David	8	6	14
Meginty, James	8	4	22
Montgumree, James	2	8	29
Montgumree, Sam		3	9
Myars, Mich'l		8	25
Myars, Peter			5
Meginnis, Tho.	1	7	15
Marrs, Sam'l		3	6
Marrs, M. Henry	1	2	20
Marrs, Barnabas		2	
McDannold, Angi (?)		4	9
‡McDannold, Sam		1	
Meguire, Larrance		2	9
Mckinney, Charles	17	12	43
Mckinney, Wm.		5	1
McKinney, Reaney			
McBride, Wm.	1	2	16
Mercer, Tho.		1	3
Martin, Anna		2	7
Moore, Wm.			8
Martin, Lewellin		1	3
McDoo, John		3	6
Miller, Henry			2
Meloney, August		1	2
Miles, John		2	5
McMurtry, Alexr.			
Mckinney, Tho.		2	
Mecombs, Patty		2	9
Menear, Abrm.		1	5
Measlin, David		7	12
Moore, Wm.		5	4
Myars, Jacob		5	19
Nickum, Micha.		3	8
Noel, Barret	1	7	17
Noel, Scott			2
Nutgrass, Gray		1	7
Neal, Charles	2	4	2
Ownby, James	5	7	11
Oglesby, Wm.	6	5	8
Pirkins, Benj.	11	5	18
Pirkins, Joseph	4	4	3
Pirkins, Reuben		2	5
Pairtree, John		2	7
Protsman, John	1		4
Poor, Robert	7	7	23
Poor, John	1	3	9
Peters, Wm.	2	1	5
Parrish, Benjn.		2	2
Philips, John		8	20
Pebargan, George		2	6
Polley, Edward		4	12
Rice, Nathan		3	9
Robertson, Alexr.	10	7	29
Robertson, Margt.	1		7
Robertson, Mich			
Robertson, Sarah		1	3
Robertson, Steph.		3	8
Railsback, John		3	11
Robards, Eliz.	20	9	6
Robards, George	7	6	23
Robards, Joseph		4	
Robards, Jessy	4	4	13
Rice, Polley	1	3	6
Rice, John		2	17
Rice, (Rev.) David	2	13	27
Rice, Andrew		4	12
Rice, Benjn.	2	4	6
Rice, Gab'l		4	6
Rice, Jessy		1	2
Rose, Lewis	7	14	45
Reed, John		1	2
Renshaw, Sam'l	2	4	4
Roney, Roger		5	16
Roney, Mary		1	9
‡Rochester, John			
Roach, Littlebory		2	4
Ramey, Matthew		4	
Ramey, Wm.		3	
Reed, John		1	3
Reed, Benjn.		2	4
Raines, Wm.		1	
Reatherford, Eliz.	1	1	
Smith, Jno. (Colo.)	7	11	25
Smith, Jno. (Capt.)	11	13	30
Smith, Jno. (Taylor)	1	4	26
Smith, Jno. (Black S.)	9	2	2
Smith, Jno. (Son of Jam.)	4	3	4
Smith, Wm.		1	
Smith, Zach.	3	7	38
Smith, Wm. (Dect.)	7	9	20
Smith, Eliz.	2	4	9
Smith, Thomas		5	14
Smith, James	6	11	78
Smith, Hugh		3	12
Smith, Jessy	2	2	
Smith, Aaron		1	4

‡Store.

‡Store.

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Persons Charged With the Tax	Blacks	Horses	Cattle
Smith, Edwd.		5	11
Singleton, Christo.	5	5	16
Singleton, Christo., Jr.		1	3
Scott, Joseph		1	4
Scott, James	1	5	13
Scott, Sam'l	1	6	9
Scott, Sam'l, Jr.		3	4
Spilman, Charles	6	4	13
Spilman, Benjn.		3	6
Shelton, Sam'l	5	2	9
Slaughter, James	7	7	
Slaughter, Robt.	3	3	8
Shelladay, Edwd.		1	3
Shelladay, George		3	19
Shelladay, Andrew		2	7
Shelladay, Hester		6	13
Sneed, Tho.	6	4	2
‡Strong, E. Walter	4	2	8
Stone, James		7	19
Sorter, Jacob		2	7
Surthern, Wm.	3	5	6
Swinney, John		1	9
Swinney, Rosanh.		1	
Swinney, Micajah		2	2
Summers, John	1	6	21
Stroher, Abm.		2	
Shy, Jessy	1	2	3
Shy, Sam'l		1	4
Sled, Wm.		3	14
Smock, John		3	10
Shields, Wm.		11	16
Sowder, Michl.		2	4
Schooling, Josep.	1	7	13
Shearro, Ann		1	2
Shuman, George		1	5
Speed, James	12	14	50
Scott, George		10	25
Shy, Robt.			
Taylor, Sam'l	2	9	19
Taylor, Jno. (by Allford)		1	5
Taylor, John	2	4	15
Taylor, Uriah	2	5	9
Taylor, Clayton			4
‡Tillfair, Isaac	1		
Templain, John		8	27
Tirpin, Tho.	4	5	9
Tirpin, Henry	3	3	8
Tirpin, Edmond	1	1	4
Tilford, Jerimiah	10	7	41
Tommas, John		4	7
Threlkeld, Wm.	2	9	23
Todd, John		2	2
Tompson, John	17	5	11
Terhune, Wm.		3	9
Thornbery, Tho.		4	6
Tipton, Wm.		2	
Toney, Jessy		1	2
Turner, Charles	1	1	
Tirpin, Hugh		1	2
Tompson, Arthur		1	3
Troxel, Fredk.		4	17
Vorouse, Jno. (Blue)		4	16
Vorouse, Abrm,		2	
Vorouse, Luke		4	10
Vorouse, Cornelius		2	9
Vorouse, James		6	
Vanosdol, Sim. (Maj.)		6	15
Vanosdol, Luke	1	6	31
Vanosdol, Simson		3	8
Vannuys, Peter		2	11
Vanbrike, Larrance		2	8
Vance, Wm.		4	15
Vandiver, Henry		3	8
Vandiver, Cornelius			7
Vantreece, Hartman		2	4
Vantreece, Imman (?)		2	1
†Waggener, John	4	7	15
Wilhoit, Nicho.	8	6	35
Wren, Vincent	3	2	11
Woods, Mich'l		4	13
Woods, Sam'l, Jr.	4	5	30
Wood, Isaac	6	4	9
Wall, Jacob		2	2
Wall, Jacob, Jr.		1	1
Wall, Gab'l	1	2	6
Wall, Francis		1	3
Wall, Robt.		1	2
Watts, Peter	3	8	20
Watts, Gideon	1	3	10
Wright, Fran.		1	
Williams, Joseph		1	4
Wilson, Francis		3	4
Yeizer, Philip	3	1	8
Yagar, Cornls.	2	7	30
Yagar, Joshua	1	4	12
Yagar, Abs.		5	11
Yocum, Henry		3	10
Yocum, Jno. (Young)		2	9
Young, Peter		1	4
Young, Tho.		1	
Total 432	761	1,508	4,419

Mercer County, Sct.

I do hereby certify that the foregoing thirteen pages contain a true list of the taxable property taken in by William Gaines

‡Store.

†Tavern.

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for the year 1795 agreeable to the certificates filed in my office.

Teste:

THO. ALLIN, C. C.

The total amount of taxable property in Mercer County pr. Commrs. returns:

Slaves	1,817	L 136: 5: 0
Horses	5,058	126: 0: 0
Cattle	14,513	90: 0: 0
R. stores	8	80: 0: 0
O. licenses	7	21: 0: 0
Studs	38	26: 8: 0
Billiard tables	3	30: 0: 0
Town lots L 1,069	16.0	1:12: 2¾
Carriages	1	0:16: 0
1st rate land	53,895	80:16:10
2nd rate land	658,887	494: 3: 1¾
3rd rate land	864,936	324: 7: 0
		L 1,412:11: 4

To an additional return of Gab'l Slaughter:

2nd rate land	121,907	91: 8: 7
3rd rate land	23,632	8:17: 2¾
		1,512:17: 1¾

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Virginia Justices of the Peace and Military Officers in the District of Kentucky Prior to 1792.

(*Editor's Note*—In File-box No. 1, of the State Archives recently removed from the office of the Secretary of State to the custody of the Historical Society in the Old State House, are found the following "Returns" of the Civil and Military County Officers who had received their Commissions from the Governor of Virginia prior to the actual erection of the District of Kentucky into a separate State.

The "Returns for Justices" under commissions from Virginia, dated in April or May 1792, were addressed to Governor Shelby, and were evidently intended to acquaint him with the names of those who were already holding office under the former Government before his administration began. Comparison with the Executive Journal beginning with June 4th, 1792, show that in many cases Governor Shelby reappointed the old officers.

The separate slips signed by the County Lieutenants of eight of the nine original Counties of Kentucky, and giving the military strength of these Counties, are all dated in the spring of 1791, and enclosed in a paper addressed to "His Excellency the Governor of Kentucky," and endorsed on the back "1792 Gen'l Scott's return of the Kentucky militia."

This paper, which is sealed with a handsome seal, bore on the inner side a summary of strength of the militia of Kentucky in 1791.)

Statement of the Rank in which the Justices of Jefferson County stood, at the Time of the Separation of Kentucky from the State of Virginia, viz:

John Campbell—"an acting Justice"
William Pope—Same
Richard Chinowith—"Never sworn"
Edmund Taylor—"deceased"
James F. Moore—"sworn"
William Oldham—"since deceased"
George Wilson—"an acting Justice"
Samuel Culbertson—"removed"
Alexander Brackenridge, Robert Brackenridge—"declined acting"
Alexander Skinner—"removed"
Richard Taylor—"an acting Justice"
Richard Terrell—"same when in County"
James Nourse—"no inhabitant"
David Merriweather—"declined being an Inspector"

All of whom in one Commission dated the 9th day of June 1785.

Teste— *Will Johnston cJc*

Alexander Scott Bullitt—"never sworn"
Samuel Oldham—"an acting Justice"
James Blackwell—same
Richard Eastin—same
Benjamin Roberts—"never sworn"
Abraham Hite—"an acting Justice"
David Standiford—"never sworn"

Commissions dated April 3rd, 1787.

Benjamin Johnston—"deceased"
John Hughes—"sworn but resigned"
Andrew Heth—"removed"
Richard Jones Waters—same
George Slaughter—"acting sometimes son(?) of Cad. Slaughter"
Marsham Brashear—"an acting Justice"
William Shannon—"never sworn"

Commissions dated June 19, 1788.

Teste— *Will Johnson cJc.*

William Croghan—"never sworn"
John Thruston—"refused service"
Philip Buckner—"an acting Justice"
Martin Daniel—same "fell in Shelby"
Thomas I. Gwinn—same same

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Robert Lemen—"deceased"
John Harrison—"an acting Justice"
Samuel Kirby—"refused service"
Commissions dated October 21st 1790.
Teste— *Will Johnson cJc.*

A List of Gentlemen now in Commission of the Peace in and for the County of Nelson—

Andrew Hynes—Notes
Samuel Smyth—
Angus Cameron—Insane
Isaac Morrison—(Appointed Clerk to the Court immediately after swearing into his Commission.)
Philip Philips—
Benjamin Pope—
James Rogers—Resigned
Joseph Barnett—
David Cox—
Charles Polke—(Has not taken the Oath of Fidelity to the United States.)
Thomas Helm—
William May—
Cuthbert Harrison—
George Harrison—Never has taken the oath of office &c.
Gabriel Cox—
Benjamin Frye—
Joshua Hobbs—
John Vantrees—
James Baird—
Jesse Davis—
Joshua Ferguson—(has not taken the Oath of Fidelity to the United States.)
Charles Ewing—
John Hardin—
John Caldwell—
Robert Hodgins—
William Barnet—
Atkinson Hill—
Add. P. Brown—
John Paul—
John Handley—has not taken the Oath of Office
William Worthington—has not taken the Oath of office
Robert Abell—enquire if not in new County
William Hardin—has not taken the Oath of office
Walter Beall—
Michael Campbell—
Thomas Morton—
John Davis— } Have not taken the oath
John Thurman— } of Office

I Certify that the foregoing is a true list of the Gentlemen now in Commission of the Peace in and for the County of Nelson—Given under my hand this 29th day of May, 1792.

Benjamin Grayson, C. N. Co.

FIELD OFFICERS

John Hardin—County Lieutenant.
Joseph Lewis—Colo. first Regt.
Thomas Morton—Lt. Col.
John Robertson—Major
John Caldwell—Colo. 2nd Regt.
Patrick Brown—Lt. Colo. in Nelson
Matthew Walton—Major
Pat'k Brown—Lt. Col. Com'd
John Thomas—1st Major } 3rd Regt.
Morton Maudlin—
Joseph Lewis—Lt. Col. Com'd
John Robertson—1st Major
Adam Guthrie—2nd ditto
John Caldwell—Lt. Col. Com'd
Matthew Walton—1st Major } Washington County Officers
David Caldwell—2nd do.

List of the Justices in Commission of the Peace for the County of Lincoln on the first day of June, 1792, to-wit—

Benjamin Logan
John Logan
Hugh Logan
Isaac Shelby
William Montgomery Senr.
Henry Pawling
Alexander Blain
James Davis (the elder)
Walker Baylor
*Baker Ewing
James Thompson
James Davis (the younger)
William Montgomery Junr.
William Patton &
*John Montgomery (Red River)

Teste—*Willis Green*, C. L. C. P. T.

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*(*Note*—It will be noticed that at least two of these Justices were from the extreme western part of Kentucky, and from the portion of Lincoln County from which Logan was formed by an Act of the Legislature June 28th, 1792. It will also be noticed that Governor Shelby himself had been acting as Justice of the Peace under a Virginia Commission previous to his election as Chief Magistrate of the new State of Kentucky.)

Strength & State of Militia of the County of Fayette, in April 1792.

1 County Lieutenant

1st Regiment—1 Colonel, 1 Lieut. Col, 1 Major, 7 Captains, 10 Lieutenants, 7 Ensigns, 22 Sergeants, 5 Drummers & Fifers, 589 effective privates, 75 Muskets, 275 Rifles, 2 Drums, 1 Color;

2nd Regiment—1 Lieut. Col., 1 Major, 12 Captains, 13 Lieutenants, 12 Ensigns, 25 Sergeants, 2 Drummers & Fifers, 750 effective privates. 130 Muskets, 320 Rifles, 5 Drums, 3 Colors;

3rd Regiment—1 Colonel, 1 Lieut. Col., 1 Major, 10 Captains, 10 Lieutenants, 8 Ensigns, 26 Sergeants, 1 Drummer & Fifer, 577 efective privates, 143 Muskets, 258 Rifles, 3 Drums, 1 Color;

Total—1 County Lieutenant, 2 Colonels, 3 Lieutenant-Colonels, 29 Captains, 33 Lieutenants, 27 Ensigns, 73 Sergeants, 8 Drummers & Fifers, 1916 effective privates, 348 Muskets, 853 Rifles, 10 Drums, 5 Colors.

In addition to the foregoing return is One Troop of horse belonging to the 1st Regt. consisting of a Lieut. Cornet & 38 privates who are armed with 38 Swords & 18 cases of Pistols.

Total of effective privates 1954

Total including Officers, Sergeants & Musicians 2133

List of Field Officers in the County according to rank:

Levi Todd—County Lieutenant—

1st Regt.—Robert Todd, Colonel

3rd Regt.—Wm. Russell, Colonel

1st Regt.—James McMillion, Lieut. Colonel

2nd Regt.—James Trotter, Lieut. Colonel

3rd Regt.—James McDowell, Lieut. Colonel

1st Regt.—John Mastin, Major

2nd Regt.—John Morrison, Major

3rd Regt.—John McDowell, Major

List of Magistrates acting in Fayette County according to their Seniority—

Robert Todd, Robert Patterson, Eli Cleveland, Wm. McConnell, James Trotter, Joseph Crockett, Abraham Bowman, Tho. Lewis, William Campbell, John McDowell, Edw. Payne, William Ward, John Parker, Charles Morgan, Percival Butler, Wm. Bush, James McMillion, John Maxwell, John Hawkins, Thomas Young, Walter Carr, James McDowell.

Note Thomas Young is an inhabitant of Mason—Major Morrison some short time ago informed me his state of health rendered him incapable of discharging his duties & wished to resign. I refused to accept his commission as it was not in my power to supply the vacancy under the former Government.

I am not authorized to inform, whether the other field Officers desire an appointment under the new Government or not, with respect to myself I am by no means anxious but should your Excellency and the Senate judge a reappointment of me proper I shall with cheerfulness contribute any Services in my power that may tend to promote the public happiness and good of our infant State.

I have the honor to be with the highest Esteem

your most Obedient Servt.

LEVI TODD.

May 31st, 1792—

His Excellency the Governor of Kentucky

Note—While Governor Shelby is here, and in other communications addressed by his official title he didn't take the oath of office until June 4th, 1792.

MERCER JUSTICES

John Cowan	——— Ewing
Hugh McGary	Alexr. Robertson
John Irvine	Abraham Buford
Sam'l Scott	Sam'l McDowell, Jun.
*Sam'l Taylor	Sam'l McAfee

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*William Kennedy	Grant Allin
*James Speed	Peter Casey
Christopher Greenup	*Robert Mosley
*Thomas Barbee	

OFFICERS

Christo Greenup
John Smith
James Ray, 2nd Major
Anthony Crockett 1st do.

*Lexington June 22nd, '92

*(*Note*—There is some question whether the list of Justices and Officers above is the return for those appointed under the Virginia Commissions or whether it is a list of new appointments made by Governor Shelby. The fact that Christopher Greenup's name appears suggests that it was the Virginia list, he having removed to Lexington and out of the Mercer District as soon as the new government was set up. The appointments for Justices of Mercer were made June 28th, 1792.)

Robt. Clark, Senr.
H. Taylor,
John McGuire (near H. Taylor 2½ miles)
James McMillin
Richard Hickman
——— Hockaday
Jilson Payne
Enoch Smith
John Baker
John Danielson (lives beyond Strodes 4 miles)

by JOHN MARTIN

(*Note*—There was no date on the list of Justices above, and nothing to indicate whether it was a report made by John Martin of Justices from Bourbon already in Commission under the Government of Virginia, or whether it was a recommendation to the Governor for Justices to be appointed from the new County of Clark.)

1792—GEN. SCOTT'S RETURN OF THE STATE OF KENTUCKY MILITIA

County	Privates
Jefferson	638
Nelson	1374
Mercer	872
Lincoln	810
Madison	841
Fayette	1944
Woodford	1044
Bourbon	1221
Mason	534
	9278
On—Creek & Green & Red River last year	400
	9678

privates in State of Kentucky 1791

Militia Company ..... 64 each
5

A Battalion 320
2

Ridgnt. 640
4

Brigade ..... 2460 (?) (2560)
2

Division 4920
2

twc divisions ..... 9,840 (10,240?)

(*Note*—The paper on which this memorandum was made is sealed with a handsome seal too blurred to identify, but showing clearly a dolphin for the crest. The paper folded around the slips bearing the returns for eight of the counties into which the District of Kentucky had been divided before Statehood. The returns for Mercer alone are missing. They are signed by the County Lieutenants.)

A General Return of the Militia of Jefferson County

Colonels 1, Lieut, Cols 1, Majors 1, Companies 11, Captains 11, Lieuts. 8, Ensigns 5, Sergeants 16, Musick, 0, Rank & File 638
*Under Major Hamtranck ..... 50 privates
Troops ordered out since

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Mar. 1st last 10
Ditto went under Gen. Scott 8
Ditto under Gen. Wilkinson 35

Total 103

(Signed) ALEXR. S. BULLITT,
C. L. Jefferson

*(*Note*—Major John Francis Hamtranck was an officer in the Regular Army. This detachment of Virginia Militia with those from several other counties in the then District of Kentucky, was ordered to rendezvous at Ft. Steuben, Ohio, September 15th, 1790, for service under Gen'l Harmer in an expedition against the Indians, and the result of the main part of his disastrous campaign is well known, but it appears that this particular detachments of Troops from Jefferson County was detailed to accompany Major Hamtranck on an expedition higher up the waters of the Wabash, and having destroyed the Indian Villages they reutrned successful to Vincennes without having met the reverses which had overtaken Gen. Harmer. See History of Indiana, by John B. Dillon, pages 240-254.

A General Return of the Strength of Madison County Taken the 12th of April 1791

2 Colonels
2 Lt. Colonels
2 Majors
15 Captains
15 Lieutenants
13 Ensigns
35 Sergeants
6 Drums & Fifes
798 Fit for duty
25 Non Affective
18 On duty on the Frontier

931 Total

(Signed) JAMES BARNETT, L. M. C.

A Return of the Militia in the County of Fayette, together with the arms ammunition and accountrements belonging thereto, April 1791.

Field Officers: 1 County Lieut, 3 Colonels, 3 Lieut. Colonels, 3 Majors;
Commissioned Officers: 33 Captains, 30 Lieutenants, 24 Ensigns;
Non-Comm.: 79 Sergeants
Rank & file: 8 Drummers & Fifers, 1944 Effectives, 48 Non-Effectives;
Muskets: 269 good, 12 bad.
Bayonets:
Rifles: 651 good
Swords: 82 good, 3 bad
Cartridge Boxes:
Powder: 30 good
Lead: 31 good
Drums: 12 good
Colours: 4 good.

Certified April 25th 1791 by Levi Todd,
County Lieutenant of Fayette

(The "Return" above is the only one made out on a printed form, possibly due to the fact that only at Lexington, where the Bradfords published the "Kentucky Gazette," was there a printing-press as early as 1791.)

A General Return of the Militia of the County of Bourbon for the Year One Thousand seven hundred and ninety-one

One County Lieutenant—Two Regiments—
1st Regiment—1 Colinel, 1 Lieut. Col., 1 Major, 11 Captains, 10 Lieutenants, 11 Ensigns, 16 Sergeants, Drummers & Fifers, 0, Effective Rank & File 641
2nd Regiment—1 Colonel, 1 Lieut. Col., 1 Major, 3 Captians, 8 Lieutenants, 8 Ensigns, 19 Sergeans, 0 Drummers & Fifers, Effective Rank & File 500
Total—2 Colonels, 2 Lieut. Cols., 2 Majors, 18 Captains, 18 Lieutenants, 19 Ensigns, 35 Sergeants, Drummers & Fifers 0, Effective Rank & File 1221
Total 1331.

(Signed) JOHN EDWARDS,
Lieut. Bour. County

A General Return of the Militia of Nelson County April 21st, 1791

1st Batt'n—1 Colonel, 1 Lieut. Col., 1 Major, 10 Captains, 11 Lieuts., 11 Ens. 34 Sergts., 1 Drum Major, 1 Drummer, 654 Rank & File
2nd Batt'n—1 Colonel, 1 Lieut. Col., 1 Major, 16 Captains, 17 Lieuts., 17 Ens., 48 Sergts., 1 Drummer, 720 Rank & File.

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Total—2 Cols., 2 Lieut. Cols., 2 Majors, 26 Captains, 28 Lieuts., 28 Ens., 52 Sergts. 1 Drum Major, 2 Drummers, 1374 Rank & File.

(Signed) JOHN HARDIN, C. Lt.

Bridgdr. Gen'l Charles Scott.

A Return of the Melitia of Mason County, April 20th, 1791

Captains 7, Lieut. 6, Ensigns 5, Serginta 18, Rank & file 534 Total 570.

(Signed) HENRY LEE, L. M. C.

A Return of the Melitia in Woodford County, April 5th, 1791

County Lt., 1, Cols., 2, Lieut. Cols. 2. Majors 2, Capts. 21, Lieutenants 21, Ensigns 16, Cornetts 1, Sargants 54, Drummers 2, Privates 1044—Total 1166.

(Signed) ROBT. JOHNSON, L. W. C.

GEN'L CHARLES SCOTT.

A Return of the Strength of the Militia in Lincoln County, April 2nd, 1791

1st Battalion

Capt. Logan	78
Capt. McClure	65
Capt. Adams	60
Capt. Patton	85
Capt. Givens	79
Capt. Murrell	40
Capt. Shakelford	58
Capt. Pitman	39

2nd

Capt. Israel Hart	72
Capt. Campbell	80
Capt. Montgomery	44
Capt. Parke	48
Capt. Farris	34
Capt. Wilkinson	40
Capt. Reed	30
Capt. McClures	34

Total Privates 886, 2 Colonels, 2 Lt. Cols., 2 Majrs., 16 Capts., 16 Lieuts., 16 Ensigns, 32 Sergts. 2 Drummers, 2 fifers, 810 Privates (?)

Total Amount 970.

(Signed) JOHN LOGAN, County Lieut. of Lincoln

Sir—

There is living at Russell's Creek, Big Barren and Red River a number of men which I cannot ascertain but suppose about 400. They have not been Rolld.

(Signed) JOHN LOGAN.

Gen'l Charles Scott, Woodford.

Col. Todd's Statement respecting Arms

His Excellency the Governor of Kentucky—

May it please your excellency—

Some few years ago the Executive of Virginia sent to the District of Kentucky 500 Stands of Arms when they arrived at Lexington (where they were lodged) there were extremely damaged and in need of repair. I applied to Mr. Christopher Keizer who willingly agreed to repair them not doubting but Government would make him an adequate compensation he performed considerable Services & employed hands I understand for this purpose. These Arms have been allotted among the different Counties tho a number not taken away lie in Lexington in bad order at this time.

Pursuant to a clause in the Militia Law authorizing a County Lieut. to appropriate Money arising from fines to procuring Arms for the Poor, I conceived I would act justly in paying Mr. Keizer fine money in proportion I had & appropriated for the poor of the County & paid him a part the residue he has never received I have no doubt there is Money due to, or in the hands of the County Lieuts. to pay the whole if the Law would justify them in so doing—There was sent to this at that time a quantity of powder some of it was used & some lies now in Lexington damaged but might be of value to work over again.

If this statement will be of any service to my Country lead to procure Justice to Mr. Keizer, & be satisfactory to your Excellency It will be compleating the wish of

Your most Obedient & very humble Servant

LEVI TODD.

June 7th, 1792.

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A LIST OF THE OFFICERS OF BOURBON

List of Magistrates (Bourbon County)

Benjamin Harrison
Alvin Mountjoy
Andrew Hood
Wm. Routt
Abraham Byrd
John Waller
Andrew Kinkaid
James Brown
James Smith
Charles Smith
Thos. Fletcher
William Griffith
Thomas Jones
James Duncan
Henry Coleman
David Marshall
Wm. Sudduth

FIELD OFFICERS OF THE MILITIA

John Edwards .....C. Lt.
Benjamin Harrison .....Col.
(suit for Adjutant Gen'l.)
Horatio Hall ..... Do.
Charles Smith ..... Liet. Col.
Thomas Fletcher ..... Do.
lives near Col. Harrison
John Cook .....Major
Robert Wilmut .....Ditto
has been in regular army

*NEW COUNTY (CLARK)

Hubbard Taylor
Enoch Smith—Surveyor
Robert Clark
James McMillion—C. L.
William Bush
Andrew Hood
William Sudduth

*(*Note*—The fact that some of the names on the lists above are duplicated makes it appear that those on the first list were the Magistrates already in office when Kentucky became a separate State, and those in the second list were serving in the portion about to be erected into the new County of Clark.)

JUSTICES UNDER THE VIRGINIA GOVERNMENT

Mason County

A list of the persons names in the Commission of the peace for the County of Mason under the State of Virginia—towit—

Edmund Lyne—dead
Thos. Waring
Henry Lee
Miles W. Conway—elected Sheriff
Alexander D. Orr
Robert Rankins
John Machir
Arthur Fox
Wm. Lamb
Geo. Stockton
Jacob Edwards—dead.
Henry Lee—Surveyor & County Lieutenant
Robert Rankins—Colonel
Alexander D. Orr—Lieut. Col.
George Stockton—Major

Teste T. MARSHALL JR., C. M. C

(addressed to Col. Orr.)

A List of the Acting Magistrates in Madison County

George Adams	Thomas Kennedy
John Snoddy	John Goggin
David Gass	James French
James Barnett	Samuel Estill
Archibald Woods	John Kincaid
Joseph Kennedy	James Anderson
Aaron Lewis	Thomas Montgomery
Robert Rodes	—
Moses Dooley	Green Clay and
John Miller	John Adams are
John Halley	Commissioned but
Charles Dibrill	not qualified

Teste WILL IRVINE, Clk. M. C.

A LIST OF THE MAGISTRATES OF WOODFORD COUNTY

Thomas Marshall
John Craig—Sheriff & elected
Richd. Young
Robert Johnson
James Wilkinson—moved from the State
John Watkins
William Cave
George Blackburn
John Finney
John Fowler
Wm. Trotter
Wm. Steel

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In the 21st Century

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CHRISTIAN COUNTY—INDEX TO MARRIAGES—1797 TO 1825

H TO P.

Compiled by Nina M. Visscher, Librarian, Kentucky State Historical Society, from Original Material: Bonds, Licenses, Certificates and Returns in Bond boxes in the Office of the Clerk of Christian County.

(Continued from September, 1926)

Haggard, Harmon
Steele, Sally ..... 4 Nov., 1822
Archibald Steele

Hagood, Buckner
Peden, Elizabeth ..... 25 Nov., 1819
Wm. Peden, bro.

Hagood, Elijah
McFarland, Peggy ..... 22 July, 1817
Andrew M. McFarland

Hagood, Robt. ..... 10 Dec., 1817
Payne, Harriet d. of Chas. T.
Barnet Jeter

Hagood, Wm.
Garvin, Sally R. ..... 11 Aug. 1813
Thomas Garvin

Hail, Anderson
Moore, Casander ..... 5 July, 1813
Lod Dulin
Bartholomew Wood, D. C.

Hail, Wm.
Cornelius, Elizabeth ..... 7 Nov., 1809
Jesse Cornelius

Haile, Benjamin ..... 10 Apr., 1823
Bass, Polly d. of Jordan
James Robinson

Haile, Joshua
Crabtree, Ailcey ..... 18 Feb., 1803
Eliab Bucklew

Hainsworth (Ainsworth?), David
Garret, Elizabeth ..... 26 Mar., 1812

Hall, John
Hynes, Eleanor ..... 14 Dec., 1813
Aaron Skein

Hall, Joseph
Hynes, Sally ..... 20 Aug., 1819
John Hall

Hall, Robt.
Pyle, Sarah ..... 24 Mar., 1812
Thos. Pugh

Hall, Thos.
Tindall, Polly ..... 15 Oct., 1814
Richard Chappell

Hall, Wm.
Pugh, Anna ..... 9 Jan., 1819
Joseph Hinds

Hamby, Amos s. of John ..... 1 Jan., 1822
Palmer, Vianna d. of Abraham
Philip Hamby

Hamby, Benjamin ..... 15 Oct., 1816
Moss, Rachel d. of Thos.
John Lindley

Hamby, Isaac ..... 19 July, 1823
McKnight, Catherine d. of James
James Hamby

Hamby, James
Brashear, Nancy ..... 2 Aug., 1813
Jeremiah Hamby

Hamby, James
Chandler, Sarah ..... 14 Apr., 1817
Samuel Chandler

Hamby, Jesse
Brasher, Peggy ..... 3 Feb., 1818
Shadrick Lantrip

Hamby, Philip
Craft, Jane ..... 9 Dec., 1824
Thos. Brazier

Hamby, Thompson
McKnight, Elizabeth ..... 4 Feb., 1820
Wm. McKnight

Hamby, Wm.
Crabtree, Sarah ..... 9 Oct., 1824
Joseph P. Bourland

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Hamby, Wm.
Hamby, Sarah ..... 31 Oct., 1812
Aaron Hamby
note— { Nathaniel Hamby
Samuel Hamby
Stephen Hamby

Hamilton, Archibald
Lawson, Jenney ..... 11 May, 1812
Moses Couch

Hammock, Benj.
Hafford, Sarah ..... 19 Dec., 1807
Malachi Hafford

Hammons, Wm.
Williams, Susannah ..... 1 Mar., 1810
Jos. Clark J. P.

Hanback, John
Edmonson, Deborah ..... 29 July, 1820
W. T. Terry

Hanberry, John
Sevilles, Sally ..... 8 June 1814
Thos. Hanberry

Hanbury, John
Wimberley, Polly ..... 3 Dec., 1818
Thos. Hanbury

Handley, Saml.
Chandler, Betsy ..... 30 Sept., 1808
John Chandler

Hankins, Daniel ..... 22 Aug., 1816
Dunsmore, Easter d. of Alizabeth
Walter Oglesby

Hankins, John
Dinsmore, Elizabeth ..... 1 Sept., 1816
Jethro Oats

Hankins, Timothy
Fox, Rachel 1816

Hanley, Aaron
Tucker, Rachel ..... 7 Sept., 1812
Jeremiah Hanly

Hanna, Robert s. of Hu
Rolston, Margaret ..... 20 Apr., 1819
David Ralston

Hanson, John
Gillihan, Elizabeth ..... 1 Feb., 1815
John Means

Harbour, Levi
Ashley, Elender ..... 27 June, 1817
Lewis Cato

Hard, Jacob
Grace, Loremia ..... 19 Aug., 1819
Greenberry Grace

Hardin, Benj.
Stringer, Salley ..... 11 Feb., 1813
Jesse Cornelius

Hardin, George
Williams, Jane D. ..... 12 May, 1817
John Phaup? (Sharp)

Hardin, James
Williams, Sarah ..... 21 Aug., 1807
Colin Williams

Hardin, John
Buxton, Elizabeth ..... 2 Mar., 1802
Lemuel Sugg

Harding, Dexter ..... 18 Oct., 1821
Allen, Jane d. of Henry
Henry Roberts

Hardwick, Wm. A.
Bozarth, Fanny ..... 20 Sept., 1821
John Means

Hargis, Abraham
Lunsford, Mary ..... 23 Oct., 1806
Stephen Lunsford

Hargis, Isaac Dodson
Reed, Malinda ..... 4 Apr., 1812
Caleb Reed

Hargis, John
Bearden, Polly ..... 6 Apr., 1819
Garrison Patrick

Hargis, Thomas
Reed, Polley ..... 5 Oct., 1807
David Shelton

Hargraves, Willis
Cox, Rachel ..... 27 Apr., 1814

Hargrove, John
Young, Nancy ..... 29 May, 1818
Reubin Linn

Hargrove, Willis
Cox, Rachel d. of Jesse ..... 1 Apr., 1814
James Barns

Harkings, Isaac
McClain, Jane ..... 22 Nov., 1808
John Clark C. C. C. C.

Harkings, John
Mitchell, Eunice ..... 26 May, 1824
Wm. Crabtree

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Harkins, Saml. C.
Cravens, Elender .....29 Mar., 1808
Henry M. Gilliam

Harlan, Mathew
Roberts, Polly .....12 Aug., 1812
Wm. Murray

Harlin, George
Shaw, Susannah .....12 Aug., 1815
Wm. Shaw

Harmon, Samuel
Woolf, Claremon .....13 Apr., 1803
Lewis Woolf

Harned, Wm. .....31 Mar., 1821
Meacham, Polly d. of Edmund
Benj. Harned

Harper, Isaac
Martin, Elizabeth .....7 Dec., 1810
Isaac Gray

Harrell, John .....25 Dec., 1813
Gillum, Betsy d. of Wm.
Jacky Gillum

Harris, Wm. H.
Fretwell, Franky .....24 Jan., 1810
John Fretwell

Harrison, Benj. O.
Pemberton, Matilda .....24 Nov., 1818
George Pemberton

Harrison, Cabell R. .....22 Oct., 1818
Rice, Sophia d. of James H.
Richard B. New

Harrison, Davis .....3 July, 1819
Harrison, Fanny d. of Benj.
A. Gant?

Harrison, Francis A.
Crow, Rachel .....28 Sept. 1816
H. McLaughlin

Harrison, Robt.
Cravens, Elizabeth .....1 July, 1813
Wm. Cravens

Harrison, Robt.
Davis, Sally .....8 Apr., 1811
Peter Ferguson

Harrison, Robt.
Harrison, Mary M. .....15 Oct., 1815
Peter Cartwright

Harrison, Thos. .....4 Oct. 1814
Tilman, Sally d. of George
Wm. Harrison

Harrison, Wm.
Harrison, Margaret .....22 Apr., 1824
Thos. J. Hawks

Harrison, Wm.
Steele, Edith .....7 Aug., 1814
Adam Steele

Hart, Abraham .....10 Mar., 1820
Latham, Julia d. of Elijah
Stephen Latham

Hartin, George
Shaw, Isabella .....15 Jan., 1820
James Shaw

Harvey, Joel
Harvey, Frances .....17 Oct., 1814
Thos. W. Harvey

Harvey, John .....29 Apr., 1818
Harvey, Caty d. of Joel
John H. Colp

Harvey, John
Huston, Catarene .....25 Feb., 1805
John Huston
John Harvey Sr.-note

Harvey, John
Skinner, Nancy .....21 Apr., 1817
Theofilus Skinner

Hawkins, Ben
Roberts, Rachel .....7 Sept., 1810
Edw. M. Daniel

Hawkins, James
Roberts, Polley .....11 Mar., 1807
Asa Eastes

Hawkins, John
Sheroon, Louisa .....2 May, 1814
Robt. Gray

Hawkins, Robt.
Husk, Catherine .....21 June, 1807
Wm. Husk

Hawley, Henry
————, Rosannah .....5 Oct., 1821
Tos. Hatfield

Hays, Saml.
Hays, Jane .....22 May, 1813
Daniel Hays
*Joseph Hays *Note for license.

Hays, Thos.
Cravens, Abigail .....12 July, 1812
Peter Cartwright

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Hays, Thos.
Pyle, Nancy ____5, Sept., 1821
Nicholas Pyle

Hearn, Morgan
Campbell, Polly ____16 July, 1816
Edwin Campbell

Hearne, John C. ____14 Feb., 1815
Shelton, Magdalene d. of Asher
Wm. W. Wilkins

Heatherington, Jacob
Overshiner, Catherine ____16 Mar., 1815
John Overshiner

Hedgepeth, Wallace
Kirkland, Fanny ____26 Oct., 1812
Andrew Hopper

Henderson, Ezekiel ____26 Sept., 1815
Goodings, (Goodwin?), Leah
Jesse Goodwin

Henderson, James ____10 Dec., 1824
Rogers, Delia d. of Robert
Finley S. Forbis

Henderson, Joel
Brewer, Sarah ____27 Dec., 1808
Quentin St

Henderson, John B. ____15 Dec., 1824
Williams, Malinda d. of James
Gillison Price
John Spurlin gdn. J. P. H.

Henderson, Robt.
Reston, Rachel ____13 Nov., 1819
Thos. Riston

Henderson, Wm.
Brown, Clarissa H. ____19 Nov., 1819
Timothy Brown

Hendrix, Jesse
Bozarth, Betsy ____14 June, 1815
Israel Bozarth Jr.

Henna, Robt.
Rolston, Margaret ____22 Apr., 1819

Henry, Daniel ____6 Apr., 1824
Green, Lucy W. d. pf Lucy
Edw. Randolph

Henry, Thos.
Adams, Jane ____18 May, 1808
John Weldon

Henry, Thos. ____14 July, 1819
Dudley, Susan d. of R. Dudley
G. Alsbury

Henry, Thos.
Stone, Polly ____23 July, 1819
John Weldon

Hennacker, George
Kennedy, Nancy ____14 Sept., 1812
Wm. Wilkins

Henson, John
Gillihan, Elizabeth ____1 Feb., 1815
John Means

Herrald, Theophilus
Morris, Winney ____23 July, 1814
Mathew Fountain

Herrill, Wm.
Jennings, Winifred ____15 Aug., 1804
John Jennings

Herrill, Joel
Smith, Katherina ____7 June, 1813
Theophilus Herrill

Herring, James
Good, Betsy ____19 Feb., 1810

Herring, Spirus
Hatcher, Polly d. of Uriah ____15 Feb., 1819
Saml. Hatcher

Hetherington, Jacob
Hunter, Lydia ____24 Dec., 1824
Saml Walker

Hewlett, Saml
McDaniel Eleanor F. ____24 Feb., 1817
Pemberton McDaniel

Hicks, James
Davis, Sarah ____1 Apr., 1800
Samuel Hardin

Hicks, James
Western, Betsy ____23 Sept., 1824
Stephen Cisney
Jno. T. Gunnell

Hicks, McCoy A. ____29 Sept., 1823
Thompson, Sarah d. of James M.?
Sanders Thompson

Hicks, Willis
Moore, Metilda ____7 Aug., 1816
John B. Moore

Hide, Ezekiel
Morris, Mary ____13 July, 1800
Saml Goodwin

Hide, Wm.
Morris, Mary ____12 July, 1800
Saml Goodwin

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Higgins, James ..... 28 Dec. 1814
McCorpin, Rutha d. of John
Hutson McCorpin
note Jesse & Hannah Higgins
Thos. H. McCorpin

Higgins, Levi
Simons, Margaret ..... 10 Sept., 1809

Higgins, Moses
Arnold, Tempy ..... 20 Dec., 1808
Joel Cheek
note Jesse & Hannah Higgins
Amy Arnold

Higgins, Wm.
Simons. Mary Ann ..... 29 Dec., 1806
Wm. Leers
per Jessey Higgins
Peter Simons

Highpath, Malin
Kirkland, Fanny ..... 7 Sept., 1812
John Mallery

Hill James
Temple, Nancy ..... 3 April, 1824
Jacob Blanshel

Hill, John
Payne, Polly G. ..... 22 Sept., 1824
Jesse Payne

Hinch, John
Moore, Isabella ..... 7 June 1816
James Terry

Hinch, Wm.
Goodwin, Annar ..... 12 Feb. 1812
Saml Goodwin

Hinson, Aaron
Hays, Mary ..... 27 Jan., 1823
John Hays

Hise, Joseph ..... 14 Dec., 1824
Pryor, Harriet P. d. of Saml.
James Campbell

Hodge, Archd
Reeves, Lotty ..... 27 June 1812
Luke Nichols

Hogan, Walter
Miller, Susannah ..... 18 Mar., 1800
Young Ewing

Hogg, Gibson ..... 25 Dec., 1809
Yates, Elizabeth d. of Mary
Gideon, Hogg

Holcum, Calbe
Holcum, Patsey ..... 13 Feb., 1804
Jeremiah Holcom

Holland, Abraham s. of Basil
Sholders, Polly ..... 3 Feb., 1817
Denson Dees

Holland, Andrew G.
Lindsey, Precilla ..... 4 Dec., 1812
Joshua Lindsey

Holland, Drew ..... 15 Dec., 1819
Reedy, Elizabeth d. of Chas.
Charles Reedy

Holland, John
Lindsay, Susannah ..... 24 June, 1809
Benj. Wilson

Holland, Whitewell
Alexander, Jenny ..... 29 Dec., 1817
George Wimberly

Hollingsworth, Thos. K. ..... 10 Mar., 1819
Kennedy, Elizabeth d. of Wm.
Isaac Talkington

Hollowell, Whidley
Larkins, Margaret ..... 4 Oct., 18——
James McGough

Holly, Wm.
Killibrew, Sally ..... 1 Dec., 1804-14
Saml. Bradley ret.

Holomon, Saml.
Pinion, Cassa ..... 25 Dec., 1810
Eli Griffith

Holyfield, Wm.
Copeland, Elizabeth ..... 27 Sept., 1809
Turner Saunders

Hood, John
McGeehee, Anna ..... 8 Apr., 1816
Wm. Mallery

Hooser, Danl.
Clark, Mary ..... 26 Dec., 1805
Danl. Hooser
Jesse Clark

Hopper, Anderson
Chester, Sally ..... 30 Mar., 1813
David Davis

Hopper, Wm.
Harrison, Edith M. ..... 27 Aug., 1812
Saml. Pyle

Hopson, Henry
Campbell, Polly ..... 26 July, 1810

Hopson, Henry ..... 26 July, 1810
Johnson, Sally d. of Wm.
Joseph Goode

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Hopson, Nevil ____ 25 Oct., 1809
Hopson, Susannah d. of Henry
Benj. W. Patton

Hopson, Saml.
Stuart, Lucindy ____ 2 Jan., 1815
Abraham Stuart

Hopson, Wm.
Grear, Mary ____ 8 Sept., 1819
Will Cannon Jr.

Hord, James
Farmer, Polley ____ 7 Feb., 1807
Hutson Farmer

Hounsler, James
Lowry, Anna ____ 16 May, 1814
John Lowry

House, John
Adams, Polly ____ 12 Oct., 1814

Howard, John
Jones, Sally ____ 10 Sept., 1808
Barnes Jones

Howard, Thos.
Jones, Elizabeth ____ 14 Nov., 1812
Wm Jones

Howard, Wm.
Cook, Sarah ____ 12 Aug., 1800
Reubin Cook
test. John Clark
Enoch Prince

Howel, Wm.
Crum, Caty ____ 15 Nov., 1810
Peter Crum

Howell, Elijah
McAllister, Maria ____ 11 Nov., 1823
Benj. McCallister

Hoxsey, Archibald ____ 6 Nov., 1822
Stevenson, Harriet d. of Robt.
Jas. W. Callaway

Hoxsey, John ____ 11 Dec., 1818
Martin, Mary d. of Anny
David Martin

Hudgens, Jacob
Robinson, Betsey ____ 29 Jan., 1802
Jno. Robinson

Hughes, John ____ 12 Oct., 1813
Adams, Polly d. of Nancy & Drury
Benj. P. Campbell

Hughs, Charles
Buck, Sarah ____ 28 Nov., 1803
Asa Eastes
test. Edw. Bradshaw

Hughes, Jesse
Buckhorn, Mary ____ 27 Dec., 1805
Jesse Huse
Charles Huse

Humphries, John
Husk, Betsey ____ 27 May, 1815
Wm. Hurst

Hunter, Charles
Carpenter, Elizabeth ____ 24 Oct., 1811
Andrew McPadin

Hunter, George
Wiatt, Catherine ____ 11 Nov., 1814

Hunter, George
Wyatt, Christinia ____ 11 Dec., 1814
Thos. Wiatt

Hunter, John
Collard, Peggy ____ 22 Mar., 1806
John Collard

Hunter, John
Dunavan, Catherine ____ 2 Aug., 1823
Jacob Dunnevan

Hunter, John s. of Federick
Wiatt, Elizabeth d. of Wm.
3 Dec., 1812
Jacob Deez

Huse, Saml.
Huse, Jenny ____ 23 May, 1813
Adam Lamb J. P.

Husk, Wm.
Rhoads, Nancy ____ 26 Apr., 1814
Jno. G. Reynolds

Huston, James ____ 29 Oct., 1808
Fontaine, Judith d. of Joseph
Mathew Fontaine

Hutchinson, James
Gunnell, Elizabeth A. ____ 22 Jan., 1820
John T. Gunnell

Hyde, Ezekiel
Morriss, Mary ____ 21 Aug., 1800
Jno. Mabry J. P.

Hyde, James H.
Cain, Nancy ____ 26 Aug. 1820
Sarah Cain

Irvin, James H.
Calloway, Lucy ____ 4 Aug., 1821
Achilles Callaway

Irwin, Lewis
Revell, Nancy ____ 10 Jan., 1813
Etheldred Revell

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Isbell, Henry
Hawkins, Amelia ..... 4 Jan., 1807
Terry Poe

Isum, Edmund
Lad, Susan ..... 22 May, 1817
Wm. Lad

J.

Jackson, Joseph
Bonds, Polly ..... 9 Feb., 1821
Zachariah Bonds

Jackson, Owen
McWight, Matsey ..... 16 Apr., 1821
Isah Jackson

James, Thos. W.
Lee, Sally ..... 21 Nov., 1815
Henry Gorin J. P.

Jameson, John David ..... 31 Nov., 1818
Clark, Catherine Jones d. Thos.
Wm. Knox

Jamison, George ..... 22 Feb., 1808
Logan, Polly Dickinson, d. Jona
Robt. Jemison

Jamison, Isaac W. ..... 16 Feb. 1815
Edgar, Polly d. of Wm.
John Edgar

Janes, Thos W.
Lee, Polly ..... 18 Nov., 1815
Reuben Edgar
Chas. W. Lee (note)

Jeffrey, James
Bullard, Rebeccah ..... 11 May, 1802
Robt. Goodwin

Jenings, Charles
Merry, Jemima S. ..... 13 Sept. 1823
Chas. B. Clarke

Jenkins, Samuel
Thomas, Elizabeth ..... 2 July, 1810
Saml. Thomas

Jenner, Wm.
Hail, Elizabeth ..... 13 Apr., 1809
Edmund Bearden

Jennings, Baley
Earle, Kitty ..... 21 Dec., 1811
John Jennings

Jennings, James ..... 16 July, 1803
Griffith, Phebe
Wm. Griffith

Jennings, John ..... 1 Mar., 1811
Bridges, Betsy d. of Benj.
John Bridges

Jennings, John
Earle, Virginia ..... 27 Nov., 1805
Garret Jennings

Jennings, Lewis
Dunning, Celea ..... 8(?) Nov., 1805
James Jennings

Jervis, David
Knox, Polly ..... 25 Sept., 1813
Jno. Mcfaddin

Johnson, David
Cato, Betsy ..... 8 Aug., 1809
Wm. Johnson

Johnson, David
Spencer, Susannah ..... 4 Apr., 1814
James Spencer

Johnson. David
Taylor, Nancy ..... 6 May, 1816
David Wicker

Johnson, Edmund ..... 8 May, 1813
Lacy, Gille d. of Wm.
Gabriel Stephens

Johnson, Isaac
Bredin, Hannah ..... 22 Nov., 1812
Thos. Bredin

Johnson, Isaac
Gibson, Winney ..... 13 July, 1819
Robt. Britt

Johnson, James
Gambel, Mary ..... 28 Nov., 1810
Joseph Gamble

Johnson, Jno. ..... 30 June, 1809
Johnson, Charlotte d. John Johnson

Johnson, John.
Baty, Polly ..... 22 Dec., 1814
Levi Cornelius

Johnson, Malcum
Nicholas, Rebecca ..... 28 Dec., 1807
Hugh Johnson

Johnson, Robt.
Lewis, Betsy ..... 1 Feb., 1812
John Lewis

Johnson, Robt. G.
Mackey, America ..... 29 July, 1820
George Cammack

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Johnson, Samuel
Adams, Sarah ..... 22 Nov., 1817
John G. Johnson

Johnson, Wm.
Baty, Peggy ..... 13 Feb., 1815
John Johnson Sr.

Johnson, Wm.
Balkely, Sally ..... 2 June, 1812
John Balkely

Johnson, Wm.
Dupuy, Martha ..... 29 May, 1824
Wm. Dupuy

Johnson, Wm.
Johnson, Sarah ..... 22 Jan., 1807
Hugh Johnson

Johnson, Wm.
McGahee, Jane ..... 1 Apr., 1808
Jabez Larue

Johnson, Wm.
Wodburn, Elizabeth ..... 27 Sept., 1817
Elias McCants

Johnson, Abraham
Dubuy?,——— ..... 28 May, 1806
Wm, Dubuy

Johnson, Laven?
Cato, Betsy ..... 17 Aug., 1809
Thos. Woods J. P.

Joiner, Thos., s. of Wm.
Ezzell, Nancy d. of Wm. ..... 1 Feb., 1817
Wm. Joiner

Joiner, Wm.
———, Patsey ..... 20 July, 1813
Gillam Essell

Joiner, Wm.
Clark, Sally ..... 26 Feb., 1811
Lewis Ezzell

Jones, Barnes ..... 6 Dec., 1813
Dees, Sally d. of Sampson
Thomas Armstrong

Jones, Benjamin
Varnier, Betsy ..... 19 Oct., 1816
Peter Varnier

Jones, Chesley ..... 11 Feb., 1823
Scruggs, Sally d. of Kezia
Absalom M. Sharp
Allen Scruggs test.

Jones, David
Knox, Polly ..... Sept., 1813
Robert Coleman

Jones, David
Weeks, (Wicks?), ——— ..... 18 De

Jones, Elijah
Lacy, Anna ..... 11 Ma
Edwd. Edwards

Jones, Elijah ..... 4 Sep
Venters, (Vouters?), Margaret
Hugh Lindy

Jones, Henry
Flint, Nancy ..... 1 M
Joseph Beasley

Jones, James
Wheeler, Betsey ..... 4 Ju
John Wheeler

Jones, John
Chapman, Elizabeth ..... 1 J
Saml. Chapman

Jones, John
Durham, Polly ..... 15 F
Thomas Collins

Jones, John
Johnston, Elizabeth ..... 16 Se
John Clark. C. C. C. C.

Jones, Lewis
Bobbitt, Fanny ..... 10 Ap
Wm. Bobbitt

Jones, Robt.
Moore, Kitty ..... 14 No
James Thomas

Jones, Saml. Bennett
Robertson, Agness ..... 23 No
Lewis Jones

Jones, Thomas
Bobbitt, Betsy ..... 10 Ma
Wm. Bobbitt

Jones, Thomas B
Deas, Sally ..... 7 De

Jones, Wm.
Brannan, Rachel ..... 8 M
Dudley Brannan

Jones, Wm.
Gray, Betsy ..... 21 Fe
Jno. Waldrop

Jones, Wm.
Jones, Nancy ..... 15 M
Joseph Jones

Jones, Wm.
West, Polley ..... 21 No
Richard West

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Jones, Wm.
Wood, Polley ..... — Mar., 1808
Jas. Thompson, J. P.

Jones, Wm. ..... 27 July, 1824
Wood, Sarah d. of Nancy
James S. Wood

K.

Keener, David
Smith, Elizabeth ..... 22 Feb., 1813
Wm. Smith

Kenady, Goerge
Howard, Easter ..... 16 Jan., 1818
Charles Kenady

Keney, Thomas ..... 15 May, 1824
McFenland (McFarland?), Patsey

Kennedy, Neel
Johnson, Catherine ..... 14 Aug., 1809
John Johnson

Kesterson, George
Colley, Malinda ..... 23 Sept., 1822
Andrew Colley

Kesterson, John
Cadwell, Nancy ..... 26 Jan., 1819
George Kesterson
Moses Cadwell

Kesterson, Samuel
Jamison, Caty ..... 15 Aug., 1814
John Jamison

Keyner, David
Smith, Elizabeth ..... Feb., 1813
Robt. Coleman J. P.

Keys, John ..... 28 Mar., 1820
Brown, Peggy d. of Timothy & Polly
John Brown

Kidd, James
Butler, Frances ..... 17 Jan., 1809
Wm. Butler

Killibrew, Wm.
Barry, Mary Jane R. ..... 21 Apr., 1817
Anderson Carr
Rosa Barry
V. D. Barry

Killibrew, Wm.
Hatcher, Polly ..... 9 Jan., 1810
Miles Gray

Kimbrough, Aron
Graham, Becky ..... 13 Jan., 1820
Thos. Kimbrough

King, John
Black, Rachel ..... 25 Feb., 1812
Joseph Black

Kinkead, Milton s. of Levi
Blanton, Jane Moore, d. Thos.
28 Dec., 1820
Robt. Patterson

Kinkead, Wm.
Stewart, Sarah H. ..... 8 Nov., 1823
Mathew Patton Jr.

Kirby, James G.
Tygart, Ann ..... 28 May, 1823
Thomas Pyle

Kirkman, Wm.
Rolston, Nancy ..... 20 Dec., 1823
David Rolston

Kirkpatrick, Wm. ..... 2 Dec., 1820
Moss, Martha, d. of John
Daniel Preston

Knight, James
McKinney, Patsy ..... 14 Apr., 1824
Edmnd McKinney

Knight, James ..... 16 Oct., 1822
Oglesby, Elizabeth d. Wm.
John Oglesby

Knight, John
Vail, Elizabeth ..... 7 Apr., 1823
George Chrisman

Knight, John ..... 24 Nov., 1812
Williamson, Disy
Wm. Hammons

Knight, John
Williamson, Sally ..... 18 Dec., 1812
John Knight

Knight, Semon
Williamson, Anna ..... 12 July, 1815
John Knight

Knight, Wm. s of Joseph
Fuller, Jane ..... 18 Apr., 1822
Daniel Fuller

Knight, Zachariah
Jones, Polley ..... 2 June, 1806
Wm. Lord

Knox, James ..... 20 Dec., 1819
Mills, Nancy d. of Adam
Wm. Mills

Knox, Robt.
Cato, Polley ..... 7 May, 1809
Joseph Davis

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Kuykendall, Joseph
Taylor, Polley ..... 18 Apr., 1807
Richd. Scott
Edw. Bradshaw test

Kuykendall, Simon ..... 6 Apr., 1805
Thompson, Betsy d. James & Mary
John Thompson

Kuykendall, Simon
Thompson, Sarah ..... 28 July, 1802

Kuykendall, Simon
Thompson, Sarah ..... 28 July, 1802
John Thompson
Jas. M. Kuykendall wit.

Kuykendall, Solomon ..... 13 Jan., 1809
Cheek, Hannah d. James & Nancy
Joel Cheek

Kyle, Robt.
Galbreath, Mary ..... 31 Dec., 1822

Lackthealing, Thomas (?)
Cox, Anna ..... 27 Mar., 1816
Willis Hargrove

Lacy, Amos s. of Moses
Stanley, Elizabeth d. of Moses 1 Mar., 1820
Zephaniah Lacy

Lacy, Bartholmew
Prince, Charlotte ..... 24 May, 1811
Wm. Crabtree

Lacy, Benjamin
Steele, Ruthy ..... 5 Aug., 1816
Isaac Powell

Lacy, David
Pyle, Jane ..... 22 Apr., 1802
Nicholas Pyle

Lacy, David
Pyle, Polly ..... 17 June, 1823
Francis Dallam

Lacy, George s. of Jeptha
Teague, Rutha P. ..... 23 Aug., 1810
Clement Davis
Archibald Bourland

Lacy, George W. ..... 11 Mar., 1819
Myers, Sally d. of Henry
Zephaniah Lacy

Lacy, Philomen
MacIntire, Elizabeth ..... 26 Nov., 1817
Wm. Wicks

Lad, Elijah
Brownfield, Margaret ..... 24 Feb., 1813
Richard Brownfield

Lad, John
Jones, Polly ..... 9 Sept., 181
Francis B. Ladd

Ladd, Francis B.
Cato, Tabitha ..... 21 Dec., 181
Needon Cato

Ladd, Wm.
Hilton, Susannah ..... 11 May, 181
Richard Cato

Lakin, Charles
Campbell, Charlotte ..... 2 Dec., 182
Thos. J. Hawks

Lamb, Adam
Brand, Charlotte ..... 29 July, 181
J—y Wilborn

Lamb, John
Davis, Elizabeth ..... 4 May, 180
John Barnett

Lamb, John
Flippo, Betsy ..... 13 May, 181
Adam Lamb

Lander, Saml.
Haggard, Sally ..... 25 May, 182
John Haggard

Landers, John s. of Abram
Weather, Elizabeth ..... Aug., 9, 179
James Weather
wit. Jacob Landers
Jas. R. Catherins (?)

Landes, Isaac ..... 25 Nov., 182
Kelly, Susan d. of Joseph
Jno. T. Gunnell

Landreth, David
Rough, Mary ..... 1 Oct., 180
Lewis Moore

Landrith, Thomas
Ragin, Elizabeth ..... 16 Jan., 182

Langley, Jesse
Young, Sally ..... 8 Jan., 181
Ferdinand Young

Langley, Moses ..... 12 Aug., 181
McCarthey, Salley d. of James
Baxter Alexander

Langley, Wm.
Eastes, Fanny ..... 2 Aug., 180
Asa Eastes

Langston, Absalom
Young, Darcus ..... 28 May, 180
Henry Young

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Langston, Henry
Moore, Esther .....8 Aug., 1815
John Jennings

Lapwell, Elijah
Wilshey, Sally .....4 June, 1807

Lasater, Joel
Lindsey, Mary .....31 Aug., 1807
James Lindsey,

Lason, (Lawson) David
Snow, Piety .....9 May, 1817
James McLaughlin

Latham, Jeremiah
Sears, Ann .....15 May, 1817
Abraham Sears

Laughlin, Wm. .....Nov., 1821
Greer, Mary d. of Mary Hopson?
Jonothan Greer

Lear, Wm.
Rogers, Lotta .....17 Dec., 1804
John Rogers

Ledbetter, Ephriam
Cook, Peggy .....6 Feb., 1810
Jeremiah Elsberry

Ledford, Simon
Roach, Polly .....21 Jan., 1816

Lee, Achelus
McMillen, Nancy .....1 Aug., 1814
Daniel McMillan

Levall, Micajah
Row, Catherine .....11 Feb., 1813

Lewis, Buford
Johnson, Rebecca .....30 Oct., 1816
Willis L. Reeves

Lewis, Elijah
Moss, Mary .....27 July, 1814
Andrew Yandell

Lewis, John
Bryant, Margaret .....1 Jan., 1821
Lawrence Briant

Lewis, John .....15 Oct., 1811
Oliver, Susannah d. of John

Lewis, Leonard
Sims, Polly .....1 Mar., 1819
Richard Sims

Lewis, Liston s. of Robert
Fuller, Dolly .....18 Apr., 1822
Daniel Fuller

Lewis, Robert
Grace, Hannah .....26 Apr., 1813
Henry Grace

Lewis, Shadrach
Lewis, Polly .....3 Oct., 1813
James Simpson

Lewis, Waller
Luealien?, Ann .....27 Jan., 1808
Philip Patton

Lewis, Westley
Howard, Peggy .....7 Aug., 1807
Thos. Howard

Lindley, Jacob
Gray, Ailsey .....13 May, 1805
John Gray

Lindley, John
Gibson, Theney? .....11 May, 1806
Ruben Linn
Wm. Bobbitt

Lindley, John
Gray, Elizabeth .....23 Apr., 1800
Robert Gray

Lindley, Jonathan
Armstrong, Peggy .....1 Mar., 1824
Wm. Nix

Lindley, Samuel
Hall, Polley .....5 June, 1809
Thos. Crabtree

Lindley Thomas
Gibson, Elizabeth .....7 Dec., 1805
John Lindley

Lindsay, Alfred
Scott, Jane S. .....7 Feb., 1814
David Moore

Lindsay, John W.
Lynn, Peggy .....13 Mar., 1810
Ruben Linn

Linn, Adam
Beardsell, Elizabeth .....15 Nov. 1814

Linn, Adam
Burdeville, Sarah .....12 Nov. 1814
Jeremiah Cravens, Jr.

Linn, Jonathan .....23 Feb., 1820
Shelton, Betsey d. Wm. & Rebecca
Meredith Gibson

Linn, Reubin
Chore?, Charlotte .....1 Mar., 1810

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Linn, Reubin
Young, Franky ..... 28 May, 1815
Abram Boyd

Litchfield, David
Wigginton, Mary Eliza ..... 8 Apr., 1819
Resin Davidge

Litchfield, James
Wimberly, Nancy ..... 6 Jan., 1819
Absolem Saville

Little, Henry
Shreve, Elizabeth ..... 13 July, 1818
Joshua Shreve

Locker, George L. ..... 6 June, 1818
Shipp, Susan T., d. of Laban
John H. Phelps

Lockhart, John
Johnson, Martha ..... 22 Oct., 1817
James M. Stewart

Long Allen
Armstrong, Jane ..... 5 Sept., 1812
Lawrence Brasher

Long, Aquilla
Brashear, Jane ..... 20 Jan., 1816
Nicholas Pyle

Long, Charles ..... 20 Nov., 1817
Kennady, Caty, d. of Ann
Aquiller Long
Lockhart Lamkin wit.

Long, Thomas
Long, Lucindy ..... 15 Aug., 1812
Benjamin Downer

Long, Wm. ..... 6 Jan., 1824
Armstrong, Esther d. of John
Charles Long

Long, Wm.
Brown, Rachel ..... 27 Jan., 1823
James W. Callaway

Lotspeick, David ..... 30 Dec., 1819
Western, Nancy, d. of Elizabeth
Daniel Pattie

Luckie, John
Lander, Mary ..... 1 Mar., 1824
John Lander, Jr.

Mc.

McAdams, George
McGee, Betsy ..... 23 Nov., 1816
John McGee

McAfee, John
Wood, Nancy ..... 28 Feb, 1822
James Wood

McAllister, David
Fullerton, Polly ..... 3 Sept., 181

McAllister, Garland ..... 22 Dec., 181
Wright, Neba d. of Wm.
Milton W. Gillum

McAshaw, Wm. P.
Goodwin, Ann ..... 31 Mar., 180
Wm. McShaw
Edw. Bradshaw

McBee, Vardry ..... 20 July, 182
Bennett, Alsey C. d. of John
Jas. W. Callaway

McCain, John
Haskins, Polly ..... 19 Jan., 180
John McCain
Isaac Haskins

McCanty, Samuel
Duncason, Peggy ..... 23 Feb., 181
Thomas Duncason

McCarrel, Francis ..... 11 Dec., 181
Kennady, Betsy d. of Michael
James H. Brigham

McCarrell, Wm. Thompson
Barnett, Nancy ..... 3 Mar., 180
John Barnett

McCarrol, John ..... 2 Dec., 181
Kelly, Eliza d. of Joseph
Abraham S. Sharp

McCarty, Amos G.
Grace, Lydia ..... 2 Jan., 182
George Myers
Greenberry, Grace (note)

McCarty, Joseph
Reed, Sarah ..... 21 Jan., 181
Matthew Boyers

McClendon, Frederick ..... 23 Feb., 180
Collier, Elizabeth (Lydia?)
Benj McClendon

McClendon, John
Pratt, Sally ..... 19 Apr., 181
Wm. Pratt

McCord, David s. of Charles
Beaty, Betsy d. of Molly
22 Sept., 1818
John Johnson, Jr.

McCord, Samuel
Pool, Polly ..... 3 Feb., 181
Henry Pool

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McCorkle, Alexander
Fristoe, Elizabeth ..... 28 Sept., 1818
Daniel Fristoe

McCorkle, Archibald
Wear, Elizabeth ..... 6 Oct., 1817
Hugh, Wear

McCorpen, Abraham ..... 5 Oct., 1819
Higgins, Jemima d. of Jesse
James Higgins

McCorpin, Thomas H.
Kuykendall, Hannah ..... 3 July, 1813
James Cheek

McCown, George
Black, Sarah ..... 11 Dec., 1798
James Black

McCracken, Jonathan
Bailey, Peggy, ... 15 Oct., 1818
James S. Moore

McCrery, James
Colley, Polley ..... 20 Apr., 1804
James Colley

McCurdy, James
Gibson, Polly ..... 7 Nov., 1810

McCurdy, James A.
Gibson, Dolly ..... 7 Nov., 1810
Thompson Alexander

McDanel, James
Reed, Polley ..... 21 Nov., 1813
Dudley Williams ret.

McDaniel. Edwd.
Roberts, Susanna ..... 7 Sept., 1810
Benj. Hawkins

McDaniel, Isaac ..... 12 Sept., 1813
Aynesworth (Ainsworth), Nancy
Isaac McDonald
Jno. McDonald

McDaniel, James K.
Hutcheson, Jane ..... 10 Dec., 1818
Wm. McDaniel

McDaniel, Pemberton
Hounsley, Ann ..... 4 Apr., 1818
John D. Gorin

McDaniel, Wm.
Cox, Polly ..... 25 Nov., 1824

McDonald, James ..... 20 Nov., 1813
Reed, Polley d. of Andrew
John McDonald

McDonald, John
Caruthers, Martha ..... 31 May, 1797
John Caruthers

McDonald, John
Dyall, Nancy ..... 31 July, 1815
Peter Cartwright

McDonald, Peter
Ainsworth, Jane ..... 16 Dec., 1815
Joseph Ainsworth

McDowell, Samuel
Thompson, Patsy ..... 2 Mar., 1815
Wm. McDowell

McElvain, Robert
Wells, Keziah ..... 6 Dec., 1813
Lewis Wells

McFadin, Andrew
Bradley, Sally ..... 30 Nov., 1812
Benjamin Bradley

McFadin, Elias
Brandon, Sally ..... 26 Dec., 1803
Christopher Brandon

McFaddin, Isaac
Brooks, Patsy ..... 15 Jan., 1820
John McFaddin

McFaddin, James
Isenheart?, Polley ..... 11 July, 1809
John Mcfaddin

McFaddin, Jno.
Iunheart?, Elizabeth ..... 21 Feb., 1798
Goerge Coon

McFaddin, John
Roberts, Nancy ..... 28 Jan., 1800
Joshua Roberts

McFarland, Andrew M.
Hagood, Nancy ..... 17 Feb., 1819
Elisha Hagood

McFarland, John
Thompson, Polly ..... 20 Sept., 1814
John Thompson

McFarland, Robt.
West, Sally ..... 18 May, 1809
Jno. Rogers

McFarlin, Wm.
Robinson, Patsy ..... 1 July, 1803
Benj. McClendon
teste Edw. Bradshaw

McGarvey, Alexander
Moore, Isabella ..... 28 Apr., 1818
Robert Patterson

McGee, Benj.
Armstrong, Nancy ..... 14 Oct., 1816
Thos. Armstrong

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McGee, Joseph .....27 Nov., 1816
McGough, Betsy d. of Robt.
James McGee

McGehee, Benj.
Gaston, Elizabeth .....19 Jan., 1810
Wm. McGeehee

McGill, James
Dungan, Nancy .....27 Jan., 1808
Jacob Dungan

McGinnis, James
Lowry, Cintha ..... 29 Dec., 1807
Wm. Anthony

McGinnis, John
Stokes, Sally .....11 Feb., 1812
James Bennet

McGinnis, Wm.
Bennett, Sally .....22 May, 1811
James McGinnis

McGomery, Jas.
Wortman, Barceira .....5 July, 1800
Saml. Means J. P.

Mcgomery, Robt.
Coon, Eliza .....4 Aug., 1800
Saml. Means J. P.

McGough, James
Holowell, Sally .....6 Feb., 1812
Robt. McGough

McGowan, James .....16 Jan., 1801
Goran, Elizabeth d. of Henry
Saml. McGowan

McGue, John
Brooks, Polly .....22 June, 1810
John McGough
Robt. Means

McHainey, Wm. F.
Gay, Ermina .....3 June, 1823
John Gay

McIntire, John
Gibson, Elizabeth .....9 Oct., 1813
Martin Sanders

McIntire, Robert .....8 Dec., 1824
Whaling, Betsy d. of Mary & Wm.
Richard Young

McIntosh, Solomon
Edmonston, Betsy .....27 Aug., 1816
Archibald Edmonston

McIver, Keath
Robertson, Nancy .....11 Jan., 1815

McIver, Kenith
Johnson, Ellinor .....21 Jan., 182
John Johnson, Sr., gdn.

McKee, John
Wilson, Nancy .....9 Dec., 181
Wm. McKee

McKenney, Joseph
Jones, Wilmuth .....1 Feb., 181
Middleton McKenney

McKenney, Wm.
Chapman, Huldy .....18 Feb., 182
Thos. Carlton

McKever, Kenneth
Robertson, Nancy .....11 Jan., 181
Kenith McIver
Daniel Robertson

McKinney, Charles .....25 Sept., 181
Wright, Catherine S. d. of John
James McKinney

McKinney, Middleton
Boyd, Jensey .....11 May, 181
Francis Boyd

McKnight, Wm.
Hamby, Charlotte .....24 Sept., 182
Jeremiah Hamby

McKnight, Wm.
Thompson, Margaret .....20 Oct., 182
Wm. Thompson

McLain, Abner
Forbis, Isabella .....5 Mar., 182
Samuel Forbis

McLaughlin, James
Terry, Mary .....1 Sept., 180
Jesse Terry

McLean, Charles .....17 Sept., 181
McKinney, Polly d. of Abraham
James B. Rutherford

McLean, Wm. B.
McKinney, Margaret .....17 Apr., 181
John A. Bailey

McLin, David
Porter, Nancy .....24 Mar., 181
John Bradley

McLin, James S. .....23 July, 18
Porter, Sally Washington
Wm. Porter, Sr.

McMahan, John Jr.
Downer, Polly .....1 Feb., 18
John McMahan Sr.
Job Downer

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McMahan, Peter
Gibson, Nancy .....6 Dec., 1823
Pitman Gibson

McMahan, Samuel .....13 Oct., 1814
Oliver, Elizabeth d. of Nancy

McMahan, Wm. .....8 June, 1822
Gibson, Sarah, d. of John
Pitman Gibson

McMahan, Wm.
Lewis Eliza .....5 Mar., 1812
Jno. Clark
by F. P. Pennington

McMillen, Gilbert
Galbreath, Catherine .....27 Dec., 1813
Torkle Galbreth

Mcnatt, Benjamin
Wister, Elizabeth .....31 Mar., 1817
Ezekiel Cox

McNatt, Enoch H.
Skinner, Sarah .....11 July, 1813
John Hodges
note—Wm. Skinner & wife

Mcneel?, Enoch
Skinner, Sarah .....15 July, 1813
Dudley Williams ret.

McQueston, James
Cunningham, Betsy .....30 Jan., 1816
Samuel Greenfield

Mcsemer?, Jacob
Pool, Elizabeth .....14 May, 1815
Samuel McCord

McSwain, Daniel
Galbreath, Marion .....10 Nov., 1818
Daniel Galbreath

McVale, John W.
Barton, Martha .....5 Mar., 1814
Joseph Barton

McWaters, Aaron
Deason, Mary .....29 July, 1798
Benj. McWaters

McWaters, Jno.
Mitchell, Jane .....13 Feb., 1809
Moses McWaters

McWaters, Moses
Earle, Elizabeth .....26 Jan., 1805
Nehemiah Cravens

McWaters, Wm.
Alexander, Cynthia .....27 Dec., 1815
Moses McWaters

M.

Maddox, Joseph .....18 Jan., 1825
Shelton, Susannah d. of Wm.
Peter McMahan

Mahaffery, Martin
Upton, Winney .....30 May, 1803
James Upton

Major, Alexander
Thompson, Sarah .....25 Nov., 1822
Lawson Thompson
note by James Major

Major, Benjamin
Campbell, Elizabeth L. .....5 Mar., 1820

Major, Benjamin
Davenport, Lucy .....13 Jan., 1820
Chas. P. Williams, gdn.
Wm. Davenport

Major, Cha—— .....8 Sept., 1825
Hopkins, Joanna L. d of J——
Joseph Major

Major, John
Campbell, Elizabeth L. .....3 Mar., 1820
P. Wooldridge

Major, Olive T.
Gunnell, Nancy .....7 June, 1820
John F. Gunnell

Mallory, John
Flemming, Lucy .....23 Feb., 1818
Wm. Mallory McKenney

Mallory, Stephen
Cromwell, Nancy .....7 Nov., 1823
Elwin T. Clark

Mallory, Thos.
Crummel, Polley .....30 Aug., 1815
Thos. Davis

Mallory, William
Taylor, Lucinda .....1 May, 1820
Benj. G. McPherson

Man, Andrew .....14 Apr., 1821
Gay, Eliza d. of John
George ———

Mann, Elisha
Hunter, Nancy .....11 Jan., 1820
John Hunter

Mann, Jesse .....17 Nov., 1817
Wyatt, Elizabeth d. of John
Reubin Ellison
teste R. E. Malley
Thos. J. Malley

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Mann, John
Roberts, Stacy ..... 11 May, 1815
B. H. Reeves J. P.

Mannlham, Wm.
Lewis, Eliza ..... 8 May, 1812
John Wells

Mansfield, James S.
Gillum, Mary ..... 1 Mar., 1819
Elisha D. Gillum

Mansfield, John
Pettus, Nancy ..... 6 Jan., 1818
Otway C. Reeves

Marchbanks, Johnson
Kivel, Mary ..... 3 Mar., 1798
Henry Clark

Marley, Michel s. of Joseph
Bankum, Elizabeth d. of Nicholas
17 Apr., 1818
Abram Bankum
Henry Marler

Marney, Amos
Flint, Nancy ..... 21 Nov., 1816
O. C. Reeves

Marshal, John
Davis, Leah ..... 8 Mar., 1802
Robert Marshall

Martin, Aquilla ..... 5 Apr., 1824
Harris (Havens?), Mary
Seth Baker

Martin, Aquilla
Shoulders, Sarah ..... 21 Feb, 1814
Thomas Inman

Martin, Daniel
Gray, Margaret ..... 22 Dec., 1809
John Williams

Martin, David
Goodwin, Patty ..... 23 Aug., 1819
Saml. Goodwin

Martin, Henry
McElyay, Polley ..... 27 June, 1808
Abel Teague

Martin, Isaac ..... 29 Aug., 1818
Perry, Jenny d. of Redmon & Mary
William Cannon

Martin, James
Condron, Elizabeth ..... 7 June, 1813
Jno. Ferguson

Martin, Jno.
Garrot, Peggy ..... 5 Apr., 1808
Daniel Martin

Martin, John
Hatcher, Sally ..... 7 Oct., 18
Wm. Martin

Martin, Joseph
Shoulders, Sally ..... 28 Dec., 18
Wm. Barnes

Martin, Saul ..... 11 Sept., 18
Murphy, Jannett d. of James
Lachland Murphy

Martin, Thomas ..... 1 Nov., 18
Mitcham (Meacham(, Nancy
Claybourn McComack step f.
Frances McCormack mother

Mason, Isaac
Hunter, Susannah ..... 28 Mar., 18
Jno. G. Reynolds

Mason, Joseph
Bronaugh, Elizabeth ..... 2 July, 18
Thos. Bronaugh

Massmore, Geo.
Philips, Peggy ..... 4 Oct., 18
A. Yandill

Mathis, John
Brown, Peggy ..... 29 Mar., 18
Jacob Turman

Mathis, Wm.
Walker, Jane ..... 14 Dec., 18
Jas. Lindsey

May, Chisum
McCown, Peggy ..... 9 Feb., 18
Roger McCown
Edw. Bradshaw wit.

Meacham, Andrew
Jones, Betsy ..... 2 Jan., 18
Samuel Greenfield

Meacham, Isaac ..... 7 Feb., 18
Finley, Mary d. of John
Andrew Finley

Meacham / Mitchum { ? Jeremiah ..... 30 Nov., 18

Stroud, Purthena
Abner Barrett

Meacham, Jno. Jr. ..... 5 May, 18
Kirk, Sarah, parents living N. C.
Wm. Dupuy

Meacham, Jesse
Tucker, Nancy ..... 22 Dec., 18
Samuel Tucker

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Meacham, Joseph
Finley, Thankful .....18 Dec., 1813
Andrew Meacham

Meacham, Wm.
Utley, Rebecah .....9 June, 1812
Coleman Griffin

Meacham, Wyatt
Robinson, Ellen .....2 Dec., 1816
James Robinson

Means, James .....14 July, 1807
Reed, Matilda d. of Andrew
Joseph Hinch

Means, Joseph
Cravens, Betsey .....22 Feb., 1809
John Foley

Means, Robert
McDonald, Sarah .....13 May, 1800

Megough, James
Holliwell, Cally .....7 Feb., 1812
Chas. Kenady

Meremuse?, Jacob
Pool, Elizabeth .....21 May, 1815

Merridith, James
Merridith, Judith .....23 Jan., 1809
John Clark C. C. C. C.

Metcalfe, Norris
Renshaw, Franky .....16 Nov., 1809

Mitchell, Edward
Colvin, Mary .....7 May, 1807

Milholland, John
Wood, Patsey .....3 Jan., 1808
Giba Howard
note by Bartholomew Wood

Miller, Alexander .....28 Dec., 1819
Hadley, Eleanor d. of Samuel

Miller, Charles
Johnson. Darcis .....28 June, 1808
Andrew Man

Miller, Cyrus A.
Kelly, Mary Anna .....8 July, 1822
David S. Patton

Miller, Isaac
Daniel, Sally .....13 May, 1817
George Daniel

Miller, John
Chapman, Elizabeth .....29 Oct., 1797
Wm. Montgomery bro.
Thos. Hodges wit.

Miller, John .....7 Nov., 1823
Williams, Nancy d. of Elizabeth
John Rasco

Miller, Peter .....26 Jan., 1820
Singleton, Ealon d. of Nancy
Vincent R. Singleton

Miller, Samuel A.
Rumsey, Harriett .....5 Sept., 1818
James Breathitt

Miller, William
Kilpatrick, Nancy .....2 Jan., 1817
John Hinch

Mills, Ambros .....27 Feb., 1812
Humphries, Susan d. of Thos.
John Humphries

Mills, Andrew
Humphrase, Suckey .....3 Mar., 1812

Mills, Charles A. .....29 July, 1814
Daniel, Tabitha d. of Wm.
Roger, Burris Jr.

Mitchell, Elijah
Young, Polly .....2 Apr., 1814
Thomas Mitchell

Mitchell, Jarrett
Young, Sally .....6 Jan., 1817
Moses Ethridge Step father
Jane Ethridge mother
Moses McWaters

Mitchell, Stephen .....4 May, 1813
Simpson, Selah d. of Peter
George Kirkman

Mitchell, Thos.
McWaters, Peggy .....14 May, 1815
W. McWaters
Presley Slaughter

Mitchell, Blake .....29 Dec., 1816
Boss, Annie d. of Jordain
Stephen Stuart

Mitchell, Edward
Calvin, Nancy .....4 May, 1807
James Montray

Mitchell, Loftin s. of James H.
Ramsey, Henrietta d. of James (Ramey?)
11 Sept., 1820
Elijah Mitchell

Mitchell, William
Futrell, Polly .....9 Sept., 1818
Elijah Standley

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Mosley, Nathaniel ..... 29 June, 1819
Mann, Margaret d. of Lucy
Joseph McBride

Mobley, Richard
Riggs, Polly ..... 11 Sept., 1813
Daniel Riggs

Monroe, Andrew
Harrison, Emily ..... 26 Dec., 1820
Lewis G. Donaldson
Jesse Harrison note

Monroe, John
Guynn, Sally ..... 20 Oct., 1819
George Guynn

Montgomery, Chas. F.
Tygard, Hannah ..... 1 Sept., 1824
Nicholas Pyle

Montgomery, James
Wortman, Barbara ..... 5 July, 1800
Henry Wortman

Montgomery, Joseph
Watson, Jane ..... 5 June, 1813
Jas. H. Watson

Montray, Theophilus ..... 21 Dec., 1813
Riggs, Sarah d. of Elijah
James Colvin

Moody, Jeremiah
Myrick, Elizabeth ..... 21 Mar., 1815
Green Myrick

Moore, Alfred
Gathen?, Elizabeth ..... 2 Nov., 1818
Joshua Hanks

Moore, Benjamin
Rowlkes, Nancy ..... 3 June, 1820
Claiburn West

Moore, David
Fletchall, Elizabeth ..... 11 Apr., 1808
Dani. Rodgers

Moore, James
Harrison, Freelove ..... 8 Oct., 1810
Jno. G. Reynolds
by Finis Ewing

Moore, James
Turner, Cynthia ..... 1 July, 1819
Robert Turner

Moore, John
Elliott, Amelia ..... 18 June, 1818
Lewis Elliott

Moore, Wm.
Gibson, Polly ..... 5 Apr., 1810
Wm. Watts

Moore, Wm.
Herring, Elizabeth ..... 23 Nov., 1
James Herring

Moore, Wm.
Turner, Lucy ..... 4 Apr., 1
Robt. Turner

Morris, Jacob
Sparks, Zeriah ..... 12 Dec., 1
Thos. Sparks

Morris, James
Tredaway, Nancy 1
P. Morris

Morrison, James P. ..... 3 July, 1
Cates, Agness B. d. of Joshua
James Breathitt

Morrison, John F.
Campbell, Metilda ..... 24 Nov., 1
James Campbell

Moseley, John
Prophet, Nancy ..... 27 Feb., 1
Jno. G. Reynolds
by G. S. Foster D. C. C. C.

Moss, Thomas ..... 7 Apr., 1
Gorin, Jemimah d. of Henry
Elijah Hayden

Moss (Mose?), Wm.
Gorin, Polly ..... 27 Dec., 1
Jno. Hinch

Murden, John
Sumner, Mary ..... 12 Feb., 1
Rhoderick Pullin

Murdock, Sampson
Butner (Butler?), Lucy ..... 18 June, 1
Lewis Murdock

Murdock, Willia
Long, Julia ..... 22 June, 1
Lewis Murdock

Murphy, Neel
Davis, Hannah ..... 27 Mar., 1
Jas. Murphy

Murray, William ..... 19 Feb., 1
Orr, Charlotte d. of Samuel
Will Cannon Jr.

Murrell, Wm.,
Garnett, Elizabeth A. ..... 1 Oct., 1
John Buckner

Myers, David ..... 28 Nov., 1
Lacy, Jane d. of Moses
Zephaniah Lacy

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Myers, John
Lindly, Polly .....22 Mar., 1824
James Loftus
Myrick, Green .....17 July, 1817
Moody, Eliza d. of Jeremiah

N.

Nechols, Luke
Gootlet, Mrs. Nancy .....14 Aug., 1821
John Weaver
Andrew Colley
Newsum, Joseph .....30 Sept., 1808
Bland, Phebe d. of James
George Stull
Jo Davis
Nichols, Eli
Hail, Christen .....16 July, 1802
Nathan Hail
note Jesse Hale
Mary Ann Haile
Nichols, Geo. Jr.
Barton, Esther .....26 Oct., 1813
Wm. Nichols
Nichols, Wm.
Carpenter, Sally .....14 Aug., 1804
Christopher Carpenter
Nichols, Wm.
Pugh, Poumina? .....6 July, 1805
Thos. Pugh
Night, Merritt s. of David.
Fuller, Polly d. of Daniel.
27 May, 1818
Sanders Thomson
Nix, Wm. .....19 Feb., 1808
Barns, Permelia d. of George
Jno. Nix
Nixon, Frederick
Chandler, Jemimah .....9 Apr., 1817
Samuel Chandler
Norris, Joseph
Fort, Mary .....10 Apr., 1816
Micajah Blanton ret.
Northington, Andrew
Stevenson, Zella .....27 May, 1816
Burgess Greenfield
Northington, John
Northington, Elizabeth .....7 Aug., 1819
Andrew Northington
Northington, Michael
Lindsey, Temperance .....13 May, 1819
John Northington
Northington, Wm.
Northington, Elizabeth .....1 Aug., 1821
John Northington

O.

Oats, Joseph
Galliher, Ann .....20 Dec., 1808
John Lowry
O'Connor, Berry
Johnson, Mary Ann .....10 Dec., 1817
John Johnson
O'dair (Odeer), John
Strains, Polly .....2 Mar., 1809
Jno. Mabry J. P.
Oglesby, Constant
Knight, Nancy .....10 Oct., 1810
Moses Musor (Mezo?)
Oglesby, Jacob .....21 Jan., 1809
Crabtree, Parmelia Haskins
Jno. Crabtree
Oglesby, Jacob
Dupuy, Rhody .....6 July, 1806
John Thompson
Oglesby, Jacob
Knight, Polly .....17 June, 1824
James Cash
Oglesby, James .....22 Oct., 1813
Kirkman, Nancy d. of Rachel
John Oglesby
Oglesby, John .....13 Aug., 1816
Knight, Sally d. of Saley
Joseph H. Grace
Oglesby, Walker
Durham, Sally .....3 May, 1824
Isaac Durham
Oldham, Moses
Knox, Nancy .....23 Jan., 1823
Benj Knox
Olive, Abel
Ricks, Elizabeth .....14 Oct., 1814
Jonathan Ricks
cons. Abel Olive
Olive, Josiah
Skinner, Obedience .....17 ——, 1810
Theoferlist Shinner

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Oliver, Samuel
McMahan, Polly .....6 Sept., 1814
Samuel McMahan
Nancy Oliver permission

O'Neill, John
Bell, Elizabeth .....7 Dec., 1818
Hiram Dixon

Oroark, James
Pursell, Catherine .....15 Aug., 1821
Jacob Holeman

Orr, Samuel P.
Barry, Eliza T. .....9 Sept., 1818
Valentine D. Berry gdn.
John H. Phelps

Orrenduff, Wm
Nichols, Sally .....1 Nov., 1811
Miles Gray

Osburn, Horace .....10 Mar., 1824
Pitzer, Nancy d. of Fred
Claibourn Pitzer

Outhouse, John
Smith, Martha .....5 Feb., 1818
Abraham Smith

Outhouse, Marada (?)
Battoe, Sarah .....29 May, 1818
Gilliam Harris

Owens, Thomas
Hogan, Chyntha ..... 7 July, 1823
Thos. Hogan

Owings, Joshua
Price, Mary .....16 Sept., 1824
John Price

Pace, Daniel .....15 Mar., 1817
Hurt, Lettice d. of Lucy
Thos. Hurt

Padfield, Jacob
Goode, Elizabeth .....15 Feb., 1812
Benj. F. Wood

Paisley, Robert .....30 Sept., 1803
Stanford, Elizabeth d. of John
Richard Stanford

Palmer, Alpheus
Cavender, Obedience .....20 Apr., 1824
Strother Haukins

Palmer, Edward
Patton, Rebecah .....30 Oct., 1812
Matthew Patton

Palmer, Wm. .....4 May, 1822
Means, Polly A. d. of John
Joseph Means

Pannell, Edmond
Brandon, Jane .....22 Mar.,
test. Edmund. Bradshaw

Parish, Guilford
Gordon, Jemima .....23 May,

Parish, James
Goodwin, Elizabeth .....14 Sept.,
Jesse Goodwin

Park, Hugh .....20 Mar.,
Gibson, Jane d. of John
Thos. Park

Park, James s. of John
Modrall, Polly d. of Robt.
19 Apr., 1820
Thos. Park

Parker, John
Collins, Nancy .....12 Dec.,
Jacob Collins

Parker, John
Davis, Polly .....7 Nov.,
Wm. Morrow

Parker, John Jr.
Davis, Sarah .....21 Jan.,
Jno. Parley Senr.

Parker, John Jr.,
Davis, Sarah .....21 Jan.,
Jno. Parley Senr.

Parker, Joseph .....13 Mar.,
Ogg, Mary d. of Elizabeth
John Collins

Parker, Obadiah .....3 Jan.,
Thornberry, Mary d. of Matheis
John Lockhart

Parker, Richard
Collins, Sally .....5 Jan.,
Obediah Parker

Parks, James .....21 July,
Harlan, Mary P. d. of George
Silas Harlan

Parks, Thomas
Smith, Penny .....10 May,
Jacob Morris

Parrish, Guilford
Gordon, Jemima .....20 May,
Jas. Parrish

Parrish, Matthew
Shepherd, Eliza C. .....14 Aug.,
Thos. Henry

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Patrick, Garrison
Tindal Polley .....25 Feb., 1810
Paul Patrick

Patrick, Meers
Fort, Olive P. .....1 Feb., 1818
Geo. Fort

Patterson, Robt.
Page, Harriet P. .....25 June, 1821
Saml. A. Miller

Pattie, Daniel
Campbell, Margaret .....3 Oct., 1819
David S. Campbell

Patton, David S.
Kelly, Hannah .....24 Nov. 1815
Samuel Poor

Patton, James
Husbans?, Polly .....28 Mar., 1815
Jno. G. Reynolds

Patton, Matthew, Jr.
Patton, Sally .....30 Nov. 1818
Wm. Cannon Jr.

Patton, Philip
Allen, Sally L. .....13 Feb., 1807
Jno. Patton

Patton, Robert
Johnston, Elizabeth .....8 Apr., 1819
Jas. C. Cravens

Peacock, Thos.
Ogle, Mary .....12 July, 1823
Robt. P. Henry

Pearson, David .....16 Oct., 1824
Lott, Lucinda d. of Lucy Ridle
James Fruit

Pearson, Samuel
Pipkin, Betsy .....23 Aug., 1819
James Fruit

Peden, James
McIlwain, Margaret .....12 Dec., 1816
John Fletcher

Peden, Wm. .....19 Feb., 1820
Hagood, Rosey d. of Buckner & Rosey
Elisha Hagood

Pendleton, Henry
Gray, Nancy .....10 Nov., 1806
Saml. Smith

Pendleton, John
Read, Rebecca .....6 Mar., 1819
Reubin Brady

Pendleton, Robt. Y.
Rawlins, Mary R. .....21 Dec., 1816
John H. Rawlins

Pennington, Jacob G.
Johnson, Jane ....26 July, 1813
James Patton

Penny, John .....15 Dec., 1817
Brewer, Delilah d. of Henry
Nathaniel Grace

Pension?, John
Price, Elizabeth .....10 Nov., 1813

Pepper, Thos.
Moore, Pamela .....3 July, 1820
Lod Dulin step father

Perkins, John
Miller, Margaret .....30 Jan., 1800

Perry, Nathan .....31 Dec., 1819
Wormacks, Betsy d. of Jesse
Abraham Cravens

Perry, Thos.
Man?, Mary .....21 Nov., 1815
James Kennady

Perry, Wm. T.
Cooper, Polly T. .....20 May, 1823
James Cooper

Pettyjohn, Wm. L.
Jennings, Mahala .....5 July, 1813
Samuel Jennings

Pew, Bethell
Morris, Rachel .....27 June, 1809
David Wood

Pew, Howel
Morris, Rachel .....29 June, 1809

Pew, Thos.
Hall, Baley .....16 Nov., 1808
Wm. Nichols

Phelps, Elisha
Lewis, Mary .....3 Jan., 1799
ret. Danl. Brown

Phelps, John H. .....2 Nov., 1818
Shipp, America d. of Laban
Geo. L. Locker

Philips, Isaac
Rash, Resannah .....31 July, 180?
Rowland Lunsford

Philips, John
McFadin, Elizabeth, ...1 Aug., 1814
Archelus Lee

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Philips, Richard Baxter
Walthall, Louisa A. ..... 18 Oct., 1824
Jno. H. Walthall

Phillips, Newsum ..... 29 Nov., 1817
Bourland, Martha d. of Marthy Snelling
Abraham Sportsman
Saml. L. Bourland

Phips, Amos
Simpson, Ann ..... 28 June, 1806
Richard Simpson

Pierce, John
Allen, Sally ..... 19 Jan., 1818
Edmond Callaway

Pile, Samuel
Morrason, Elezebeth ..... 1 Sept., 1812
Adam Lamb

Pirtle, Samuel
McCabe, Sarah ..... 29 Aug., 1798
Jno. Mercer

Pitts, Wm.
Rix, Rhoda ..... 14 Feb., 1817
Theophilus Skinner

Pitzer, Carey A.
Goode, Lucinda ..... 1 Feb., 1817
Thos. Goode

Poe, James
Story, Margaret ..... Mar. 9, 1812
Peter Cakes

Poe, Simon
Cantrel, Patsey ..... 22 Dec., 1813
Terry Poe

Pollock, George ..... 14 Sept., 1810
Gorin, Nancy d. of Henry
Gladin Gorin

Polk, Andrew
Tindall, Patsey ..... 20 Nov., 1813
John Potts

Ponder, Nathaniel
Nichols, Polly ..... 16 Feb., 1812

Poole, Brown P.
Brown, Polly L. ..... 18 June, 1822
Timothy Brown

Porter, Benj. ..... 6 Feb., 1816
Porter, Judith d. of Rezin
Joshua Porter

Porter, John
Acock, Winifred ..... 3 Aug., 1819
Robert Bryan

Posey, Humphrey
Galliher, Elizabeth ..... 7 Mar., 1
P. Galliher

Potter, John
Edgar, Patsey ..... 8 Mar., 1
Wm. Edgar

Powel, James
Lacy, Polly ..... 1 Apr., 1
Benj. Lacy

Powell, Isaac
Lacy, Tabitha ..... 7 Aug., 1
Geo. Brewer

Pratt, Wm.
Teague, Polly ..... 12 Dec., 1
Wm. Teague

Prince, Enoch
Thomas, Prudence ..... 12 Mar., 1
Wm. Prince

Price, Gillison
Williams, Polly ..... 30 Dec., 1
Jesse Williams

Price, Isaac
Barnett, Sally ..... 1 Dec., 1
Thos. Barnett

Price, Wm. E.
Curtis, Sally ..... 10 Aug., 1
Russel Curtis

Pritchett, John
Beach, Anny ..... 15 Oct., 1
Davis Dunavan

Pugh, John
Dunavan, Mary ..... 25 June, 1
Wm. Nichols

Purtle, James
Roberts, Charity ..... 7 Sept., 1
Thos. Roberts

Pyle, Abner
Wells, Sarah ..... 23 Oct., 1
Lewis Wells

Pyle, Davis
Cavanah, Polly ..... 4 Dec., 1
John H. Pyle

Pyle, Jehugh
Cannon, Elizabeth ..... 8 Nov., 1

Pyle, Jno.
Wells, Mary ..... 10 Nov., 1
James Fruit
Lewis Wells note

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Pyle, John
Cannon, Elizabeth .....7 Nov., 1812
Isaac Cannon

Pyle, Nicholas
Compton, Rebecca .....15 Mar., 1824
Chas. F. Montgomery

Pyle, Nicholas Jr.,
Pyle, Mary .....17 Oct., 1807
Wm. Pyle

Pyle, Samuel
Harrison, Elizabeth ..... 1 Sept., 1812
Benj. Harrison

Pyle, Samuel
Stewart, Eunice .....19 Nov., 1820
Henry K. Lewis

Pyle, Samuel Jr.
Padfield, Susannah .....6 Jan., 1812
Samuel Pyle

Pyle, Thos.
Spurlen, Polly .....13 June, 1822
Wm. Crabtree

Pyle, Wm.
Adams, Charlotte .....22 Jan., 1821
Thos. Pyle

Pyle, Wm. .....21 Dec., 1819
Cavanah, Betsey d. of Charles

(To be continued.)

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THE KENTUCKY GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

By Prof. L. C. Robinson

Department of Geology, University of Kentucky, Lexington, Ky.

INTRODUCTION

The fact that the Kentucky Geological Survey has reached the highest point of state service, both economic and scientific, since its establishment as a governmental department in this Commonwealth nearly a hundred years ago, has suggested a brief review of its history and of the activities of the men responsible for its administration.

THE EARLY SURVEYS

On December 12, 1837, Senator Wingate and Representative J. T. Morehead presented memorials to their respective houses of the Kentucky Legislature requesting the passage of a law authorizing a Geological Survey of the State.[1] These memorials resulted in resolutions, approved by Governor Clark, which led to the first official geological investigations in Kentucky. Governor Clark secured the services of Professor William Williams Mather, at that time one of the best geologists in the country. Professor Mather spent the summer of 1838 in making a reconnaissance survey of the entire state, which he made the subject of a report of forty (6 inches by 9 inches) pages.[2]

During a period of fifteen years following the Mather reconnaissance Kentucky remained without a Geological Survey. Continued agitation for a sur vey, however, resulted in the passage o a bill, on March 4, 1854, providing fo the establishment of a geological an mineralogical survey.

Headed by Dr. David Dale Owen, thi the first Survey published (Series I four volumes (7 inches by 10 inches) totaling 2,012 pages, for the most pa consisting of chemical examinations o various soils and minerals, the determ nation of the major rock sequences, an the first rudimentary topographic map Although the work was of a pionee character, it was of great value to suc ceeding surveys. Dr. Owen's sudde and untimely death brought the work t a close in an unfinished condition. It i to be lamented that during the Civ War which soon followed many unpub lished manuscripts were lost or de stroyed, and throughout the first eigh years of the reconstruction period, Ken tucky was without the services of a Geo logical Survey.

THE SECOND SURVEY

In 1873 a new bill empowered th Governor to appoint a State Geologis and called for the organization of a ne (the second) geological survey. Gov ernor Preston H. Leslie appointed N. S Shaler, Professor of Paleontology a Harvard University. The new directo enlisted a very able corps of scientist and laymen and during the seven year

[1] Journal Ky. Senate (1837), Art. 4, p. 40, and Jour. Ky. House of Rep. (1837-8), Art. 7 and 8, pp. 66-69.

[2] Journal Ky. Senate (1839). Appendix, pp. 253-292.

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The seven groups of reports shown above constitute all of the printed records, exclusive of maps, of the six separate Geological Surveys of Kentucky. Under the first Survey four volumes were issued; under the second, twenty; under the third, twenty-one; under the fourth, fifteen; during the past seven years covered by the fifth and sixth surveys thirty-one volumes have been issued.

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this survey was in existence, published six volumes (7 inches by 10 inches) with a total of 2,886 pages. Besides this, several memoirs (8 inches by 11 inches) were issued. Under Professor Shaler the bureau began its first systematic and diversified survey, which continued until he was forced to resign because of a resolution passed by the legislators, requiring the State Geologist to live at all times in Frankfort, Kentucky.

Upon Professor Shaler's resignation Governor Blackburn appointed the former's office assistant, John Robert Procter. Under Procter's administration (1880-1892), the survey was handicapped in at least two ways; first, while Procter was undoubtedly an able man in his field, he was not a geologist; second, the order which made him Director of the Survey also made him Director of the State Immigration Bureau.

The personnel of the Procter Survey consisted of an able group of men, but very little original work was done. Of the eight volumes published, totaling 3,020 pages, at least 1,336 pages were reprints. Practically the only valuable work done by this survey was a group of "county surveys," totaling approximately 400 pages, which were published as separate pamphlets. This survey, which was in existence longer than any previous or following one, did less work than any. This may be due to the fact that Mr. Procter was burdened with his immigration work and failed to give the survey the time it needed, and also to the fact that the funds appropriated for geological work were diverted to the other bureau. In any case, the combining of the two offices proved to be a detriment to both.

THE LATER SURVEYS

In the early 1900's various economic interests engaged in developing the natural resources of Kentucky began to demand further geological information, which demand resulted in an act,[1] signed by Governor J. C. W. Beckham on November 5, 1904, creating a new (third) Survey. Thirteen years had elapsed since the second survey had passed out of existence. The new act provided that the curator of the Geological Museum, Professor Charles J. Norwood, resume the geological, topographical and agricultural survey of the state.

Director Norwood, with an efficient group of assistant geologists, mining and geological assistants and chemists, instituted a different policy from that followed by the previous surveys. The publications of the earlier groups were regional in character and general in scope, while those of the Norwood Survey are distinctly economical in character and local rather than regional. The record of this third survey shows much economic work but very little scientific geology of broad and progressive value. A well balanced state survey should devote a considerable part of its efforts to the solution of purely scientific problems that superficially appear to have no economic value. The Norwood Survey published nineteen bulletins, two county reports and four reports of progress, totaling 2,761 pages.

Due to pressure brought to bear by some influential men in the eastern part

[1] Journal of Senate 1904, p. 947.

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of the state, the legislature, in 1912, created a new (the fourth) Geological Survey;[1] the bill was signed by Governor McCreary on March 7, 1912.[2] Under this act the office of "Director of the Survey and Curator of the Geological Department" was abolished, and in its place the office of State Geologist was created, to which Governor McCreary appointed Mr. Joseph B. Hoeing, who had served under Directors Shaler, Procter and Norwood, as engineer, cartographer and assistant geologist.

Mr. Hoeing took charge July 1, 1912. A review of the publications of this survey shows, for the first time, a well balanced program of economic and scientific investigation. It published five volumes (7 inches by 10 inches) and four miscellaneous reports, with a total of 4,280 pages, and numerous county, regional and state maps.

DEPARTMENT OF GEOLOGY AND FORESTRY

In 1918 a misguided legislature in trying to cut expenses abolished the Kentucky Geological Survey and the State Board of Forestry (with the offices of State Geologist and State Forester) and combined them into a Commission of Geology and Forestry, headed by a Commissioner of Geology and Forestry.[3] Mr. Hoeing refused reappointment to the subordinate position of Deputy Commissioner and State Geologist.

July 1, 1918, Mr. John Earle Barton, a forester, became head of the Geological Survey (the fifth). Mr. Barton did not begin a definite program of geology until December, 1918, at which time h employed Professor Willard R. Jillso at that time a teacher at the Universit of Kentucky as Assistant Geologist t take charge of the oil and gas investig tions in the state.

The oil boom which began in 1917 a lasted for several years called for trained geologist to handle problem that arose and the correspondence i volved therein. Professor Jillson ha dled this work so efficiently that M Barton recommended him as State Geo ogist, and on February 1, 1919, und appointment by Governor A. O. Stanle Professor Jillson entered upon his duti as Deputy Commissioner of Geology a Forestry, and State Geologist.

The geological publications of t fifth Survey, which functioned as a b reau of the Geology and Forestry Co mission, consist of a series of four bu letins and several mineral resour pamphlets, totaling 1,567 pages of ne material, the greater number which were written by Profess Jillson. These publications were great value and interest to tho concerned with developing the mi eral resources of Kentucky as we as to those who desired to have some ge logical knowledge of the Commonwealt Bulletin 1, "The Oil and Gas Resourc of Kentucky," by Dr. Jillson, went in its third edition within the year and still much in demand by those interest in oil and gas in Kentucky. It is no being used as a text book in a cour in Oil Geology at the University Kentucky. Prof. A. M. Miller "Geology of Kentucky," which was i sued as Bulletin II, became very po

[1] Journal of Senate 1912, p. 637.
[2] Senate Journal 1912, p. 1300.
[3] Acts of General Assembly 1918, Chap. 35, pp. 102-103.

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ular for both general reference and as a text book and was soon exhausted in edition. It is still much in demand.

The inability of two unrelated scientific organizations to function efficiently under one head was shown by the failure of the old Procter Survey (1892) and again in the Geology and Forestry Commission (1920). A considerable amount of friction arose between the State Geologist, who disliked to see the Geological Survey suffer, and the Commissioner, who was a forester. This friction led to the introduction of two bills in the 1920 session of the legislature by Senator Hiram Brock. These bills called for the abolishment of the Department of Geology and Forestry and all its offices and for the reorganization of another Kentucky Geological Survey[1] (the sixth). Funds entirely inadequate for the needs of the state were provided for geologic investigation and topographic mapping. On April 1, 1920, Governor Morrow appointed Dr. Willard R. Jillson Director and State Geologist of this Survey. The newly appointed Director immediately took charge and proceeded to organize what has become the most efficient geological survey the state has enjoyed.

THE PRESENT SURVEY

It is to be noted with interest that Dr. Jillson, following a policy quite different from that of his predecessors, gathered about him, as far as the meager funds at his disposal would permit, the leading experts of the country to take charge of special investigations important in their particular fields. As this survey is still in existence it is impossible to criticize it as a finished product, but as it has been extant for nearly seven years, it is possible to list its accomplishments and its aims, if properly supported and left unhampered by legislative action.

Up to and including the present field season the sixth survey has, under the direction of Dr. Jillson, completed thirty-five major reports and probably twice as many minor articles on general geology, economic geology and local and regional geography. All but six of the thirty-five major reports have been published or are in press; nearly all of the minor articles have now been published in single volumes, as collections, in pamphlets or as separates in geological or other scientific journals.

One item calculated to advance the systematic accumulation of geologic information adopted by Dr. Jillson in 1920 was the policy of mapping the structural geology of the state. During the 1926 field season the mapping of the structural geology of the entire Eastern Kentucky Coal Fields was completed. This structure is now available on thirty separate adjustable county maps drawn on a scale of one inch to the mile and with a contour interval of ten feet. These maps are proving of utmost importance to the various coal, petroleum and natural gas operators. It is to be hoped that the present director will be able to complete this field of investigation for all important parts of Kentucky, which fortunately has now a much larger area mapped structurally than any other state in this country.

[1] Acts of Gen. Assembly 1920, Chap. 33 and 34, pp. 138-146.

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The present survey has now in preparation a new colored geological map of the state, conforming with the rest of the civilized world in using a horizontal scale of one to a million or multiple thereof, in this case a scale of 1:500,000. All the field work necessary for this great project has been executed. The preparation of such a map calls for a well organized plan of procedure and involves a considerable amount of engineering and geological work that apparently has no connection with the finished product. The work of the survey in preparing this map was so well planned and executed that several other incidental accomplishments should be credited at the same time. Chief among these are black and white maps showing the geography with oil and gas development prepared for sixty counties for which no maps had previously been prepared. These maps have all been published separately and have a wide circulation. From these new maps and the older maps available, a new geographic base map has been prepared at a scale of 1:500,000.

By executing the necessary field work in establishing levels (for more than 50% of Kentucky's area) and using topography for the rest, and with the use of the new base map a new topographic map of Kentucky has been issued with a 200 foot contour interval and a horizontal scale of 1:500,000. This is the first modern topographic map of an entire state prepared and issued by a state survey without cooperation from some other scientific or geological organization.

DETAILED ECONOMIC SURVEY

Furthermore, in the preparation o the state areal map it is found that complete resurvey has been made of th geology and mineral resources o the Western Kentucky Coal Fiel which is now ready for publicatio with the geology detailed on sep rate topographic sheets, together wit a complete resurvey of the entire Wes ern Kentucky Fluorspar deposits. A the Kentucky Fluorspar deposits co stitute the greatest known and avai able reserve in the United States, knowledge of the geloogy of this regio is very important. The work has bee done in a complexly faulted region an has been detailed on four new topo graphic maps. Published reports o three of these quadrangles are no available.

A complete resurvey and topographi mapping of the Rock Asphalt district i Edmonson and Grayson counties hav been executed; the geology detailed o the new topographic maps and a de tailed report on the geology of Edmo son County is now in press.

The new areal map of the state le to certain valuable contributions t knowledge concerning glaciation in Ken tucky, with revision of ideas regardin the southern limit of glaciation, whic has been definitely extended to the sout many miles in northeastern Kentucky.

Realizing the importance to good cit zenship of a knowledge of the geograph of Kentucky, the Director employed sev eral expert geographers and with them planned, executed and completed modern study of the geography of th state on a regional basis. Four of thes

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regions have been described in publications; two more descriptions are in the press, and will soon be available; still further geographic studies are being carried out as funds permit. The Sixth Kentucky Geological Survey is the only state survey in the United States to undertake a broad and comprehensive problem of this kind.

INCREASED APPROPRIATIONS

Since the present Director has been in charge of the survey he has been actively and seriously engaged in an attempt to show the people of this state the importance of modern topographic base maps. As a result of these persistent efforts the Survey has had its allowance for mapping, during the last year at least, increased from $10,000.00 (fifth survey, 1918), to $50,000.00. This money is well invested because every state dollar is met by an equal amount from the United States Geological Survey and practically all of it is spent in Kentucky. These maps more than pay for themselves in facilitating the location and cutting cost of new highway construction as well as in giving the various economic and agricultural interests throughout the state accurate base maps. During the past field season the Geological Survey completed fourteen new sheets and parts sheets of topography, drawn on a scale of 1:62,500, with a contour interval of 20 feet, bringing the total of topographic sheets made during the present survey to twenty-six new sheets and part sheets, or roughly speaking a rate of 4.3 sheets per year—more than any previous survey ever accomplished in the state.

During the past year the Director planned and has secured the cooperation of the State Geological Surveys of Illinois, Missouri, Arkansas and Tennessee, in a regional study of the geology and seismic activity of western Kentucky, particularly in that section west of the Tradewater river and in adjacent parts of adjoining states. This is one of the most important steps the Kentucky survey (or any other state survey for that matter) has ever taken, and it is to be hoped that no handicap will be placed on this work by adverse legislation or changes in administration until this broadly devised and important scientific and economic program has been carried to a successful completion. Its potential value to Kentucky is quite beyond calculation as reoccurrences of the New Madrid Earthquake of 1811 and 1812, which formed Reelfoot Lake and affected a wide region in western Kentucky are almost certain to come in the course of time. The foresight involved in the planning of this work, however, is quite characteristic of the entire program of new scientific and economic investigation now in effect by the Sixth Kentucky Geological Survey.

SUMMARY

Any criticisms of the various geological surveys of Kentucky must give them all credit for disseminating valuable knowledge concerning the natural resources of the state and for aiding in the efficient exploitation of these resources. In considering them separately, many points of weakness as well as many desirable characteristics appear. Reviewed separately as parts of a unit,

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they exhibit an evolution culminating in the present organization.

Each of the Kentucky surveys has contributed something which the subsequent groups could use. The Mather and Owen surveys were decidedly of the reconnaissance type; yet the material arranged in orderly fashion furnished the foundations, in many cases, for investigations carried out by their successors..

The Shaler survey was the first to be organized in the true meaning of the word. We find in this survey the start of the first base mapping of the state, the beginning of the areal geology map —in other words, foundations being laid for accurate and scientific accumulation of geologic information. It is too bad that such an able and efficient Director was not permitted to function for a longer period at a time in the state's development when he was so greatly needed.

The Procter survey, although it did much to popularize geology in the state, failed to contribute an appreciable or important amount of new detailed and accurate geological research. This may have been due, in part at least, to the fact that the director was not a trained geologist, or perhaps, in part, to the fact that a misguided legislature combined two unrelated offices.

The two surveys which followed (Norwood and Hoeing) were, for the most part, efficient. The main objection to them, from the writer's point of view, is that they were directed by men who were trained primarily as engineers and not as geologists. While these Dir tors were undoubtedly good geologi their surveys were directed from an gineering standpoint and as a result scientific and theoretical geology, which the survey is organized, failed receive the proper attention. The N wood survey made its most importa contribution in its economic reports the coal and fluorspar deposits. T Hoeing survey work was good and val able, but, as stated above, the geology most of the regions covered was n given the attention it deserved.

While the survey was combined wi the Department of Forestry it was ha dicapped in the same manner as t Procter survey; however, some notab work was carried on due to the person activity of the State Geologist (Dr. Ji son) with problems relating to oil ar gas and general geology.

The present survey (the sixth) h been in existence a little over six year a period as short or shorter than th of any previous state survey. In spi of the fact that it is still ver young, it stands head and shoulde above the others in its accomplish ments, a fact directly due to the dire torship of the present State Geologis who possesses the theoretical geologica training and field experience so neces sary to the success of such an organiza tion. Dr. Jillson is not only a geologis but he is an engineer, a qualificatio easy to note in his publications and im portant to the rounding out of technica and economic geological work. He i young and indefatigable in his interes and activity. Recent bibliographie show that the present State Geologis

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has published 147 titles and over 8,500 pages on various subjects, most of which are on some phase of geology which, in turn, called for a considerable amount of time spent in actual field work. A review of the accomplishments of the survey shows that it has become the best Kentucky has had.

Through Dr. Jillson's efforts the appropriations for general geological investigations including office maintenance have been increased from $15,000 to $40,000, which means that upwards of three times the former effectiveness and service is now measured out by the survey to the people of the Commonwealth of Kentucky. At the same time and through similar proposals the topographical appropriations have been extended by the State Geologist from $10,000.00 to $50,000.00 per year. This sum made available by Kentucky has been matched by the U. S. Geological Survey, thus providing the $100,000.00 topographic mapping fund now being used annually in Kentucky. These increased appropriations have enabled the Director to employ experts for each particular phase of work in his program, thereby raising the standard of the geological and engineering work done by this survey until it compares most favorably with the best state geological surveys in the United States. These increased appropriations (still inadequate in comparison to the great value of the mineral resources of the Commonwealth) have enabled the present Kentucky Geological Survey to extend its service to the people of Kentucky and the country at large at the cost of transportation only.

Good works persistently advanced in the interest of the public welfare speak for themselves. The sixth survey is now but a little over six years old; it is just settling into its stride. Its record is not yet completely written, but its excellent character and great value to Kentucky are easily substantiated by its accomplishments and a growing public endorsement. In consideration of these undeniable facts it is hoped that it will be able to continue its scientific and economic work in the highly efficient manner that it has so clearly demonstrated.

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PROCEEDINGS OF THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY

MINUTES OF BUSINESS MEETING

of the

KENTUCKY STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Held in the Rooms of the Society at 2:00 P. M., Saturday, October 2nd, 1926.

In the absence of the President Ex Officio the first Vice-President, Mr. H. V. McChesney, called the meeting to order and presided.

There were present in person 21 members of the Society. Mr. McChesney appointed Mrs. W. T. Lafferty, Mrs. Charles A. Keith and Miss Hattie Scott a committee to inspect and count the proxies held by various members of the Society. The Committee reported that Mrs. Jouett T. Cannon held 81 legal proxies, Mr. William E. Railey 3, Mr. H. V. McChesney 8, Col. T. G. Stuart 1, Miss Nina Visscher 1 and Mrs. W. T. Fowler 1, making 95 legal proxies. The Committee announced that with 95 proxies and 21 present in person 59 would be a majority in the meeting.

The Minutes of the meeting of June 7th, 1926, were read by the Secretary and approved. The report of the Finance Committee was also read and approved. The Secretary-Treasurer then read her annual report covering the activities of the Society for the year. After discussion of various phases of the report is was unanimously adopted.

Mrs. Lucas Brodhead moved that the membership fee and subscription price of the Register be raised to $3.00 per year beginning January 1st, 1927. The motion was seconded by Mr Keith and was carried unanimously.

Mrs. Cannon announced that M John C. Crittenden Watson had offere the Society the marble bust of John Crittenden by Joel T. Hart, and move its acceptance by the Society and tha the Society pay for the transportatio of the bust from Louisville to Frank fort. The motion was seconded an unanimously carried.

Miss Nina Visscher, Librarian, rea an interesting report which was adopte

Pursuant to authority conferred o the First Vice-President at the Jun meeting he announced the appointmer of the Committee to represent th Society to co-operate with the Indian Historical Society in the celebration c the capture of Vincennes. The Com mittee as announced was Mr. R. C. Ba lard Thruston, Chairman, Mr. John C Doolan, Mrs. Jouett T. Cannon, Hon Frederic M. Sackett, Hon Mauric Thatcher, Mrs. Minor Simpson, Dr Conditt Van Arsdell, Col. Hansfor Thelkeld, Rev. Louis A. Warren, Dr. V R. Jillson, Mrs. W. T. Lafferty, Mr Temple Bodley, Mr. John L. Grayo Judge John F. Hager and Mrs. Luca Brodhead. By order of the Society th name of H. V. McChesney was added a Ex Officio member of the Committee.

The Chairman read a letter from Dr Tuthill of the Department of Histor at State University stating that he ha invited the 1927 meeting of the Amer can Historical Association to convene i

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Lexington and asking the co-operation of the State Historical Society, and the Chairman stated that Dr. Tuthill in a recent conversation had suggested that in the event the meeting comes to Lexington he thought it would be advisable for one session of the Association to be held at Frankfort and that if so the State Historical Society should act as host at a luncheon for the Association.

After some discussion Mrs. Lafferty moved that the American Historical Association be invited to meet in Kentucky, and if it will do so that the Kentucky Historical Society be its host for at least one session and furnish luncheon for the occasion. The motion was unanimously adopted.

The meeting next proceeded to the election of the Executive Committee for the year ending October 3rd, 1927.

The following persons were elected:

H. V. McChesney, Mrs Jouett T. Cannon, Dr. W. R. Jillson, Mrs. J. P. Hobson, Mr. R. C. Ballard Thruston, Mrs. W. T. Lafferty, Mr. Lucien Beckner, Mr. J. Swigert Taylor, Mrs. Cassius M. Clay, Mr. L. F. Johnson and Judge Samuel M. Wilson.

Mrs. J. P. Hobson offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That authority he and is hereby conferred on the Executive Committee of the Kentucky State Historical Society to elect the Secretary Treasurer, Librarian, Curator, Editor of The Register and Business Manager of the Society, and such other officers and employees as may be necessary to properly conduct the business of the Society, and to fix the salaries of such officers and employees for the year ending October 3, 1927. The resolution was unanimously adopted. Mr. H. V. McChesney was elected First Vice President of the Society for the ensuing year and Judge Samuel M. Wilson, Second Vice-President. The following Honorary Vice-Presidents were elected:

Major E. E. Hume, Mrs. W. T. Fowler, Miss Martha Stephenson, Mrs. W. Leslie Collins, Mrs. W. H. Coffman, Miss Mary Mason Scott, Miss Alice Trabue, Mrs. Lucas Brodhead, Col. T. G. Stuart.

Col. T. G. Stuart made a short address indicating the hope of further expansion of the Society in the years to come.

There being no further business the meeting adjourned.

MINUTES OF MEETING

of the

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE KENTUCKY STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Held in the Rooms of the Society at 1:30 P. M., Saturday, October 2nd, 1926.

The following members were present:

H. V. McChesney, Mrs. Jouett Taylor Cannon, Mrs. J. P. Hobson, Mrs. W. T. Lafferty, Mr. L. F. Johnson, Mr. Lucien Beckner.

The following persons were elected to membership in the Society: Mr. Mitchell Hall, Rev. Edward Klosterman, Rev. H. B. Schulte, Col. Harry B. Gordon, Capt. Ray Montgomery, Miss Lula C. Locker, Miss Lettie L. Marks, Miss Emily Brooks, Mrs. Lelia C. Leidinger, Mrs.

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Volney H. Bryan, Mr. J. I. Bryan, Dr. Raymond Grant, Dr. Henry L. Grant, Col. William H. Slaughter, Mr. W. G. Bryan, W. C. Park, C. S. Humston, Mrs. James A. Wallace, Mrs. James Darnell, Mrs. Mary C. Logan, Prof. W. S. Webb, Major Kirby Gordon, Mr. John L. Grayot, Dr. R. L. Woodard, Mrs. R. L. Woodard.

Mrs. Cannon announced the offer of some valuable Indian relics by C. B. Wertz of Portsmouth, Ohio, conditioned on the Society's assuring Mr. Wertz that the relics would be stored in a fire-proof room.

There being no further business the meeting adjourned.

MINUTES OF MEETING

of the

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE KENTUCKY STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Held in the Rooms of the Society at 3:45 P. M., Saturday, October 2nd, 1926.

The newly elected Executive Committee met and organized by the election of H. V. McChesney as chairman.

Pursuant to the authority conferred on the committee by the resolution of the Society the Committee proceeded to elect officers for the year ending October 3rd, 1927, and fix their salaries. Mrs. Jouett T. Cannon was elected Secretary-Treasurer and Assistant Editor of the Register at a salary of $1,200.00 a year, payable monthly. Miss Nina Visscher was elected Librarian at a salary of $1,080.00 per year, payable monthly. William E. Railey was elected Curator at a salary of $1,080.00 pe year, payable monthly. H. V. McChe ney was elected Editor of The Registe and Business Manager of the Society a a salary of $720.00 per year, payabl monthly. William Samuels was electe janitor at a salary of $65.00 per montl

It was ordered that the Secretary Treasurer be empowered to employ suc other service from time to time as ma be necessary.

Mrs. Lafferty moved that invitation b extended to the Kentucky Federatio of Women's Clubs to hold its 1928 an nual meeting in the rooms of the S ciety. The motion was seconded and u animously carried.

There being no further business th meeting adjourned.

REPORT OF SECRETARY OCTOBER 3, 1926.

The most important recent additio to the collection of the Historical S ciety has been a large mass of documen and records from the office of the Secr tary of State, including Executive Jou nals, House and Senate Journal original Acts of the Legislature, an file boxes containing letters, petition records of commissions and appoin ments and much other data from th beginning of the first administration Governor Isaac Shelby, June 1st, 179 to and including the second administr tion of Governor James B. McCrear These records may be said to contai the most important and valuable pa of the State Archives, and they ha been placed under the care of the Hi torical Society by an order from Gove

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ernor Fields, whose authority to make such a disposition of this material is given under an Act of the Legislature granting a charter to the Historical Society.

Already the Society has felt the benefit to be gained by having access to these documents, so full of historical data, and has been able in the few weeks of their possession, to settle several important points.

Since the meeting in October, 1925, some important changes have been made which have affected the Society quite seriously. In order to make room for the Library Commission in this building, it was necessary to relinquish the use of two large rooms at the rear, and to re-arrange a large part of our collection. The Sinking Fund Commission were as considerate as it was possible to be, in furnishing shelving and making some changes which would accommodate our collection, but the loss of hanging space for pictures, and the crowding of the Archives room, has been unfortunate, but we are very much disposed to make the most of it, and to be glad that we still have such suitable quarters for the Society.

During the recent session of the Legislature a bill was introduced and passed which authorized county officers to turn over to the Historical Society original records and documents no longer in use in the Counties. Through this Act it is believed that much valuable material may be preserved which has hitherto been allowed to be destroyed or neglected until it was no longer in usable shape.

Through the recommendation of the Budget Commission an additional $1,000.00 was added to the appropriation of the Society for the two years beginning July 1, 1926. This will make the amount received from the State $6,720.00, and will make it possible to undertake some research work, and to purchase a few relics which are offered for sale. It is well to say, however, that in almost every instance where a relic is offered for sale, the price is placed entirely beyond our reach, even if our appropriation was much larger than it is. Our most valuable acquisitions nearly always come to us as gifts, and some of these have been from persons who have come in as casual visitors, have been pleased with the display we have, and have been public spirited enough to wish to add to it.

A recent incident of this kind was when Mr. C. R. Livingood of Cincinnati sent a large proof-engraving by Whitechurch, of Henry Clay addressing the United States Senate, which he found in Philadelphia and promptly purchased for us.

We are under still further obligations to Judge Lewis H. Jones, of Louisville, in the fact that in addition to the splendid gift of over 500 volumes to the Library, which was reported at the last meeting, he has recently presented thirty-three bound volumes of the Virginia magazine of History and Biography, and several other valuable books. He has also promised to give a complete bound set of the William & Mary Quarterly as soon as three missing numbers can be secured. These numbers

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are No. 4 of Volume 6 and numbers 1 & 2 of Volume 21. If any one knows where these missing numbers can be secured we should be glad to be notified.

We are still overwhelmed with queries of a genealogical nature, which are attended to as promptly as possible, but as each inquiry requires research in a different direction, the answers are frequently delayed for what seems to the enquirer an extended period. At least one-half of the time of our Librarian has been occupied during the last six months in making investigations in regard to the lives of former Congressmen, generally from Kentucky, but in some instances from other States. This work has been done in answer to questionnaires sent out by the Committee charged with the revision of the Congressional Directory.

Some mention should be made here of the work which Mr. Beckner began in sorting out and arranging the documents in file-boxes that had been removed from the basement. Contributions for Mr. Beckner's employment had been received from the Colonial Dames Society in Kentucky, the D. A. R. in Kentucky, the River Raisin Chapter Daughters of 1812 and two members of the Historical Society to the amount of $250.00, which supplemented the amount taken from the funds of the Society.

The lack of a sufficient fund to allow the continued employment of Mr. Beckner put an end to this work after a few months, but he had done enough to disclose the fact that a large amount of historical data was contained in the documents which the uninterested perso
apt to regard as so much waste-pa
Mr. Beckner's partial arrangement
the records referred to was interru
and in great measure undone by
order to vacate the rear rooms of
building in which he was sorting t
out, but they are at least in a more
cessible condition than before, and i
hoped that the work of final arran
and cataloging can be resumed be
long.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

KENTUCKY STATE HISTORICAL SOCI

From October 1, 1925, to Sept. 30, 192

RECEIPTS.

Balance, October 1, 1925 ..	$ 82.92
From State Appropriation	5834.28
Membership Fees	478.00
Subscriptions and Sales of Register	194.47
Research Work	74.75
Donations	87.19
Miscellaneous	11.00
TOTAL RECEIPTS	$6,76

EXPENDITURES

Salaries	$4635.00
Printing	1252.85
Postage	49.23
Telephone	74.80
Books and Subscriptions	216.79
Office Supplies	75.71
Compiling State Archives and County Records	35.00
Repairs	6.50
Furniture	47.85
Fuel	17.20
Book Binding	6.45
Extra Janitor Service	37.15
Premium on Bond	20.00
Expense Public Meetings	11.00

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Freight, Expressage and Hauling	9.18	
Insurance	141.75	
Miscellaneous	10.90	
TOTAL EXPENDITURES		$6,647.36
BALANCE		$ 115.25

REPORT OF THE LIBRARIAN

Of the

KENTUCKY STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY

For the Year Ending October 1, 1926

Total No. of books reported at the Oct. Meeting 1925 2648
No. of books accessioned during year 31

Total number of books accessioned 2679

Judge Lewis Jones of Louisville has added the following books to his already generous donation to the Society:

A complete set of Hening's Statutes of Virginia 1619-1788 13 v.

A complete set of the Virginia Magazine (bound) 33 v.

Journal of the Virginia House of Delegates—1776.

Some neglected history of North Carolina by Fitch.

Saffell's Records of the Revolutionary War.

Jones, Peter & Richard, by Fotherglil

Division & Re-union, 1829-1919, by Wilson

Letters of Edgar Allen Poe & The Dreamer, by Stanard.

Wheeler's History of North Carolina.

Other gifts which have been added to the Library during the year are:

Poems of Prof. J. T. C. Noe 3 v. (Author) Poet Laureate of Kentucky.

Kentucky Court & Other Records—Mrs. Wm. B. Ardery.

Miss Wilanna Smith, of Frankfort:

Autograph copy—Lyrics & Idyls—Madison Cawein.

American Stage, by Brown.

Kentucky Directory, 1922, by Kavanaugh.

Duganne—History of Governments.

Deweese—Letters from Texas.

Daily News Almanac, 1893.

Dr. Willard R. Jillson:

Wirt—Patrick Henry.

Richardson—Mineralogy of Kentucky, 2 cop.

Grant—Personal Memoirs, 2 vols.

Geography Kentucky Knobs—Burroughs, Ky. Geol. Survey Series 6.

War of the Rebellion, official records, Series, Vol. I.

Glimpses of Fifty Years, by Frances E. Willard.

History of the United States, by Guernsey.

Cavaliers of Virginia—

Joel T. Hart—Memorial by Breckinridge.

Campaigns of Napoleon Bonaparte, H. C. Watson.

Humphreys Compendium—

Life of James Buchanan, by Horton.

Hhe Complete Herbalist, by Brown.

Proceedings of the Southern Immigration Society, 1884.

Wm. E. Railey: Railey & Kindred Families (bound articles from Register).

Woodford County History (bound articles from Register).

De Graffenreid—Genealogy. Author.

Warren, Little, Lathrop—Kindred. Avery, Author.

Kentucky Acts—1922-1924. Mrs. J. T. Cannon.

Missouri Compromises—Mo. Hist. Soc.

Librarian of Congress—Report, Govt. Print—1925.

Massachusetts Hist. Society—Proceedings 1924-25. Society.

McNair Genealogy, Author.

Cecil—Songs in the Night—Author (Mrs. Emma Talbott Cecil).

Barton—Abraham Lincoln, 2 vols., c. 1925. Author.

Added by purchase—

Handbook American Historical Societies.

Cartmell's History of the Shenandoah Valley.

Vol. 2 Swiss Emigrants.

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Great Britain through American Spectacles.

Southern Generals. Richardson—pub. 1863.

Navigator.

Pictorial Civil War.

Life & Speeches of Henry Clay, 1 vol only.

Virginia History—Arthur & Carpenter.

Sanders—"Blue Black" Speller.

Eclectic Fourth Reader, 1838.

Calendar of Kentucky Papers—Draper collection—Wis. Hist. Soc.

Dunmore's War—Thwaites.

Frankfort Directory—1925-26.

Acts—1926.

At the Administrator's Sale of the Estate of Judge Lewis Edelen the Society purchased the following books—

Beveridge—Life of John Marshall, 4 vols.

Buckle—History of Civilization, 2 vols.

Greely—Henry Clay.

Gifts—

A copy of the Navigator. Pub. by Cremer, Pittsburg, 1817. Gift of Mr. James Matthews.

Christ's Second Appearing (Shaker publication), 1823. Gift of Reubin Thornton Taylor.

Roll & Book; from the Lord God of Heaven (Shaker pub.). Gift of Miss Lucy Taylor, LaGrange, Ky.

Correspondence of John Cleves Symmes. Bond. Ohio Hist. & Phil Soc.

William Allen (A study in Western Democracy). McGrane. Ohio State Arch. & Hist. Soc.

NINA M. VISSCHER,
Librarian.

GIFTS AND LOANS SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1926.

McAfee. Miss Georgie G., Lima, Ohio—Original Manuscript of "The Life and Times of Robert B. McAfee," by himself; "History of the Rise and Progress of the First Settlements on Salt River and the Establishment of the New Providence Church in Mercer County;" Journals of Robert B. McAfee, Oct. 24, 1803, to Sept. 2, 1804, and May 20, 1807, to August 31, 1807; Company Memo andum Book of Captain Robert McAfee's Mounted Company of C Richard M. Johnson's Regiment fro May 19, 1813, to May 21, 1814, includi Muster Roll. (The above papers are no being carefully copied for publicati in the Register.)

McAdams, Mrs. Edna, State Custodian War Mothers' Records, Lexington— additional application papers of W Mothers with record of soldiers whose service membership is claimed.

Fowler, Mrs. W. T., Frankfort—Cox Fami Bible Records.

Hanley, Mrs. John, Jetts, Ky.—Manuscri poem, "Frankfort from the Cemetery

Strother, Miss Katherine, Louisville—Copi of Strother Family Record (made Mrs. Charles Creal).

Ardery, Mrs. William B., Paris—Index Mason County Wills.

Bate, Dr. R. Alexander, Louisville—"Pre dent Zachary Taylor," an answer to M Creel's "Romance of Rough and Read in Collier's Magazine, July 10, 1926.

Schaffer, Mrs. Frank, Cincinnati—Copy portrait of John James Audubon, Na uralist, by Henry Inmann.

Todd, Admiral Chapman C., Washington, C.—Enlarged Bachrach Photograph Bank-note Engraving of Mrs. John Crittenden (nee Maria Innes).

Pettis, Mrs. Elizabeth Phythian, Frankfort-Daguerreotype of Commodore Robe Phythian, U. S. Navy, while Midshipma at Naval Academy.

Hudson, Mr. H. W., Versailles—Daguerre type of Col. Thomas F. Marshall, famou Kentucky orator; also bit of linen fro dress of his only child.

Cochran, Miss A. B., Covington—Bronz medallion of John G. Carlisle.

Railey, Mrs. Peter I., Frankfort—Atlas Bourbon, Clark, Fayette, Jessamine an Woodford counties.

Saffell, Mrs. Charles, Versailles—Plat painted by Mrs. Prudence Blackbur Hunt, aged 73, in 1890.

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Cardwell, Mrs. Thomas A., Franklin Co., Ky.—Hunting-knife and minerals from Pike's Peak, from collection of Mr. Charles Allen, for forty years clerk of the Campbell County Court.

Hall, Mr. Mitchell, Frankfort—"Life Among the Hills and Mountains of Kentucky," by W. R. Thomas.

Filson Club, The, Louisville—"Old Kentucky Entries and Deeds," by Dr. Willard Rouse Jillson.

Stone, Miss May, Louisville—"History of Montgomery County, Ky.," by Judge Richard Reid (reprint); and Mississippi Valley Historical Magazine, vol VII, No. 4 (containing verbatim copy of William Calk's Journal).

Penn Mutual Life Insurance Co., The, Philadelphia—"The Independence Square Neighborhood."

State Historical Society of Iowa, The—"Old Fort Crawford and the Frontier," by Bruce E. Mahan.

Kavanaugh, Mr. Frank K., Frankfort—"Official Manual of Kentucky, 1926" (2 copies).

University of the State of New York, Albany—Court Minutes of Albany, Rensselaerswick and Schenectady, 1668-1673, vol. I, translated and edited by A. J. F. Van Laer, Archivist Division of Archives and History.

Jillson, Dr. Willard Rouse, Frankfort—"Glimpses of Fifty Years," by Frances E. Willard: Proceedings of Southern Immigration Association, 1884.

Kiel; Mr. Herman Gottlieb, Washington, D. C.—"Centennial Biographical Directory Franklin County, Missouri, 1925."
Missouri Historical Society, St. Louis, Year Book, 1926.

West Virginia Historical Society, Charleston—West Virginia Legislative Handbook and Manual, 1926.

Lewis, Mr. George A., Frankfort—Bound file of Daily Session Yeoman, January 2, 1843, to March 11, 1843 (first daily newspaper in Kentucky).

Fox, Mrs. Charles, Washington, D. C.—Bound file of the Danville Tribune, 184—, The Clarion ——— and ———.

Hardwick, Mrs. Virginia Bennett, Washington, D. C.—Newspaper files, 1900, and lot of books.

Wilson, Judge Samuel M., Lexington—"The Ohio Land Company of Virginia," Reprint from Kentucky Law Journal, Vol. XIV, Nos. 3 and 4, 1926.

Warren, Rev. Louis A., Zionsville, Ind.—"Lincoln's Parentage and Childhood."

Felter, Dr. H. M., Cincinnati, Ohio—Pamphlets: "John L. Richmond, Western Pioneer Surgeon," by Otto Juettner, A. M., M. D., F. R. S. M. (Eng.); "The Eclectic Medical Gleaner," new series, vol. VI, No. 2, 1910, containing Centenary of Ephraim McDowell with addresses by Dr. S. C. Swatzel and Dr. Fayette Dunlap.

Cole, Mr. Redmond S., Tulsa, Oklahoma.—Photostat copy of leter from Mr. James Brown of Lexington, Kentucky, to Mr. Thomas Bedford, of Nashville, Tenn., dated Oct. 8th, 1799, introducing Mr. Henry Clay "an attorney of the most promising talents and agreeable disposition," who was about to visit Nashville with the prospect of settling there.

Fuson, Mr. H. H., Louisville.—"The Pinnacle," & Brathwaite's Anthology of Magazine Verse for 1926.

Rothert, Mr. Otto A., Louisville.—"A Chapter of Trappist History in Kentucky," by Young E. Allison.

Payne, Mr. George L., Frankfort.—Damascus Blade brought from Jerusalem by Rev. George Darsie in 1895.

Kouwenergh, Miss Ella, Bardstown.—Pair of antique candle snuffers.

Cowles, Mr. Eugene, Shelbyvile.—Spanish blanket with Royal Coat-of-Arms, captured at Porto Rico by First Kentucky Regiment during Spanish-American War.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

BOOK REVIEWS

By LUCIEN BECKNER.

"Old Kentucky Entries and Deeds," a complete index to all of the earliest land entries, military warrants, deeds and wills of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, by Willard Rouse Jillson, Sc. D., State Geologist of Kentucky and Chairman of the Kentucky State Park Commission, member of the American Historical Association, Mississippi Valley Historical Association, Kentucky State Historical Society, and The Filson Club; Filson Club Publication Number 34; 6 illustrations. The Standard Printing Company, Louisville, Ky., 1926.

Dr. Jillson, in publishing this companion volume to his *Kentucky Land Grants* (issued in 1925), has placed under obligation every research worker, abstractor, genealogist, and clerk, who has cause to explore the land titles by which this Commonwealth was settled. It is an index of the early civil land entries, the military land warrants and entries of the counties of Lincoln, Fayette, and Jefferson, and the early wills, deeds, and powers of attorney for the transaction of land business, lodged with the Clerk of the Court of Appeals at Frankfort, together with an interestingly written initial chapter describing the land grant system with which the book deals. The monumental character of the work is shown by the fact that it contains 571 pages, in eight point type, most of which are filled with one line notices of entries. Each item contains the name of the entree, acres entered, the book and page on which entered, the entry date, the main water course mentioned, and a note showing usually whether the entry was surveyed or withdrawn. In the military warrants are shown the names, acres, number of warrant, service of the soldier, and date of entry. On the Court of Appeals deeds are given the grantee, his residence, date of deed, acreage, book and page, and main watercourse mentioned. The illustrations are maps and photographic reproductions of pages of the record books containing the entries, and George Washington's military warrant. The arrangement of the names is lexicographical so as to facilitate its use. The book will be most welcome and will save the time formerly wasted in searching page by page, besides the expense and time required to visit the home of the original record.

Ohio County, Kentucky, in the Olden Days; a Series of old newspaper sketches of fragmentary history; by Dr. Harrison Taylor; prepared for publication in book form by his granddaughter, Mary Taylor Logan; with an introduction by Otto A. Rothert. 204 pp. John P. Morton & Company, Louisville, Ky., 1926.

One of the most delightful contributions which the increasing interest in local history has made to the story of Kentucky is the above styled book. True it contains little newly published mat-

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ter in the main part of the book (none, perhaps, outside of the notes), but the former publications were in local papers unknown to the general public or the student of history, or, if known, unavailable. The book is hardly local because so many of its characters were statewide in their associations, life work, and family connections; and its description of conditions, which Ohio county shared with all the west of that day, is so true and done so entertainingly, that every Kentuckian may read them for his own. Only the incidents are local and they are typical of every county. Much interesting matter that would have marred the literary architecture of the historic narrative, has been put in seventy-eight (!) pages of appendix, most of which is taken up with a list of the county's marriages from 1799 to 1840, which ought to recommend it to every descendant of Ohio wherever he may be; there is also a list of the biographies of Ohio county citizens that were published in Battle, Perrin, and Kiffen's History of Kentucky in 1885; the act forming the county in 1798; a reprint of Collins' account of the county; and biographies of Capt. John Howell, a Revolutionary settler, and of Harrison D. Taylor, the author. Throughout the notes are full and contain much genealogical information. No happier selection could have been made of some one to introduce the work to Kentuckians than that of Otto A. Rothert, whose **History of Muhlenberg County,** has set new and better standards for such work in Kentucky. The work is illustrated with six photogravures and (Glory be!) has an excellent index, without which no historic work is ready for publication.

The History Quarterly, volume 1, number 1, published by the Filson Club and The University of Louisville. Louisville, Ky., October, 1926.

The newly born are always interesting, even though dumb and weak; but the undumbest, unweakest, lustiest, most interesting infant extant, *The History Quarterly,* joint publication of the Filson Club and The University of Louisville, has just reached our desk; and we have given it the sincere and worshipful welcome of reading it from cover to cover. Its managing editor, Prof. R. S. Cotterill, of the department of history of The University of Louisville, is entitled to two hearty congratulations: first, on the magazine, its appearance, its subject matter, its style, and generally correct and interesting editing; and second, on his article therein on *Kentucky in 1774.* The other articles are *the Signing of the Declaration of Independence,* by R. C. Ballard Thruston, an interesting and authoritative account of the most important event in our history; *Revolutionary Analogies,* by Louis R. Gottschalk, a scholarly study of deep present importance; and the *Book Reviews* and *News and Comment* departments, which might well be called articles, so fully and ably are their various items treated. We shall watch for the future arrivals of this infant with the keenest anticipatory pleasure; and, when it arrives, it will find a cozy chair (its lustiness is too great to offer a crib) beside the fire,

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where it may sit and toast its shins and entertain us again and again with its tales of the olden time.

The Ohio Company of Virginia, 1748-1798; by Samuel M. Wilson; offprinted from Kentucky Law Journal, volume XIV, Nos. 3 and 4. Lexington, Ky., 1926. 58 pp.

In the above described monograph Maj. Wilson has given his fellow Kentuckians another of his scholarly and charming studies of our land grant system, if it properly can be called a system. The feudal system by which William divided conquered England amongst his Norman retainers was illy adapted for the wild free plains and mountains, woodlands and prairies of the New World; but, having no other, the colonists adopted it and tried to make a procrustean fit, causing wastes of time and efforts, losses of land and money, retardation of development, and woes untellable, until the new republic invented and applied the federal land grant system. This came too late to help the seaboard colonies and the five older settlements in Maine, Vermont, West Virginia, Kentucky, and Tennessee. However, there was one particular in which the old "system" was superior, it was more romantic and in the litigations it induced has left a mass of history-filled depositions. Major Wilson has recognized these romantic and historic values and the present work and his former study of the Virginia Land Commission are the results. The work of the Ohio Company in Kentucky's settlement has not been appreciated, and its agent for western investigation, Christopher Gist, has been too little known to our historians, and too valuable to have remained in this condition so long. In fact our history has been unaccountably prone to begin with the advent of Boone, a comparatively late event, to the neglect of all that went before. Judge Ayres, a year or so ago, ran an interesting series of articles in *The Lexington Herald* on early Kentucky history, Dr. Cotterill in the recent number of *The History Quarterly* tells the story of Kentucky in 1774; and Maj. Wilson, in this publication, tells Kentucky history twenty-five or thirty years before the arrival of the Transylvania emigrants. No one could have told it with better regard for accuracy or greater literary charm. We can make only one criticism, and that is that he did not index such a valuable paper.

Lincoln's Parentage and Childhood, by Louis A. Warren. The Century Company, New York, 1926; 8vo. 366 pages.

Perhaps it is because we love the South, the land of our nativity, and are such an admirer of Abraham Lincoln, the great Kentuckian who rid our beloved Southland of the only bad feature it ever possessed, that we are unwilling to believe that all of the misunderstanding about Lincoln's people and the misstatements about his birth are due to war nurtured prejudice. His own neglect to inform himself about his mother's ancestry, and his lack of appreciation of the value of such things until it was too late to do more than consult his ignorant old cousin, Dennis Friend-

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Hanks—and figs were never gathered from thistles—were responsible for a situation which was first taken advantage of by his northern biographers, whose purpose seems to have been to gain by reflection that which the absence of all inner light had denied them; and then used to some extent by a few in the South who had been honestly angered by war's injuries, and a few others who hoped it would prove good political thunder. Lately there has been much excellent work done on the problems which Lincoln's greatness and the obscureness of his origin create. Most of this has been done by northerners, but the latest, and in some respects the best, is the above book, by a Southerner, a fellow Kentuckian, filled with the statewide admiration for the great President, and trained in the valuable science of historic research and the delightful art of literary expression. He sets forth his data in such a way that it can not be doubted, draws his conclusion therefrom with logical accuracy, giving us a documentary picture of the Lincoln family which every Kentuckian, who knows his neighbors, recognizes at once as true; lifting that family from the fashionable defamation of a few years since to the level of that of the typical pioneer, filled with ambition and its disappointments; courage and its tale of conquests and defeats; patriotism and vision and the restlessness which they engendered, restlessness that did "gather moss," that did build this great nation, that did produce Abraham Lincoln; and integrity and industry that created the good home conditions so indispensable to the growth of a sapling destined to become so mighty an oak.

Dr. Barton, in his *Life of Abraham Lincoln*, says that of all those who had rendered him assistance in that great Work, Rev. Louis A. Warren was the most useful; and then he goes on to recommend the forthcoming work in which Mr. Warren will give the results of his researches. These researches have an especial interest to the writer since they add weight to his belief that the Thomas Lincoln, which the writer discovered during the past year to have been a landowner and constable of Cumberland county, Kentucky, in 1802, was the father of President Lincoln. His bond as constable contains one of his earliest autographs extant and is signed by Jesse Gee and Moses Kirkpatrick, as bondsmen. Neither Dr. Barton nor Mr. Warren are able to locate Thomas Lincoln elsewhere at that time. The latter locates him in Washington county, Kentucky, as a witness on a marriage certificate, on August 16, 1801. There is no documentary evidence as to his whereabouts from then to January 12, 1802, when he signs his bond in Cumberland. On September 6, 1802, he was again a resident of Washington county, having sold his Cumberland county farm. He entered his land in that county in May, 1801, and Moses Kirkpatrick and William Kirkpatrick were neighbors. Mr. Warren publishes on page 298 the subscription list for the company which went against the Wabash Indians perhaps to avenge the death of Abraham Lincoln, the grandfather of the President; and on that list are the

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names of Widow Lincoln and Moses Kirkpatrick; on page 86 he shows that Gabriel Kirkpatrick purchased, December 19, 1816, the Lincoln Farm, just after Thomas Lincoln had lost it by litigation; on pages 99 and 119 Joseph Kirkpatrick's mill is mentioned in the neighborhood of the Lincoln home; on page 186 he shows that Thomas Lincoln was made surveyor of the road which on page 187 he says is "a segment of the old Cumberland road leding to the Cumberland river country;" and on page 209, speaking of the Knob Creek school, where little Abe attended, he says it "was on the Old Cumberland road, which was the main artery for travel from north to south through Kentucky. The Lincoln home was on the same road." Now, Thomas was in Cumberland *before* he married and lived on the Old Cumberland road *after* he married; but this does show that possibly when he left Washington county, it was to settle a farm he had taken up in Cumberland; and, selling that, that he bought a farm to which he had taken a fancy when passing it on his trips to and from Cumberland; and his association with Moses Kirkpatrick in Cumberland, possibly a son of the neighbor of the same name in Jefferson, and the other Kirkpatrick neighbors in both Hardin and Cumberland, strongly suggests that the Hardin and Cumberland farmer are the same man.

One thing that Mr. Warren's book does that is comforting: it shows that probably Lucy Hanks, the President's grandmother, was not a Hanks at all, but a Shipley, and the widow of Joseph Hanks' deceased son, who thus becomes the father of little Nancy, heretofore minus such usually necessary family paraphernalia, and explains the heretofore unexplainable Shipley blood, and generally resolves the impossible genealogical problems of his predecessors. Unless some student finds a flaw in his data or logic, a thing seemingly impossible on the present showing, this will prove an epoch making book in that it will forever put an end to the National shamefacedness about Lincoln's maternal ancestry, substituting therefor a confident pride in the wellborn, brave old pioneers who gave him to us in order that "this government of the people, for the people, by the people might not perish from the earth."

Foxboro, Masschusetts,
October 26, 1926.

My dear Mrs. Cannon:

I am of course deeply interested in the articles which appear in the Register for May and September on Thomas Lincoln of Cumberland County, and in Mr. Beckner's courteous and discriminating allusion to my *Life of Lincoln.* When I was first shown the record of a certificate of a grant of land in Cumberland County to Thomas Lincoln, I expressed the need of caution against a possible too sudden assumption that this Thomas Lincoln was the President's father, since that Thomas Lincoln had an uncle resident in Fayette County who might possibly have obtained this grant. This, as Mr. Beckner says, was the cau-

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tion that should be exercised in such a case. But since that time I have been privileged to examine the further evidence, particularly that of the constable's bond of January 12, 1802, and to compare its signature with the signatures of both these men, and I am confident that the Thomas Lincoln who resided for a time in Cumberland County was no other than the father of President Lincoln. If in a future issue of the Register there is to appear something further on this question, you are at liberty to quote this letter.

Cordially yours,

WILLIAM E. BARTON.

The Register acknowledges with thanks copy of "Civil War and Readjustment in Kentucky" by E. Merton Coulter, from the University of North Carolina Press, 1926, XVIII, 468 pp.

The author of this book is not unknown to readers of the Register, as our May, 1925, number carried a most interesting article from his pen on "The Downfall of the Whig Party in Kentucky." His contribution to Kerr's History of Kentucky also served to introduce him favorably to those interested in Kentucky history.

In "Civil War and Readjustment in Kentucky" Dr. Coulter has made a very distinct contribution to Kentucky history. The work is the result of the most careful research as is evidenced by the voluminous citation of authorities. While it primarily is a discussion of social, political, industrial and educational conditions in Kentucky during the decade it covers it may also be well termed a history of Kentucky for the period.

The student of Kentucky history who has found himself puzzled by the more or less paradoxical positions taken by Kentucky on various governmental questions during what we call the Civil War and reconstruction period, will find in this work the solution of many of his difficulties. It is easily the most thorough and accurate diagnosis of Kentucky's attude of mind during the period we have ever read.

The usual criticism that history is dry reading certainly does not apply to this latest work of Dr. Coulter; it is as interesting as any "best seller" we have read.

We commend the work to our readers without any reservations; it ought to be in the library of every lover of Kentucky history.

FRANKFORT FROM THE CEMETERY

From this projecting rock
Whereon I stand,
Perchance some Indian huntsman
Did o'erlook the land—
Or Daniel Boone, mayhap, did plan from here
A further progress for the pioneer.

They who found place for you, Frankfort,
Did well their part—
To plant the fertile seed of you
In the lush heart
Of this fair valley stretched beneath my eyes

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From which the sounds of vigorous life
arise.

As, in the legendary days of yore,
Good fairies came
To bless the babe of royal blood
With wealth and fame
So nature smiled on you when at your
birth
She lavished treasures of the bounteous
earth.

Engirt your cradle
With the mighty hills
Robed in their forests' green,
Plashed by their rills.
Gave you the diamond glint of sun on
wave,
The gold of sands Kentucky's waters
lave.

Hung out her gems for you—
Garnet and jade,
Tints on the autumn leaves
Wondrously laid.
Emerald in the beauty of the bluegrass
sod,
Topaz in the glory of the goldenrod.

And men have watched you, Frankfort,
Deemed it meet
To lay a crown of honor
At your feet.
Yours to give welcome in the city gate
To those intrusted with affairs of state.

Yours to hold fast for us
Our sacred things—
Palms and the laurel wreaths
That victory brings—
Memorials of belov'd sons sent forth to
fight,
Who, fighting, fell for liberty and right.

King Arthur from his ancient court
Plucked out the ill,
So must you, Frankfort,
Have a steadfast will
To make yourself in beauty and in health
The chiefest city of the Commonwealth.

EDITH SHELDON HANLY,
Jett Kentucky.

Information wanter about the Fuson family. Address: H. H. Fuson, 2202 Eastern Parkway, Louisville, Ky.; or Mrs. Sylvia Fuson Ferguson, 200 West Church street, Oxford, Ohio.

WANTED—Persons having information of the Park family are requested to communicate with Mrs. Robert Gumm, Frankfort, Kentucky, who is compiling a history of this connection.

THE STEPHENSON MEMORIAL LIBRARY

Of the gifts received during the past year none is acknowledged with quite the same feeling as that from the Misses Martha and Mary Stephenson of Harrodsburg, who have presented to the Society three hundred and forty volumes from the library of their late brother, the Hon. William Worth Stephenson.

From his early youth a student of history, Mr. Stephenson had become a collector of data relating to the early

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settlement of Kentucky, and at the time of his death in 1914 had acquired a library containing a large number of rare and important volumes on this subject. This Kentuckiana (with the exception of some volumes of which the Society already had copies) has been presented as a memorial to Mr. Stephenson, and is to be kept intact in the cases also generously furnished by the Misses Stephenson.

Because of his love of history, and because he wished to preserve for future generations a record of the interesting events connected with the settlement of Kentucky, and especially with Mercer county, Mr. Stephenson reorganized the Harrodsburg Historical Society and was its president until his death, and during that period he aroused the interest of the whole of his county to the importance of preserving early historical data in a way that has not been the case elsewhere in the state. He was a charter member of the reorganized State Historical Society, and a valued member of its executive board. He was a man of the highest character. In all phases of life, as a Christian gentleman, a citizen of his community, a member of the General Assembly and a member of the legal profession he displayed those qualities which we like to think of as constituting the ideal citizen.

These rare books reached us as we were going to press, too late to publish a list or description of them in this issue.

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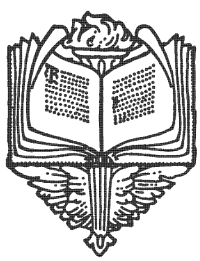

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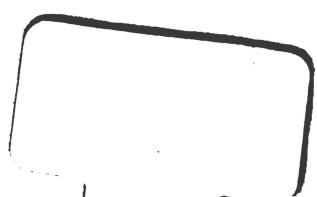

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LT. GOVERNOR THRUSTON BALLARD.

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THE REGISTER

OF THE

Kentucky State Historical Society

FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY

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SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Subscriptions must be sent by check, or money order. All communications for Th Register should be addressed to H. V. McChesney, Editor, Frankfort, Kentucky.

H. V. McCHESNEY, Editor and Business Manager.
MRS. JOUETT T. CANNON, Associate Editor.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

If your copy of The Register is not received promptly please advise us. It is sued in January, May and September.

Entered as second class matter September 17, 1919, at the Post Office at Frankfort, K tucky, under the Act of August 24, 1912.

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THE KENTUCKY STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

For the information of members of the society, and our new members especially, we have thought it well to publish in this issue of the Register a brief history of the society and its various lines of activity.

The present Kentucky State Historical Society was organized by act of the Legislature approved February 19, 1880, and known as the "Kentucky Historical Society," the word "State" having been added in an act of 1906, amending the act of 1880. There was an earlier society, incorporated in 1838, which passed out of existence, so far as we are able to learn, between 1850 and 1860.

So completely did the old society cease to exist that apparently the Legislature of 1880 did not know there had been such an organization, as no reference to it appears in the act of 1880. As we are recording history, however, it is in order to set out herein the act of 1838, with such additional information as we have been able to gather.

This act was passed by the General Assembly of 1837-38, and is chapter 895 of the Acts of 1837-38, found at page 269, and is as follows:

An Act to incorporate the Kentucky Historical Society.

Whereas, the collection and preservation of the antiquities of our country, and of memorials and documents serving to illustrate its history and institutions, or to mark the progress of society, arts and letters, in the United States, have a tendency to enlarge the sphere of human knowledge aid the advancement of science, to perpetu ate the history of moral and political events and to improve and interest posterity; there fore,

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky:

Sec. 1. That John Rowan, George M Bibb, Henry Pirtle, George D. Prentice Reverend James F. Clarke, Reverend Ben jamin O. Peers, Simon S. Goodwin, George Keats, Professors John H. Harney, James Brown and Leonard Bliss, Jr., and Humph rey Marshall, Sr., Wilkins Tannehill, and Edward Jarvis, M. D., and such others as may associate with them for the purposes aforesaid, be, and they are, hereby con stituted a society, and body politic and cor porate, in law, by the name and style of th Kentucky Historical Society, and they an their successors, and such other persons a shall be legally elected by them, shall b and continue a body politic and corporat by that name forever.

Sec. 2. That the members of said s ciety shall have power to elect a Presiden Vice Presidents, and such other officers a they may determine to be necesary, an said society shall have one common sea and the same may break, alter and rene at pleasure; and that the said society the name aforesaid, as a body politic an corporate, may sue and be sued, plead an be impleaded, in all the courts in this Co monwealth.

Sec. 3. That the said society shall ha power to make rules and by-laws for t government of its members and managi its property, not repugnant to the Cons tution and laws of this state and of t United States, and may expel, disfranchi or suspend, any member, who, by misc duct shall be rendered unworthy.

Sec. 4. That said society may, fr time to time, establish rules for elect officers and members, and also, to appo

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times and places for holding meetings; and shall be capable, in law, to take and hold real or personal estate by gift, grant, devise or otherwise, and the same, or any part thereof, to alien and convey; provided that the annual income of any real estate held by said society shall never exceed the sum of fifteen hundred dollars; and that the personal estate, exclusive of books, papers and articles in the cabinet of said society, shall never exceed the value of ten thousand dollars.

Sec. 5. That said society may elect honorary and corresponding members, residing in and without the limits of this Commonwealth, and that the Honorable Henry Pirtle, of the city of Louisville, be, and is, hereby authorized and empowered to call the first meeting of said society, at such time and at such place, in the city of Louisville, as he may designate.

Sec. 6. That the library and cabinet of said society shall be kept in the city of Louisville.

Approved February 16, 1838.

As will be seen from the act, the home of this society was in Louisville. From the files of the "Western Messenger," published in Louisville, it appears that the society prospered for the first few years of its existence. In 1841 it was able to command the attention of the Legislature, as an act for its benefit was passed that year. It is found in the Acts of 1840-41, chapter 122, page 130. It follows herewith:

An Act for the benefit of the Kentucky Historical Society.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky:

Sec. 1. That it shall be lawful for the Secretary of State to deliver to the Kentucky Historical Society one copy of the Journals of the Senate and the House of Representatives, and of other public documents printed by order of the General Assembly for safekeeping, on behalf of t state, to be used by said secretary, and be accessible to the examination of any c izen of the Commonwealth; provided, the shall be more than two copies of said pu lication in the office of the Secretary State, or in the Public Library.

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, that t Secretary of State shall continue to deliv to said secretary, at his office, from year year, one copy of said books and document which shall hereafter be printed, to kept as aforesaid—the said books and doc ments, etc., to be delivered at the time the distribution of the Acts and Journa

Approved January 21, 1841.

Following this legislative recogn tion of the society in 1841, we have n glimpse of its activities for more tha three decades. If time could be spare to search the files of such Kentuck newspapers of this period as have bee preserved, an occasional reference to i more or less precarious existence migh be found. That it had ceased to fun tion for at least a score of years pri to 1878 is reasonably clear.

In 1878 some public spirited citizen attempted what they called a re-o ganization of the society, but the fac disclose that it was really a new organ zation. As indicated earlier here this new organization apparently d not consider the old organization as b ing in existence, as the new society, first a voluntary organization, proceed ed to apply to the Legislature for charter, without the slightest referenc to the old charter.

While we are not in possession of th records of the so-called re-organizatio in 1878, we consider it sufficiently au thentic to quote from an article in th

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January, 1903, issue of the Register. This was the initial number of the Register, and the article was written by Mrs. Jennie C. Morton, Editor of the Register, and secretary-treasurer of the society. She wrote from an intimate personal knowledge of the attempted re-organization. We quote from the article: "Its existence was precarious through all the decades until it was re-organized in 1878 by a number of the most prominent men in the state at that time. They met in a regularly organized body in 1879 and elected their officers to look to the permanent founding of a society in Daniel Boone's honor, which should embody the history of Kentucky in all its varied departments and interests."

The calling of this new organization a "re-organization" was doubtless due to a sense of loyalty to the memory of those earlier Kentuckians who had tried faithfully to keep the old organization alive.

Following this organization of 1878 the society applied to the Legislature of 1879-80 for a charter. This was granted and is found in the Acts of 1879-80, page 211, and is as follows:

CHAPTER 244.

An act to incorporate the Kentucky Historical Society.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky:

Art. 1. That C. C. Graham, J. Stoddard Johnston, Green Clay Smith, James B. McCreary, James K. Patterson, Cassius M. Clay, John R. Proctor, Bennett H. Young, E. D. Sayre, Geo. W. Ranck, Richard H. Collins, John B. Huston, Euclid L. Johnson, J. W. Dodd, W. C. P. Breckenridge, J. M. Wright, Lewis E. Harvie, Dr. Robert Peter, J. O. Harrison, Wm. M. Beckner, T. D. Ma cum, J. Aug. Williams, D. Howard Smit Bedford Leslie, H. T. Stanton, G. R. Kelle D. C. Buell, Chas. Anderson, William Pre ton, Thomas Bradley, James Speed, T. I Jones, Luke P. Blackburn, Clinton McClart Isaac T. Woodson, Lucius Desha, Jr., Va B. Young, John Andrew Steele, Attilla Co Grant Green, W. P. D. Bush, T. M. Turne J. Q. A. Stewart, A. W. Overton, F. I Huston, T. C. H. Vance, D. C. Barrett, an their associates and successors, be, and ar hereby constituted a body politic and co porate, by the name of the Kentucky Hi torical Society; and by that name shall hav perpetual succession, may sue and be sue implead and be impleaded, defend and b defended, and have all the faculties and li bilities of a corporation.

Art. 2. That the object of said socie shall be to collect, preserve and make know materials and memorials relating to t history of Kentucky; to diffuse informatio concerning the state's resources and a vantages; to aid in her development a progress, and to help in every way to i crease the sum of human knowledge.

Art. 3. That said society may ha and use, and at its discretion change, common seal; may ordain and enforce constitution, by-laws, rules and regulatio and elect a president, two vice-presiden a curator, recording secretary and tre urer, librarian and executive committee, a such other officers as said constitution by-laws may prescribe; provided, said c stitution, by-laws, rules and regulations not inconsistent with the Constitution laws of the state nor of the United Sta

Art. 4. The said society shall be cated at the Capitol of Kentucky; a majo of the members of its executive commi shall reside at the same; its annual m ings shall be held at the same, and as many other meetings of the society its members may think proper.

Art. 5. That said society may rec and hold, by donation or devise, real or sonal property to any extent, and may

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gift, purchase or otherwise, hold books, papers, documents, historic memorials, and other articles suited to promote its objects and usefulness; but all of said property shall be held in trust for the state of Kentucky, and shall be exempt from all state, county and municipal taxation.

Art. 6. That the entire collection of books, papers, documents, memorials and other articles of said society shall be deposited and kept at the Capitol of Kentucky, and no part of said collection, except duplicate articles shall be sold or removed from said Capitol without the consent of the Legislature of Kentucky.

Art. 7. That the two rooms over the Auditor's office, in the third story of the building in Frankfort, known as the "fireproof offices," are hereby set apart and dedicated to the use of said society; but if, from any cause, there should be a dissolution of said society, then all the property and collections of the society in said rooms shall be taken possession of by the Governor of Kentucky for the state of Kentucky.

Art. 8. That the Governor shall assign to said society for safekeeping such parts of the state archives, and such articles of interest belonging to the state, as he may think calculated to promote the objects of said society; but said archives and articles shall be held in trust for the state, and shall be subject to the order of the Governor.

Art. 9. This act shall take effect from its passage.

Approved February 19, 1880.

It will be seen from the above charter, that the society is a corporation, with power of perpetual succession. The number of members is not limited by the charter; the members, at any time, may elect as many new members as they wish, or by resolution this authority may be conferred upon the Executive Committee.

With the very able membership na
ed in the act of 1880, and the authori
of a charter from the Commonweal
it occasions some surprise to learn th
the new society suffered relapse. I
terest in the work waned, due to t
death of some of the leading spiri
absence of any financial aid from t
state, and other causes, until in t
early nineties stated meetings were
longer held, and the rooms assigned
its use were closed.

In 1896 Mrs. Jennie C. Morton, wh
was Registrar of the Frankfort So
ety of Colonial Daughters, succeede
in interesting this organization in
plan to revive the society. It had n
lost its charter rights, as a number
the original charter members, as we
as a number of later members, we
living. So the Colonial Daughte
stood sponsor for a "revival" meetin
of the society, called for October 6t
1896, in the rooms of the society, i
the Executive Building.

This meeting of October 6, 1896, a
parently aroused much enthusias
among the members of the society, an
it was followed by another meeting o
February 11, 1897, at which the r
organization was made more complet
In these first years following the re-o
ganization Gov. Wm. O. Bradley ver
materially aided the society by h
sympathy and cooperation, especiall
in the matter of proper equipment
the rooms set apart for its use.

While the aid of Governor Bradle
and other friends meant much to th
society in the period under discussio
it is merely stating history to say tha

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the very life and spirit of the re-organization centered in the work of two faithful women, Mrs. Jennie C. Morton and Miss Sally Jackson. Still without financial aid from the state another lapse into inactivity might have resulted but for the fact that these two efficient and earnest souls practically invested their lives in the work of the organization.

Mrs. Morton was elected secretary-treasurer of the society and Miss Jackson, Librarian. They practically abandoned everything else, except their church work, and for ten years, without a cent of compensation for their services, they gave their whole time to the interests of the society. From 1896 until her death in January, 1920, Mrs. Morton was the inspiration and guiding spirit of the work, aided always by Miss Jackson. The latter, while not physically able to assist in the work, still retains a deep interest in the welfare of the society.

During the nearly eight years of the administration of Gov. J. C. W. Beckham the society found in him a faithful friend.

In 1903 the society launched its publication, The Register, with Mrs. Morton as editor. Although the state had as yet made no appropriation for aid of the society the Sinking Fund Commissioners ordered the small printing bills paid at the state's expense. This was the first financial aid given by the state.

When Mrs. Morton and her associates were able to keep the publication going for three years, with no financial aid from the state other than the pa ment of the printing bills, it challeng the admiration of the Legislature, a in 1906, Governor Beckham havi suggested it in his message, the Leg lature passed an act giving the socie an annual appropriation of $5,000.(As this act carried the appropriati and also amended the charter act 1880, we set it out herewith, omittii the preamble. It is found in Acts 1906, chapter 28, page 256. It is follows:

An Act for the benefit of the Kentuc Historical Society.

Be it enacted by the General Assemb of the Commonwealth of Kentucky:

Art. 1. That there is hereby appro ated annually out of the treasury of t Commonwealth to and for the benefit of Kentucky (State) Historical Society sum of five thousand dollars. On July 1906, and annually thereafter, the Audi of Public Accounts shall draw his warr in favor of the Kentucky Historical S ety for said sum of five thousand doll which sum shall be used by said society the purposes set out in the preamble of t act, namely, to pay the secretary-treasu and to pay for printing, editing The R ister, stationery, postage, stenographic purchase of objects of historic interest, to meet other incidental expenses.

The secretary-treasurer shall give annual bond for the proper performa of the duties of said office, and the pr accounting for all funds that may come the hands of said society. The salar said secretary-treasurer, to be fixed by society, shall not exceed twelve hun dollars per annum.

That the Kentucky Historical Soc shall prepare and publish periodically a m azine, The Register, and pamphlets records and such matters of general hi ical interest and such other matters as

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society may demand; said printing to be included in the contract for first class printing.

Before said annual sum of five thousand dollars shall be paid to the Kentucky Historical Society, the Governor, ex officio, being the presiding officer of this society, shall see that a full and correct account of the expenditure of these funds shall be made annually and laid before each recurring session of the Legislature.

Art. 2. This act shall take effect from and after its passage.

Approved March 16, 1906.

The activities of the organization since 1906 may be regarded as current history, and a detailed account of the work during this period is hardly necessary. Only a very brief account of the work during these latter years will be given.

When the new Capitol was completed in 1908 the society was given rooms on the first floor, where it remained until 1920, when it was assigned the use of the old Capitol, by the Sinking Fund Commissioners, and its collection removed to this new home. The Commissioners had the old Capitol thoroughly renovated and equipped for the society, and the officers in charge, as well as the members and friends of the society, are very much pleased with the new quarters. As stated in a former issue of the Register, the historic old Capitol is the logical home for the Historical Society.

The Register is published three times a year, in January, May and September, and has not missed an issue since its founding in 1903.

Two stated meetings are held each year, an open meeting to the public on June 7, Boone Day, and the ann business meeting on October 3. At Boone Day meeting a program, b around some historic event, is rende At the business meeting on Octobe the Executive Committee for the suing year is elected and such ot business transacted as may prope come before the meeting.

Since the re-organization in 1906 society has had the cooperation sympathy of each state administrati Occasionally some bit of hostility been manifest among a few memb of the Legislature, but this has usua been due to a misunderstanding of work and purpose of the organizat and has disappeared when explanat was made.

Reference has been made to the g erous aid of the present state admi tration, but special reference should made to the active interest shown the work by Lieutenant Gover Thruston Ballard. In another arti in this issue mention of his valua assistance is made.

In addition to the gathering a preservation of all kinds of data p taining to the history of Kentucky, a the publication of much of it in Register, the society is deeply int ested in the collection of articles historic interest, including portra of distinguished Kentuckians, in the walks of life. It is not the purp of this article to give an inventory the collection, but we may say t the historical library contains about t thousand volumes. Hundreds of r articles connected with the state's h

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tory make up the general collection, including many battle flags and other war treasures, while the collection of paintings is a large and valuable one.

The collection is being enlarged as friends of the society donate books or articles of real historic value. It goes without saying that care must be exercised in the acceptance of gifts, to avoid filling the rooms with articles having little or no bearing on the history of Kentucky.

The publications in the Register have covered a wide range, embracing much of the early history of the state, incidents connected with the state's part in the war of 1812, the Indian wars, Mexican and Civil wars, and in late issues matters connected with the World war, family histories, genealogies, county histories and many other phases of the state's history that cannot be mentioned here.

The actual work of the society is very largely carried on by the Executive Committee, authority being conferred on this committee by the society in its annual meetings, very much as the stockholders in any other corporation confer authority on the board of directors to transact the business o the corporation. The Governor is e officio President of the society, but th active head of the organization, fron the very nature of the work, is the sec retary-treasurer. On the death of Mrs Jennie C. Morton in January, 1920, th executive committee elected Mrs Jouett Taylor Cannon, of Frankfor to this office, and re-elected her at th meeting of the executive committee im mediately following the annual bus ness meeting of the society in Octobe 1920. At this session of the committe Mrs. Cannon was also elected associat editor of the Register.

Upon the death of Mrs. Morton, Mr H. V. McChesney, who for a numbe of years had been associate editor o the Register, was elected editor, an was re-elected by the executive com mittee at the October, 1920, meetin For a number of years Mr. McChesne has also held the position of busines manager of the society, which includ the position of business manager the Register. A list of the other o ficers of the society will be found in th minutes of the meetings of the socie and the executive committee appearin elsewhere in this issue.

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THE TURNER FAMILY.

By Jozie Mae Turner Matthews (Mrs. Walter Matthews).

The fact that Maryland was the first of the colonies to allow religious freedom to all who professed the Christian faith, and to allow the people a voice in the laws, caused many to choose it for their homes.

Among the early colonists was Edward Turner. He was of English parentage, and was born about 1631, since on December 3, 1651 "att a Court held at St. Maries," "Edward Turner, aged about 20 years was sworn and examined in open court," as a witness. (Maryland archives.) He is frequently mentioned in the records and apparently there was no other person of the same name at that time in the county.

Having sold tobacco to a Captain Tillman, in 1657, he sued for the payment of same in the Provincial Court at "Putuxent" and won his case. In 1676 he was assessed for 1055 pounds of tobacco taxes. In 1682 his name occurs in connection with the giving of information to the Council against one John Pryor, for trading with the Indians. He most assuredly was a person of much importance, for when in 1696 news reached the colony of a conspiracy in England against William and Mary, his name appears below a loyal address which was drawn up and "signed by the Civill Officers and Magistrates of St. Maries Co."

He owned land which was called Turner's Forest, the first survey of which is dated 1670. He was married twice; the name of the first wife wa Elizabeth; she was probably the mothe of his children. He married, secon Mary ——, who survived him. H children were: Thomas, Samuel ar Elizabeth. He died about 1707. I his will, proved July 27, 1707, he le all his property as follows: Thomas r ceived the plantation whereon Edwar Turner had lived, Samuel received th plantation "whereon my quarter built, called Bow."

Samuel Turner, second son of E ward Turner, was a well to do plante he had large tracts of land in both S Mary's and Charles counties; his re dence was in Charles county. He ma ried Lydia Dent, daughter of Jo Dent. Their children were: Edwa John, Samuel, Ruth and Mieba. died perhaps in 1746, since accordi to his will, proved October 29, 1746, made the following bequests: To E ward 200 acres of land on the east s of the Wicomico river, St. Mar county, in Bastile "manner;" also p of a tract in Charles county ca "Turner's Forest." To John was a part of Turner's Forest, in Cha county. To Samuel was given a p of Turner's Forest, "formerly ca Bow."

Just how many acres Turner's F est comprised is not known. In 1 450 acres were added to it. Accord to the foregoing will, it seemed have been a very large tract.

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The testaments and family names reveal the line of descent very clearly. Samuel Turner inherited from his father, Edward Turner, a plantation "called Bow." He, Samuel, in turn bequeathed to his youngest son, Samuel, "part of my land formerly called Bow, now called Turner's Forest."

Edward Turner, eldest son of Samuel Turner and Lydia Dent, like his father, is spoken of as "planter." Like his father, he held large tracts of land in both Charles and St. Mary's counties. His residence was in St. Mary's county. In the records of Trinity Parish, Charles county, dated April 8, 1751, he is mentioned as a church warden. The following entry appears on the Trinity Parish records, Charles county, Maryland." Children of Edward and Eleanor Turner:

John, born February 11, 1729. Died September 5, 1743.
Lydia, born December 13, 1731.
Randal, born September 20, 1739.
Joshua, born July 14, 1741.
Mary, born May 9, 1743.
Charles, born April 21, 1745.
Joseph, born March 1, 1747.
Elizabeth, born November 7, 1748.
Edward, born August 24, 1735. Died September 2, 1743.

Names of other children not recorded on Trinity Parish records are: William, Sally, Susannah, Eleanor and Randolph; the last perhaps is the same as the above Randal. Just why the names of all the children are not upon the record is not known.

Edward Turner's will was proved May 1, 1773. In it he did not mention the daughter, Eleanor. She was haps born after his death. Susan name is known from her tombsto the burying ground of Christ's Ch Chaptico, St. Mary's county. names of Samuel, William, Rand Charles, Joshua, Elizabeth, Jo Sally and Nelly appear in the wi Edward Turner. The testament, ever, alludes to six sons and six da ters.

In Christ's Church, Chaptico, M land, there is a stained glass win to the memory of a Samuel Tu He is perhaps the son of the above tioned Edward.

Joshua Turner, son of Eleanor Edward Turner, lived perhaps in Mary's county, and was married th The name of his first wife has not found. Their children were: J Joshua, Nellie, Patsy and Clara.

There is in the Maryland Histor Society an original manuscript titled, "Militia returns for county 1780." Joshua Turner's n appears on this list, which proves he aided in the cause of the Ameri Revolution. He was married sec on the 3rd day of December, 1792, Culpeper county, Virginia, by the R John Prickett, to Mary Ann Mad Corly (widow of Aquilla Corle daughter of Susannah Burch and N ley Maddox. The Maddox family had lived in Maryland, but moved Virginia in 1783, where Notley M dox had received a land grant for R olutionary services. The children Mary Ann and Joshua Turner we

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Notley, Samuel, Mary (Polly) and Joseph Burch, all born in Virginia.

In the spring of 1813 or 1816, Joshua Turner, his wife and children, the children of his wife by her Corley marriage, the Magruder and Maddox families and others, moved to Kentucky, making the trip by flat boat. They brought their negroes, stock, household goods and some crude farming implements. They landed at Port William (now Carrollton) at night. They went to secure lodging and the man to whom they went refused them. They then told him they would sleep in his barn, but he told them he would rather have them in his house than his barn. The chances are they stayed with him. At dawn they started out in search of a place to locate. The Maddox and Magruder families located near where Pleasureville now is. The Turner family decided on a place in Henry county, adjoining the Barker farm. Just whom the land was bought from is not known. It was all in woods and the task of clearing it was stupendous.

The first house was of log, and was built near where the Turner burying ground is. Later another house was built, several hundred yards east of the first site. Some of the settlers brought seeds from Virginia with them; among these were three Catalpa seed. One was planted on the farm of Joshua Turner, and a tree from the seed is still standing. Joshua Turner died March 27, 1825, on the farm where he settled, and was buried in the Turner burying ground. His wife lived to be 93 years of age. She died January 25, 1856, and was buried at the same place.

Notley Turner, oldest son of Josh and Mary Ann Turner, married a went to Mississippi.

Samuel Turner, second son, marri Matilda Bickley, a descendant of S William Bickley, Baronet. Their ch dren were: Barton, Samuel and Jane.

Mary Turner, daughter of Josh and Mary Ann Turner, was bo August 18, 1799, died April 3, 18 She married Thomas Ransdall. Th children were:

(1) Susan, married Captain Sm Chilton. Issue: George T., James Alvin O., Mary Susan, William P., Jo B., Henry S., Millard, Eve and Ra dall.

(2) Joseph Ransdall, married fi Eliza Vories. Issue: Fulton and Ali Married second, Elizabeth Montfo Issue: Thomas, Joseph and Elizabe

(3) B. Franklin Ransdall, marr first Adaline Bowen. Issue: George a Lucy. Married second, Martha Vor Issue: Mary, Wm., Sallie, Carrie Kate. Married third, Isabel —— Issue: Jennie, Virginia, John, Lucin Martha, Frank, Jasper, Isabel, Sn and Joseph.

(4) Notley Ransdall never marr

(5) Lucy Ransdall married f Samuel Turner, Jr. Issue: Martha J and Thomas Samuel. Married sec Thomas Chilton. Issue: Anne, No Eve and Jeff.

(6) Mary Ransdall married B Chilton. Issue: Dora and Robert.

(7) Martha J. Ransdall ma Jacob Hawkins. Issue: Sallie, Jos Emma and Steven.

(8) Eveline Ransdall married James Voires. Issue: Emmett, Wil

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Willard, Nathaniel and Jefferson. Married second, Thomas Antle. Issue: Harriett and Jacob.

(9) Thomas Randall married Sarah Ringo. Issue: Morgan, Luther, James, Mary and Sallie.

(10) Wm. Ransdall married Letitia Stewart. Issue: Mary, Ann, Nancy, John and Joseph.

Joseph Burch Turner, youngest child of Joshua and Mary Ann Turner, was born in Culpeper county, Virginia, February 3, 1803. As a boy he worked on the farm and there was very little time for him to go to school. However, he realized the importance of an education, and pursued his studies until he was soon able to teach. He was a splendid mathematician. It was from his mother's family, no doubt, that he inherited this accomplishment, for his uncle, John Maddox, was one of the foremost surveyors and mathematicians of his day, having written the arithmetic and geometry he taught in Virginia and Kentucky in the early part of the nineteenth century.

Joseph Burch Turner inherited part of his father's farm, and at various times added to it. One early record shows where he bought 517 acres of land for $500. An indenture made and entered October 27, 1832, reads: "For and in consideration of the sum of $150.00, to me in hand paid by Joseph B. Turner, having bargained and sold and do by these presents bargain and sell unto the said Turner all that piece or parcel of land lying on Mill creek, being part of Peter Shepherd, 1,000 acres survey and bounded as follows, &c. Signed Moses Olds."

He united with the Sulphur For Church of Regular Old School Bap tists, near Campbellsburg, Kentucky on the third Sunday in January, 1829 and was baptized by Elder John A. Mc Guire. He was one of the messenger and bearers of the letter to the Sulphu Fork Association during the spli among the Baptists in Kentucky, i 1840, and he brilliantly showed hi faith in doctrine and church discipline In 1842 he was elected clerk of th Mount Pleasant Association of Regula Baptists, and was clerk of that body for twenty-two years. He was Deacon of Sulphur Fork for a number of years He has been known to ride horseback for seventy-five to one hundred mile to attend an Association.

In early manhood he was Colonel o militia. He never held public office although he was asked to do so many times. In politics he was a Democra and never failed to vote the ticket ex cept on the occasion of his voting fo Horace Greely. On the 5th of Septem ber, 1839, he was united in marriag with Martha Ann Jones, daughter o William Jones and Mary E. Travis, sh being a lineal descendant of Sir Francis Mason, one of the Virginia Cavaliers who settled at Jamestown, Virginia in 1613, seven years before the landing of the Mayflower at Plymouth. Chil dren of Martha and Joseph Burch Turner:

William Jones Turner, born August 21, 1840.

Joshua Turner, born December 23 1842.

Joseph Samuel Turner, born July 22 1844.

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James Polk Turner, born September 14, 1846.

Thomas Jefferson Turner, born October 29, 1848.

Of these children, the three oldest in the Civil War joined the Confederate forces, serving in the Fourth Kentucky cavalry, under General Giltner. The life they had lived fitted them for the making of good soldiers, for they had spent most of their time in the open, hunting, riding and working hard on the farm. However, the ordeal proved too much for Joshua Turner, and he was stricken with fever, and gave his life for the cause he believed was right, January 18, 1863. He was buried in the Gillenwater burying ground on the farm of Dr. Gillenwater, near Rogersville, Tenn. The other two boys served until the close of the war, and are still living, proud to know that a united north and south went to war in 1917 for the same principles for which they fought—constitutional liberty.

William Jones Turner, oldest son, was married November 30, 1865, to Frances Montfort. Issue:

Mary Turner, married Dr. W. L. Vories.

Carrie Turner, married Ivan Teague.

Henry Turner, never married.

Fulton Turner, married Minnie Lawrence.

George Turner, married Anna May Meade.

Bettie Turner, married, first, Will May; second, William Lindsey.

Lena Turner, married Charles Singleton.

Martha Turner, married Shannon Meade.

Minnie Turner, married Jesse Pyles.

William Turner, married Mamie Jeffries.

Joseph Samuel Turner, third son, married November 9, 1871, Mary Campbell: Issue:

George Campbell Turner, married Florence O'Bannon.

Mary Lula Turner, married George Tingley Browder.

Joseph Chester Turner, married Lula Maddox.

Leonard Turner, married Mamie Wilkerson.

Eda Ruth Turner, married William Newman Clarke.

James Polk Turner, fourth son, married October 12, 1871, Lena Ann Elston. Issue:

Patria Ballard Turner, married Justus Albert Price.

Jozie Mae Turner, married Dr. Walter Matthews.

Thomas Jefferson Turner, fifth son, never married. He died May 17, 1882.

Martha Ann Jones Turner, wife of Joseph Burch Turner, died April 8, 1850. After her death he married, October 7, 1851, Caroline Ringo, daughter of Sarah Bryan and George Ringo. Children by this marriage were:

George R. Turner, born January 9, 1853.

Mary Elizabeth Turner, born June 9, 1854.

Sarah Olive Turner, born December 12, 1855.

John Coblin Turner, born October 18, 1857.

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Franklin Turner, born November 16, 1859.

Virginia Turner, born July 18, 1861.

Robert Lee Turner, born August 7, 1863.

Annie L. Turner, born February 10, 1866.

With twelve children in a household one can imagine the good times they must have had, and also can imagine how much work must have been done to have kept them clothed and fed. Nearly everything used was made on the farm. The women, with the assistance of several old negro servants, spun and dyed the yarn and made it into clothes, while the men and boys raised all of the food used, with the exception of the coffee. On one occasion, when more potatoes had been raised than could be used, Joseph Turner rode on horseback to Lane's Landing, near Port Royal, and took a sack of potatoes, for which he received fifteen cents per bushel, the price per bushel paying for one acre of ground.

George R. Turner, oldest child, married first January 13, 1876, Sallie Ransdall. Married second August 26, 1891, Jennie Ransdall. Issue: Joseph Turner (died young). Married third, September, 1900, Sadie Brown.

Mary Elizabeth Turner, second child, married Sept. 11, 1873, Lewis Elston. Issue:

Cora Elston, married William Morris.

William Elston, married Minnie Stigger.

Lee Elston, unmarried.

Roy Elston, died unmarried.

Sarah Olive Turner, third child, married Dec. 4, 1874, Elisha K. P
No children.

John Coblin Turner, fourth c
married September 16, 1890, Bea
Neblett. Issue:

Hassell Turner, married, first, —
Singleton; second, Margaret Lee.

Elizabeth Turner, married J
Kelley.

James Turner, died young, E
Turner, Franklin Turner, fourth c
married Sept. 9, 1880, Elizabeth D
way. Issue

Orva Turner, married Daisy Per

Lester Turner, married Annie L

Virginia Turner, fifth child, ma
Nov. 16, 1882, John K. Duncan. Is

Annie Laurie Duncan, married
Robert Stark; second, Lee Tyler.

Oscar Duncan, married Lorena T
nor.

Charles Duncan, married Rica Or

Mary Duncan, married first Wa
Dunaway; second, George D. Har

Elizabeth Duncan, married first
gar Hamilton; second, George O.
son.

Samuel Duncan, married first,
McKinney; second, Evora Folk.

Joseph Duncan, married Ethel S
yer.

Lorena Duncan.

Robert Lee Turner, sixth child,
ried May 1, 1890, Bettie F. Layth
Issue:

Irine Turner.

Frank Laytham Turner.

Annie L. Turner, youngest child,
ried April 10, 1888, Thomas E.
lett. Issue:

Robert Neblett, married Eliza
Nash.

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Ollie Neblett.
Mary Neblett.

Joseph Burch Turner gave valuable assistance in securing the Short Line Railroad. The first ground broken for it in that section was that on his farm. It was completed April 18, 1869, the total cost, including equipment, being $3,933,401. Later a station was established near his farm, and in appreciation of his efforts it was called Turner Station.

He died November 3, 1898. His second wife, Caroline Ringo Turner, died March 3, 1900. He and both wives are buried in the Turner burying ground at Turner Station, Kentucky.

Authorities: Md. St. Mary's wills Charles county records, Turner family Bible, Henry county, Ky., records. The writer is indebted to Dr. E. R. Turner Ann Arbor, Mich., for valuable data also Mr. Hayes, secretary of the Maryland Historical Society.

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LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR THRUSTON BALLARD.

Lieutenant Governor Ballard has manifested such a deep interest in the welfare of the Historical Society and has shown this interest in such a practical and helpful way that the Register considers some acknowledgment of his services in order. This is in no sense a biographical sketch of the Lieutenant Governor, but rather a recounting of his activities in behalf of the society.

Early in his term of office the Lieutenant Governor let it be known that he was a friend of the Historical Society and wished to aid it in any proper expansion and development. His counsel aided materially in adjusting some proposed legislation in the session of 1920, and he also was actively interested in the preparation of the old Capitol for the new home of the society.

We wish to call attention more especially, however, to two distinct services rendered the society in recent months.

Learning that the magnificent silver service presented by the people of the state to the battleship Kentucky, when that vessel was commissioned in May, 1900, had been stored by the naval authorities after the Kentucky had been "placed on the retired list," Governor Ballard began negotiations looking to the loan of the service to the Historical Society. His efforts were successful and some months since the Naval Department shipped the service to the society. We reproduce below an article from the Frankfort State Journal, under date of November 9, 1920, giving an account of the matter, with some description of the service.

The other service rendered by Governor Ballard which we wish to mention was the calling of a special meeting in the rooms of the society on November 8, 1920. Mr. Ballard sent out a large number of invitations to this meeting, not only to members of the society, but to other public spirited citizens in various sections of the state. This meeting, called for the purpose of discussing plans for the promotion of the society's interests, was a very successful one.

Many of those present had known little of the society or its purposes prior to this meeting, and the deep interest manifested in the discussions indicated that the organization made many new and valuable friends on the occasion. Naturally this was very gratifying to the members of the society, and especially to the older members, whose faithful work kept the organization alive in the trying days before the state gave any financial aid.

We reproduce below an article from State Journal of November 9, 1920 giving an account of the meeting.

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GOV. BALLARD BRINGS HOME SILVER SERVICE.

Due to His Efforts Historical Society Is Greatly Benefited.

As the result of the untiring efforts of Lieutenant Governor Thruston Ballard, the historic silver service of the U. S. S. Kentucky is now in possession of the State Historical Society at its headquarters in the old capitol building.

The excellent manner in which the old capitol building has been reclaimed and the establishment of the Historical Society in the old building was due in no small measure to the interest which Governor Ballard manifested in the Historical Society while he was in this city during the last session of the General Assembly.

As soon as the society was installed in its new quarters Governor Ballard immediately took steps towards securing the service from the navy department.

In making the request of Secretary Daniels for the return of the service, Governor Ballard informed him that if it was consistent with the policies of the naval department that the citizens of Kentucky would greatly appreciate the navy allowing the service to be kept in the Historical Society.

Mr. Daniels, in replying to Governor Ballard's request, stated that the service was the property of the United States government and there was no authority of law for returning it to Kentucky, but that the naval department would be glad to temporarily turn it, subject to future recall.

The service was presented to government by the citizens of K tucky on the commissioning of the S. S. Kentucky May 15, 1900.

Much historical and patriotic int est is possessed by the set. It was us by "Fighting Bob" Evans and otl gallant officers of the celebrated A atic tour.

When the Kentucky was dismantl a short time ago the service was tak from it and stored in the Philadelpl Navy Yards. The service was shipp from the naval yards to the Historic Society.

Discounting its priceless historic value, the intrinsic value of the set h been appraised by the various autho ities at figures ranging between twent five and forty thousand dollars.

The service consists of eighteen cu eighteen plates, eighteen finger bow four celery holders, two game platte one water pitcher, one tray for wat pitcher, one punch bowl, one pun ladle, one fruit bowl, a flower and ca dle holder, and a lever for center ca dle holder.

Each article bears the official insi nia of the navy department and the se of Kentucky.

The punch bowl, which alone h value well over the thousand mark, gold lined and handsomely engraved

On one side of the bowl is the e graving of a battleship and on t other the inscription, "Presented the Battleship Kentucky by the citize of Kentucky."

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The heads of an Indian and of Daniel Boone are carved on the bowl.

The eagle, with its wings outstretched as in flight, is on the water pitcher.

The flower stand has a large engraving of the battleship upon it.

The figure of Daniel Boone standing erect in his pioneer uniform, his trusty rifle at his side, and that of a stalwart Indian are carved on the urn stationed in the center of the flower stand.

The plates, cups and the smaller pieces of the service are enclosed in a glass case, while the massive punch bowl, flower stand and the larger articles of the service occupy positions on the table in the old Senate Chamber.

PLANS FOR ENLARGING HISTORICAL COLLECTION.

(State Journal.)

Preliminary discussion of plans for promoting popular interest in the Kentucky State Historical Society and the collection of all historical documents and relics associated with the history of the Commonwealth ensued at a meeting yesterday in the Senate Chamber of the old state capitol, now occupied by the society. As a result it is probable that the membership will be enlarged, private contributions secured and a large appropriation be made for the society.

The meeting was called at the instance of Lieutenant Governor Thruston Ballard, who presided and entertained the guests at a luncheon in the chamber of the House of Representatives, now the flag room of the society.

More than a hundred were present, including state officials and members of the society from various sections of the state. The Lieutenant Governor has interested himself in the society's welfare ever since his first session of the Senate. Backing up his efforts, Governor Morrow yesterday gave assurance that he would favor a larger appropriation. Suggestions also were made that the Federation of Women's Clubs and the patriotic societies of the state be urged to meet in the society's rooms in order that their delegates might become acquainted with the work already done by it, and enlist their organizations in more active work in its behalf.

It was considered possible that local chapters of a number of such organizations may engage in the work of collecting historical documents and relics. The state's archives, long neglected, are now being collected and packed for safety. R. C. Ballard Thruston said that the archives will be necessary, if a history of Kentucky equal to histories being prepared for other states is to be written.

Complete exhibits of the Department of Agriculture, Game and Fish and Geology are promised. While those may not be placed in the Historical rooms, they will fill up some of the vacant space until the historical collection is large enough to occupy it all and then, it is hoped, permanent quarters for such exhibits will be provided.

Short addresses were made by Governor Morrow, Lieutenant Governor Ballard, R. C. Ballard Thruston, John

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Barr, of Louisville, H. V. McChesney, first vice-president of the society, W. C. Hanna, Commissioner of Agriculture, Senator Newton Bright, of Henry county, Dr. R. S. Tuttle, Executive Agent of the Game and Fish Commission, Mrs. John Cannon and C. Strassner.

Captain John Andrew Steele, Woodford county, one of the founde of the society, was present at the me ing.

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W. M. LINNEY

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WILLIAM MARCUS LINNEY.

By Mrs. D. M. Hutton.

William Marcus Linney was reared in the school of adversity; the record of his early life is but the "short and simple annals of the poor." His was a valiant soul and an intrinsically great mind. Thus he overcame the educational handicap of his youth and attained distinct prestige and high repute as a scholar, scientist and educator. He was in the true sense a self made man, giving more to the world than he received. He was born in Lawrenceburg, Anderson county, Kentucky, on new year's day, in 1835 and died at Harrodsburg, Ky., September 22, 1887.

He was the son of William Henderson Linney and Jane Verbryke Linney. His father was born in Virginia and was the son of Henderson and Abigail (Green) Linney. Henderson Linney's father came from England and settled in Virginia. His mother, Jane Irvine Verbryke, was born in Harrodsburg, and was the daughter of John Verbryke, who came to Mercer county with the Dutch colony that settled at Cove Springs. Major William Verbryke, who fought so bravely in the Revolutionary War, was the father of John Verbryke. Her grandfather on her mother's side was Rev. Jesse Head, who united in marriage Thomas Lincoln and Nancy Hanks, parents of Abraham Lincoln.

When Marcus was a child his parents moved to Danville, Ky., where his father engaged in the harness business. He was the second child of a family of twelve. His advantages were limited and at the age of fourteen he entered upon an apprenticeship to the trade of shoemaking with Mr. Nick Sandifer, at Lawrenceburg, and became a skilled workman. In the early part of 1856 he went to work in Columbia, Ky., but left there in June of the same year to go to Campbellsville to work in the shop of William Richard Mares. It was while living there that he became interested in geology and began to collect specimens though he knew not the names nor the origin of any of them. He was by nature a student and I have often heard my mother tell of holding the Latin while he recited the lessons he had learned.

In 1858 he moved to Perryville, where he followed his [illegible] study of geology, mineralogy and botany. In 1859 he taught school in Harrodsburg [illegible] in Perryville. In 1875 [illegible] Harvard Summer School [illegible] Gap. He was [illegible] respondent [illegible] ed by Hon. [illegible] work, and [illegible] important [illegible] corps of [illegible] sion, [illegible] State Commissioner [illegible] where [illegible]

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In 1866 he moved to Perryville, where he followed his trade and studied geology, mineralogy and botany. In 1871 he taught science in Harmonia College in Perryville. In 1875 he attended Harvard Summer School at Cumberland Gap. He was soon solicited as a correspondent by naturalists; was employed by Harvard in certain botanical work and in a few years was given an important position in the geological corps of the state. He held this position, assistant under John R. Procter State Geologist, at the time of his death where his work was ably and faithfully

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done. He won encomiums from our best scientists and his name has gone down in the history of Kentucky among the first of her most useful scientists.

He moved to Harrodsburg in August, 1878, and taught field work in the classes of geology and botany for several years at Daughters College, where he was a warm friend of the president, John Augustus Williams. He had in charge the Kentucky exhibits at the Atlanta Exposition, the New Orleans Exposition and two years at the Louisville Exposition.

Among some of his best literary works are his descriptive letters written from Colorado in the summer of 1881, where he had gone prospecting. His reports of the different counties of Kentucky are used today and are highly valued. At the time of his last illness he was busy writing a book entitled "The Echo," which was never finished. His article on the use of electricity as an aid to medical science caused much comment.

The late W. T. Knott, geologist, of Lebanon, Ky., wrote of him, "I have ever admired him in his efforts not only to elevate himself but all with whom he came in contact. I knew him well and for kindness of heart, for purity and integrity of character he stood as high as the highest. All who knew him as I did will join me in the estimate in which I hold him as a true man. Distress and sorrow in every walk of life ever had his sympathy and assistance; no poor or unfortunate being ever appealed to Marc Linney in vain."

He was a life long member of t
Masonic lodge, being a past master
the Harvey Maguire Lodge at Per
ville, and a charter member of the lod
at Harrodsburg.

In 1856, while employed by Willia
Richard Marrs, in Campbellsville,
met, wooed and won the beautiful fou
teen year old daughter of his employe
by name Elizabeth Marshall Mar
They were married December 11, 185
and to them were born eight childre
William L., a printer, connected wi
the Louisville Evening Post; Charl
Henry, who is an inventor, living
Eminence, Kentucky; Edward
printer and manufacturing chemist
Nashville, Tenn.; Lizzie Irvine, wh
died in infancy; Nancy Bird, of Ha
rodsburg, Ky.; McKendree Marrs, e
ployed by the Southern Express Co
pany, at Lexington, Kentucky; Cann
Augusta, now the wife of Earl C. Co
peck, building contractor, Campbell
ville, Ky., and Grace Stephenson, no
the wife of Daniel Mac Hir Hutto
editor and publisher of the Harrod
burg Herald. Mrs. Linney is no
seventy-eight years old, and while
semi-invalid, her mind is alert and sh
is deeply interested in all current a
fairs. With her daughter, Miss Bir
she makes her home with Mr. and Mr
D. M. Hutton. Three brothers are no
living: Theo. and E. B. Linney,
Danville, Kentucky; Joe S. Linney,
California, and two sisters, Mrs. Fran
Hostetter and Miss Nannie E. Linne
of Osceola, Mo.

Prof. Linney is buried in Spring Hi
cemetery, at Harrodsburg. His gra

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was marked by his colleagues and fellow citizens with stones characteristic of the dead geologist. The headstone is a slab of birdseye limestone just as blown from the quarry. The slab is set upright on a base of the same and stands about five feet high. The foot stone is a large block of petrified wood, which was found and much admired by him. The inscription on the bronze tablet at the head of the grave is as follows:

"'Tis only noble to be good:
Kind hearts are more than coronets,
And simple faith than Norman blood.

William Marcus Linney
Born January 1, 1835.
Died September 22, 1887."

"And thus our life exempt from public haunts, finds tongues in trees, books in the running brooks, sermons in stones and good in everything."

This biography of Prof. W. M. Linney was prepared by his daughter, Mrs. D. M. Hutton, of Harrodsburg, Kentucky, at my request. Prof. A. M. Miller, head of the School of Geology of our State University, and the author of the Geology of Kentucky, published in 1919 by the State Department of Geology and Forestry, is preparing a new edition which will contain, among other features, a short biography of all of those who have contributed to the literature of Kentucky geology. He could find nothing on Prof. Linney, and asked me to assist him in securing the facts of his life and work. Fortunately I knew Mrs. Hutton, who is an accomplished amateur geologist, and this article, the first biographical sketch of Prof. Linney ever published, is the result of her willingness to supply Prof. Miller with the desired information. Being his daughter, she has been too modest to say much that ought to be said, and as I knew him personally and have a thorough acquaintance with his published work, I will take the liberty of adding a tribute.

Prof. W. M. Linney is one of the men who has added most to the development of this state. While employed on the Kentucky Geological Survey he prepared and published a report on the geology of Lincoln county, 36 pp. and map, 1882; report on the geology of Garrard county, 31 pp. and map. 1882; on the geology of Spencer and Nelson counties, 58 pp., 1884; on the geology of Mason county, 31 pp. and map, 1885; on the geology of Bath and Fleming counties, 86 pp. and map, 1886; on the geology of Clark and Montgomery counties, 75 pp. and map, 1887; on the geology of Mercer county, 29 pp. and map, 1887; on the geology of Washington county, 24 pp. and map, 1887; on the geology of Henry, Shelby and Oldham counties, 70 pp. and map, 1889; and notes on the rocks of Central Kentucky with list of fossils, 19 pp., 1889.

From this list it will be seen that his work was confined almost wholly to the central part of the state and, while geology as a science has advanced greatly since his day, no work done since in Kentucky evinces more integrity, up-to-dateness and evident desire to cover its subject in a scientific as well as economic way. His reports ar

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classics and are still eagerly referred to by those who desire accurate information upon the counties he covered.

It was my pleasure and profit to accompany him during a large part of his survey of Clark county, and some years later on a trip in Boyle and L coln counties, and the influence of gentle and kindly manner, his love learning and his devotion to scie have been a life-long inspiration.

LUCIEN BECKNEI

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A RELIC OF INDIAN DAYS.

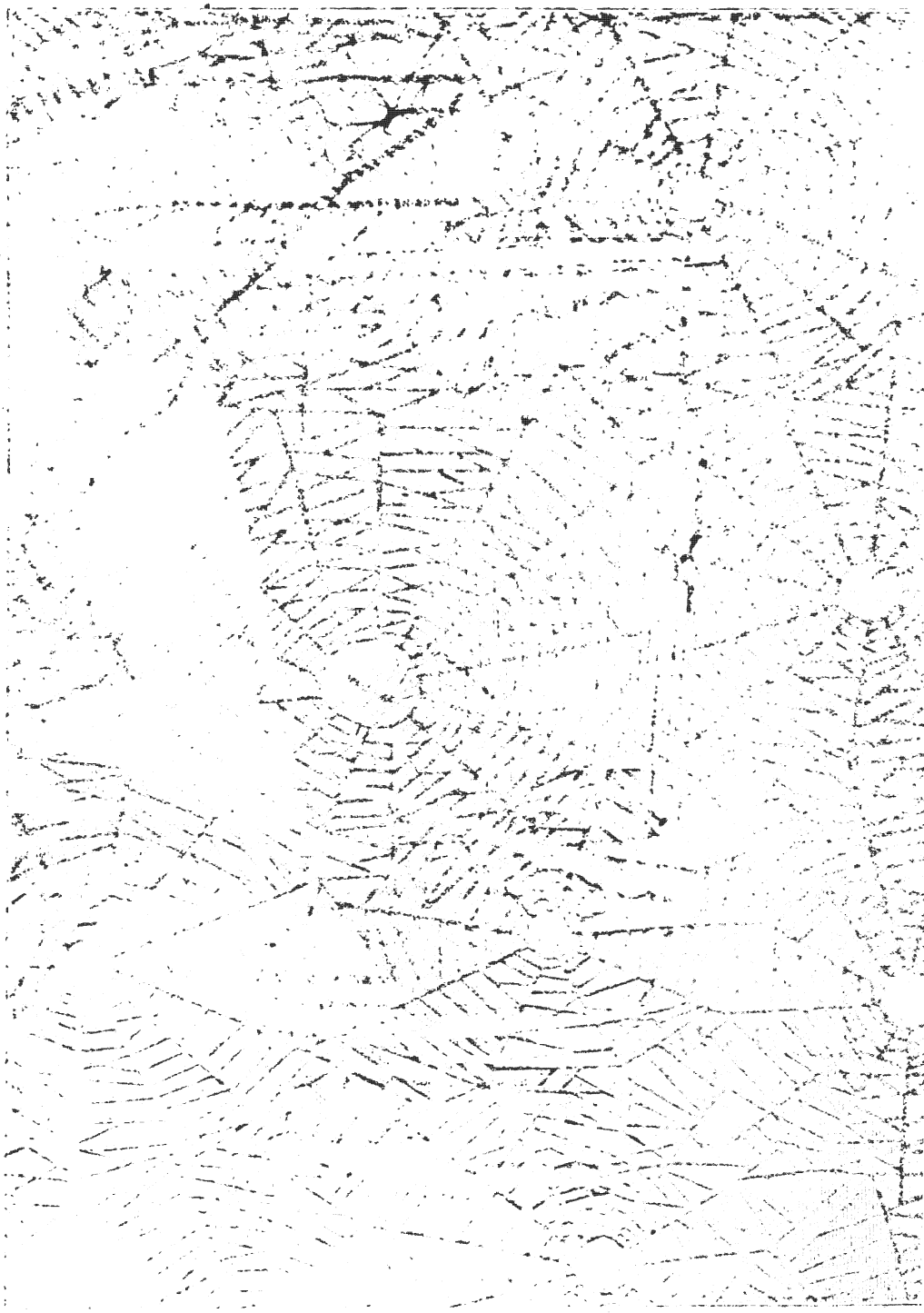
THE OLD INNES FORT ON ELKHORN CREEK.

By [illegible] A. Lewis

[illegible] of the few remaining buildings [illegible] in Central Kentucky [illegible] remains [illegible] [illegible] forests of [illegible] [illegible] century [illegible] part [illegible] known [illegible] [illegible] on a [illegible] [illegible] and a [illegible] one room [illegible] fitted to [illegible] with mortar made [illegible] what was known [illegible] "double cabin" [illegible] and a hall below, [illegible] above. Being intended [illegible] refuge in time of danger [illegible] residence, the walls of the [illegible] were pierced for portholes, [illegible] used by riflemen should the place [illegible] by Indians. These port[illegible] beveled on the inside so that the defenders could shoot at [illegible] from an angle or straight [illegible] being protected by the [illegible]. These openings were [illegible] heavy wooden blocks when [illegible] was [illegible] [illegible] of [illegible] of

President James Madison, having graduated in law and gained some prominence in that state, was appointed, in 1785, as Attorney General for the District of Kentucky, removed to Danville, where he took a prominent part in the movement looking to the organization of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, and in 1787 was appointed Judge of the United States Court for Kentucky, as such presiding at the trial of Aaron Burr for treason in 1806. When Kentucky was admitted to the Union and the seat of Government located at Frankfort in 1792, he purchased a tract of some 1200 acres of land lying upon the waters of Main Elkhorn creek, five miles from Frankfort and although he was as active in securing [illegible] buildings and in every other enterprise for the improvement of Frankfort as though he was a resident of the place, he made his home upon the [illegible] until his death in 1816.

Shortly after the house was built [illegible] established his family [illegible] their appearance [illegible]. A cabin occupied by a family of the name of Cook, [illegible] down the creek, [illegible] Cook was killed. His wife and her sister bravely defended the cabin. Mrs. Cook killed one of the Indians with a well directed rifle shot and finally succeeded in driving off the rest. At the same time a party of the Indians surrounded the Innes



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A RELIC OF INDIAN DAYS.

THE OLD INNES FORT ON ELKHORN CREEK.

By Geo. A. Lewis

One of the few remaining buildings erected in Central Kentucky as a means of protection from the roving bands of Indians which infested the forests of the "Dark and Bloody Ground" in the evening of the eighteenth century is yet standing in the northeastern part of Franklin county, on what is known as the "Holt Place," and although a century and a quarter old is in a fair state of preservation. It is one and a half stories in height and is constructed of hewn oak logs, neatly fitted together and chinked with mortar made of lime and sand. It is what was known in early days as a "double cabin," containing two rooms and a hall below, with two rooms above. Being intended as a place of refuge in time of danger as well as a residence, the walls of the upper rooms were pierced for portholes, to be used by riflemen should the place be attacked by Indians. These portholes were beveled on the inside so that the defenders could shoot at an attacking foe from an angle or straight away, while being protected by the thick log wall. These openings were closed by heavy wooden blocks when not in use, and for years the place was known as the old "Innes Fort."

Judge Harry Innes, a Virginian of Scotch descent and a classmate of President James Madison, having graduated in law and gained some prominence in that state, was appointed, in 1785, as Attorney General for the District of Kentucky, removed to Danville, where he took a prominent part in the movement looking to the organization of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, and in 1787 was appointed judge of the United States Court for Kentucky, as such presiding at the trial of Aaron Burr for treason in 1806. When Kentucky was admitted to the Union and the seat of Government located at Frankfort in 1792, he purchased a tract of some 1200 acres of land lying upon the waters of Main Elkhorn creek, five miles from Frankfort, and although he was as active in securing capitol buildings and in every other enterprise for the improvement of Frankfort as though he was a resident of the place, he made his home upon the farm until his death in 1816.

Shortly after the house was built and the judge had established his family there, Indians made their appearance in the neighborhood. A cabin occupied by a family of the name of Cook, located about a mile down the creek, was attacked and Cook was killed. His wife and her sister bravely defended the cabin. Mrs. Cook killed one of the Indians with a well-directed rifle shot and finally succeeded in driving off the rest. At the same time a party of the Indians surrounded the "Innes

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Fort," lurked in the forest near by and finally made captives of two negro men engaged in cutting wood several hundred yards from the house and carried them off. One of the men, named Peter, lived to return after several years, but the other was murdered while on the way to the Indian village in Ohio. The unfortunate man picked up a slip of paper at one of the halts on the journey, and being able to read to some extent was spelling out the words printed upon the paper when one of the Indians said to Peter, "Him read pape," stepped behind the negro and buried his tomahawk in his brain.

Peter, being of a bright copper color, the Indians took a fancy to and adopted him into their tribe. They told him that several times they had drawn a bead upon him while he was cutting wood with the intention of killing him, but each time he had jumped down from the log he was chopping for some purpose, and seeing he was near their own color had concluded to take him with them. During his residence with them the Indians taught him woodcraft and endeavored to train him in their mode of life, but a constant dread of being tomahawked by some of the band during the drunken revels which followed their trips to the English trading posts for whiskey and a continual longing for home kept him always alert for an opportunity to get away. On one occasion an Indian gave him a tomahawk and told him to kill a rattlesnake lying nearby, and so terribly homesick and desperate had he become at not being able to make his escape that he placed his foo the snake, hoping that its fangs relieve him of his misery, but th tile, although coiled, was too sl to strike, and he chopped its he the act being applauded by his ca In time he gained the confidence Indians to such an extent tha gave him a gun and ammunition out and kill game for them, wh last enabled him to get so far from the village that he never ret and after months of weary wan in the wilderness he finally mana find his way back to the home master, so changed that no one nized him, and finding his ch grown to young manhood and w hood without remembrance of father. The story he told of his e iences while with the Indians h be repeated over and over, never interest for white or black for days.

As a reward for his faithfu Judge Innes provided in his wil Peter should be emancipated, a it was found that he was incapal maintaining himself comfortably h to be supported by the executo Judge Innes' estate during his the judge at the same time setting a sufficient amount of money to s him with clothing for a year.

Fortunately the portholes in "old fort" were never used fo purpose intended, as the Indians hidden in the thick forest which rounded the place and did not themselves to the inmates of the h although a close watch was kept they disappeared from that se

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only the overseer being at home. As this was the last raid they made into Kentucky from the north, Judge Innes and his family were never disturbed afterward, and in a few years a stone addition of one room and basement was erected at the east end of the old fort and a frame wing built at the west, but in recent years the latter has fallen into decay and been torn away and the former has tumbled down, the remains of its crumbling walls being shown at the right of the house in the illustration.

After the death of Judge Innes and his wife, the late Henry Giltner, one of the most progressive of Franklin county's farmers in his day, purchased the farm from their heirs and occupied the "old fort" until he could erect the handsome country home which now stands upon the ground where Peter and his companion chopped wood the day they were made captives by the Indians. The logs of the old fort have long since been covered with weatherboarding, the portholes obscured by wall paper, bullet proof doors supplanted by others of much lighter material, the small windows once closed with heavy board shutters succeeded by more modern openings, and one would scarcly suppose the present modest home of an honest tiller of the soil was ever intended as a haven of safety and defense when the bloodcurdling war whoop of the savage red man echoed through the valley of Elkhorn.

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HONOR THE MEMORY OF WAR NURSE.

A very interesting event occurred in the rooms of the Historical Society on Armistice Day, 1920. The Alumnae of the Louisville City Hospital Training School for Nurses had presented to the society a large framed photograph of Miss Rosa Rapp, a graduate of their institution, who gave her life in the service of her country, and the unveiling service was held on Armistice Day.

Captain Charles N. Hobson, who acted as master of ceremonies for the general observance of the day in Frankfort, was in charge of the simple ceremony and made appropriate introductory remarks. The invocation was delivered by Reverend Roger T. Nooe, after which Miss Emma Hunt, who went to France with the same hospital unit to which Miss Rapp belonged, made the presentation address. Miss Hunt paid a tender tribute to her comrade, saying, among other things, "I knew Miss Rapp as a student nurse, and was closely associated with her. I was with her while in service in camp and witnessed her devotion to humanity and duty. She started out with all the enthusasm and love of service and hopes of a girl." Quoting General Pershing, Miss Hunt said: "God bless the nurses, they did so much to care for the wounded and to keep up the morale of the army."

Mr. H. V. McChesney, first vice-president of the society, spoke briefly in accepting the picture, assuring the alumnae that the Historical Society appreciated the privilege of assisting in doing honor to the memory of a heroine of the World War, and that the picture would be given a place in the Hall of Fame.

Dr. Irvin Abell, who was Colonel of Base Hospital Unit No. 59, to which Miss Rapp was attached, spoke briefly, bearing testimony to Miss Rapp's faithful and efficient service, and paying a tender tribute to the heroic part played in the great conflict by those who wore the nurse's uniform.

We are indebted to Dr. Irvin Abell for the following brief sketch of Miss Rapp:

"Miss Rosa Rapp, who lived at 810 Front street, Jeffersonville, Indiana, was twenty-three years of age, having been born December 6, 1894. She was educated in the parochial school of Jeffersonville, Indiana, completing her education in the Ursuline Academy, of Louisville.

"She entered the Louisville City Hospital Training School for Nurses in 1914 and graduated therefrom in May, 1917. She volunteered for service in the Army Nurse Corps, Base Hospital No. 59, taking the oath March 1, 1918, and immediately going on duty at Camp Lewis, Tacoma, Washington. She joined her unit in New York on August 21, 1918, and sailed with it on the S. S. Orduna, Sept. 9, 1918. Landed at Liverpool Sept. 21, and LeHarve, France, Sept. 24. It was here that she developed influenza and was admitted to the Presbyterian U. S. Army General Hospital No. 1, at Etretat, France, on Sept. 26, dying of bronchial pneumonia Oct. 4. Her body was

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interred in the cemetery connected with this hospital, which, at that time, was serving with the British Expeditionary Forces."

Colonel Abell, some other officers of Unit 59, several nurses who were with the unit, the father, mother, and relatives and friends of Miss Rapp a number of members of the Hi cal Society, were present at the si but impressive exercises.

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MRS. DESHA BRECKINRIDGE

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MRS. DESHA BRECKINRIDGE.

The Register records the death of Mrs. Desha Breckinridge at her home in Lexington, Thursday, November 25, 1920. Before her marriage to Desha Breckinridge she was Madeline McDowell, great-granddaughter of Henry Clay. In the death of this distinguished woman not only Kentucky but the whole country suffers a distinct loss, for her work in civic, public health and general welfare matters was not confined to her own state; she was a citizen of America, and answered the call to service no matter whence it came.

While she gave much time and energy in various lines of work affecting the public welfare, the cause of equal suffrage received the larger share of her influence, particularly during the latter years of her life. Perhaps no other woman in America contributed more toward the final triumph of equal suffrage.

In reviewing her life's work one is challenged by at least three outstanding attributes among the many that constituted her remarkable personality, and these are her brilliancy of intellect, consuming zeal for the uplift of needy and suffering humanity and her absolute fearlessness in the discharge of duty. If she had been a man we would say she combined the rare qualities of the crusader and the cavalier; and who shall deny the application of these terms to the dauntless spirit of Madeline McDowell Breckinridge? May her life's work challenge other Kentucky women to take up the torch she has thrown to their hands.

We reproduce below a few press notices and comments on the life and work of Mrs. Breckinridge:

DEATH COMES TO MRS. DESHA BRECKINRIDGE

Brilliant Career of One of Kentucky's Leading Women Closes.

(State Journal.)

Lexington, Ky., Nov. 25—Mrs. Desha Breckinridge, 48 years old, wife of Desha Breckinridge, editor of the Lexington Herald, great-granddaughter of Henry Clay, and world-known woman suffrage and civic leader, died here at 5 o'clock this morning following a stroke of apoplexy suffered Tuesday. After she was stricken a Cincinnati specialist was summoned and he, with several local physicians, worked for several hours to restore her to consciousness, but she gradually sank to death.

Mrs. Breckinridge was prominent in club, educational, temperance, suffrage and civic work in Kentucky, and her marvelous energy and ability enabled her to take an active part in many movements for the betterment of the community and state.

She was president of the Kentucky

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Equal Rights Association from 1912 to 1915; vice president of the Kentucky State Tuberculosis Commission from 1913 to 1917, and vice president of the National Equal Suffrage Association from 1913 to 1914.

During the past summer she went to Geneva, Switzerland, as one of the delegates to the International Suffrage Conference from the United States and upon her return took an active part in the national political campaign, speaking in Missouri, Kansas and other states for the Democratic presidential ticket. One of her most notable achievements in Lexington was the founding of Lincoln Model School for poor children. The establishment of the Bluegrass Tuberculosis Sanitorium was also largely the result of her energetic and enthusiastic efforts.

She is survived by her husband and a number of brothers and sisters.

MADELINE McDOWELL BRECKINRIDGE.

(Louisville Herald)

It is not enough to say that, through the passing of Madeline McDowell Breckinridge, Kentucky has suffered the loss of her most distinguished woman citizen. Justice, rather than courtesy, requires that one signal the loss to the Commonwealth of a force, a soul, an intelligence and an influence that transcended every limitation of the sexes and placed Mrs. Breckinridge in the very forefront, if not actually in the lead, of those whom this state of proud traditions may say with a pride renewed and resurgent that they have deserved well of the country.

Born to an heritage of achieve surrounded from the cradle by ories of the brave men and fair v who were her forbears, allied by riage with yet other legends of s the most distinguished, the most orable even, there can have been whom the past was more immed or more intimately a challenge a inspiration. It was always the ilege of her race to combine in a union the graces of intellect and person. It was an expectatio none of them belied, to be, in an pany, the observed of all obs And it was much the habit of minds whose impress she bor whose story she repeated and ad to stand forth as pioneers and breakers, greatly to dare in a cause, and never in the darkes to know—still less to permit tha ers should know—a trace of di agement, a suspicion of defeat. of all these traits and qualitie Breckinridge was the epitome.

Women suffrage counts many the nation will wish to honor, na the past and of the present. Of latter—not excepting Carrie Ch Catt or Mary Garrett Hay—th none who held quite the same re to the cause, quite the same stat like relation, let us hasten to s Madeline McDowell Breckinridg was she who first insisted tha status of the woman was neither nor less than one of taxation w representation. It was she who s the defensive and was not afr admit that much might be said f militants, including this most

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that they would win. And as a speaker she was incisive where others sought to persuade and aggressive where others were timorous and apologetic, eloquent, besides, as by ancestry and association she could scarcely help being.

Providence has spared this sword that outwore the scabbard, never too robust, to the sight of a victory complete, one in which her share was worth an army corps. In the profoundness of the sorrow which all must feel who were admitted to the privilege of her friendship, we may hope to be permitted to convey to the outstanding journalist who survives, and to her immediate family, every respectful assurance of our regret, every high testimony of the bereavement with which the Commonwealth has been visited.

MRS. BRECKINRIDGE.

(Louisville Courier-Journal.)

Kentucky had no more useful citizen than Mrs. Desha Breckinridge, whose beautiful life was inspired by higher purposes or directed with greater devotion to the common welfare. She was, indeed, a rare woman, both of mind and heart, and the ability, the earnestness, the fidelity with which she dedicated herself to the advancement of the interests of her sex and of her state won for her a leadership whose loss is deplorable.

The number of things she accomplished for humanity in her short life is astonishing. President of the Kentucky Equal Rights Association, vice president of the Kentucky State Tuberculosis Commission, vice president of the National Equal Suffrage Association, founder of the Lincoln Model School and co-founder of the Bluegrass Tuberculosis Sanitarium, delegate to the International Suffrage Conference—those were some of the manifold responsibilities and achievements of Mrs. Breckinridge.

Kentucky feels a poignant sense of loss at her death. May the women of America find in her the inspiration to do greater things. Her life is at once a hallowed memory and a beacon light for the future.

AN UNTIMELY DEATH.

(Louisville Times)

The blood of the pioneers, gentle and fearless, was rich in the veins of Madeline McDowell Breckinridge. Her life was a record of great deeds. The world and the human race which inhabits it were of deep and intelligent concern to her, and during her crowded lifetime there was little of contemporary importance in which she did not play an effective part. With the great reform of equal suffrage she is forever to be identified: she was one of its immortals. The name of Breckinridge is eminent in Kentucky and the nation, but here was a woman who took it in law instead of in blood and did as much to make it honored as any of its bearers. Dying untimely and when the state needed her greatly, Mrs. Breckinridge is a loss to Kentucky that cannot be measured. Like Senator James, she died young and in the harness of public service, and, like him, she could not well be spared.

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WOODFORD COUNTY.

(Fourth Instalment.)

By William E. Railey.

Peter Hurst married Ann Rust in Virginia and came to Kentucky about 1812. I have not been able to learn what part of Virginia they came from, but it is well known that they were both of English extract. Ann Rust was a niece of Chancellor Kent, a distinguished barrister of Virginia and the author of "Kent's Commentaries." Soon after they arrived in Woodford county Peter Hurst was drafted for service in the war of 1812, but his eldest son George, realizing what an important factor his father was, in relation to the maintenance of a family that contained seven or eight children, notwithstanding his youth, volunteered his services as a substitute, was accepted and rendered creditable service. Peter Hurst also had a brother whose name was Harry. who was in the service of the war of 1812, and he was an aide on the staff of General William Henry Harrison. General Harrison was commissioned by Gov. Charles Scott as commandant of Kentucky troops in that war.

Peter Hurst and Ann Rust had the following children: George, Marshall, James, Alfred, Margaret, Kent, Ann, Bettie and Kittie. All married but Kittie. There was no effort to arrange these names according to birth, as I was not in possession of dates.

Marshall Hurst married Julia Darneal, and they had Shrewsberry and Frank Hurst, who are well remembered business men, in the commission businss for many years in Versailles, and farmers as well as commission merchants.

James Hurst, who married Teny Norwood, had no children, but they reared Lewis and Nora Harrison, niece and nephew of his wife.

Margaret Kent Hurst married Henry Ferguson and had these children: Mary Hurst, who married Will Edwards; Lewis, James, Peter, Kate and Millie, who married Hack Skillman. Henry Ferguson and Margaret Kent Hurst lived for many years on a farm near Spring Station that adjoined the farm of David C. Humphries and followed the old Cole road to Harmony Church. This farm was formerly owned by —— Lee, who built a splendid brick residence there early in the nineteenth century.

Ann Hurst married Thomas D. Urmston. She inherited that part of the Peter Hurst estate that lay back of the Versailles cemetery and at her death she bequeathed it to her niece, Mary Ferguson Edwards, who owns it to this time.

Bettie Hurst married James Alexander, of Woodford county, and they had one son, Charles Alexander, who was for many years a prominent farmer o

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the county. Charles Alexander was an intense Union man during the Civil War, and ever afterward a strong Republican in politics, a man of Christian character, and well liked by his friends and neighbors. For one term since the Civil War he was Collector of Internal Revenue for the Lexington District, but I fail to recall the years of service or the administration under which he served. His grandfather, David Alexander, was a native of North Carolina, who came to Kentucky just before the war of 1812, in which he took part. Returning to Woodford county after the war he resumed the duties incident to his farm. I am not advised as to whether he had children other than James or not, but James, I think, only had Charles. Charles married Mollie Daniel and they took much pleasure in the old homestead, and were life long members of the Presbyterian church.

Alfred Hurst was born in Woodford county in 1818, reared on the farm of his father, in the "Dry Ridge" vicinity, three miles from Versailles, and his elementary education was obtained in the schools at Versailles. When twenty years of age he entered the office of Doctors Carter and Blackburn where, under their direction and advice, he laid the foundation for a course in medicine. Afterwards he entered the school of medicine in Cincinnati, and later attended the Louisville University of Medicine, where he graduated in 1845. He then formed a partnership wth Dr. Jo. Carter, of Versailles, but the firm was dissolved a few years later and he maintained an office alone for many years. He at Midway during the year 1888.

Dr. Alfred Hurst married in Adela Craig, daughter of James C and granddaughter of the Rev. Jo Craig, a noted minister. She die 1879. Of the nine children resu from this union, all died at an age, and unmarried, except daughter, Bettie, who married Ch Nuckols, of the county, and of union the following children born: Ada, Minnie, Jane, Cha Francis, Samuel, Alfred and Ho

Sallie Hurst was another daug of Peter Hurst and Ann Rust w name I did not get until this sk was written. She married Heze Ellis and they had Sallie Ellis, has not married, and Sue Ellis, married John A. Higgins, now ployed in Good Roads Bureau Frankfort, and they have a daug Julia Hume Higgins, who is empl in the Automobile Department of state government.

Benjamine Wilson, Sr., was ano Virginian who turned his face w ward, hit the Boone trail and lande Kentucky with the early settlers. drew a pension for service in the R olution, but I am unable to say whe it was for personal service, or ser rendered by his father. Upon reac Kentucky he decided to locate in part of Fayette county that afterw became Woodford. The farm u which he settled was on the Mid and Versailles road, almost directly posite the old Hibler farm, for m years the home of the family of Li

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Witherspoon, and joined the farm of James Coleman, that is now owned by J. Breckinridge Viley. He built his residence of stone and it is still standing and habitable, or was a few short years ago. After he had concluded all arrangements for a comfortable future he married Barbara Bullock, daughter of James Bullock, Jr., and Rebecca Wingfield, who came to Kentucky and settled about 1785, in Fayette county, but I think his residence was in Woodford when the county was formed, and likely owned the farm that afterward was the home of his son, Thomas Bullock, Sr., and later the home of Samuel B. Wallace. He also owned much land at Mortonsville, where his grandson, Thomas Bullock, Jr., lived before going to Illinois.

Benjamine Wilson was living on his farm in the stone residence he built, as early as 1810, and his family consisted of ten members at that time, and he owned twenty slaves to do service on his large estate. Benjamine Wilson and Barbara Bullock had the following children: Benjamine Wilson, Jr., married Virginia Shouse, sister of Rev. John Shouse; Samuel Wilson married Jane Steele, daughter of Col. William Steele and Sarah Bullock; Barbara married Dr. R. J. Thompson; Rebecca married Stith Edgar Burton, and Elizabeth married Beverly H. Miller. The descendants of these sons and daughters of Benjamine Wilson and Barbara Bullock will be found under the Bullock sketches.

Jane Steele, who married Samuel Wilson, was the youngest child of Col. William Steele and Sarah Bullock. She was born and partially reared in the log house of Col. Steele near his landing, but before her father died he turned the log house over to his son-in-law, Col. Zach White, and built, in 1817, the stone house on the eminence on the opposite side of Steele's branch, where he was living when his death occurred in 1826. Jane Steele inherited this property. Col. Zach White and family occupied the log house until during the '40's he built quite a mansion on the eminence immediately in the rear of the log house.

Toliver Craig was a citizen of Botetourt county, Virginia. While a resident there he married Mary Hawkins, and I am told that they were parents of eleven children, who were born and reared in that state, and, in fact, most of them, if not all, married in that state, and came to Kentucky, many of them accompanying their parents, while others came at intervals not far apart, and some years before Woodford county was established. These twelve families distributed themselves over several parts of Fayette county in such a way that some of them were located in Woodford, some in Scott and others in Jessamine when those counties were separated from Fayette, while others remained in Fayette. The father, Toliver Craig, and his wife, were in Scott I think. Of the heads of these twelve families, some were with the garrison at Bryan's Station during the time that the garrison there was surrounded by Indians, with the prospects for escape unfavorable, as the number of Indians was in a proportion of at

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least five to one, and the garrison, though scantily supplied with food, were brave men and true. A messenger, however, managed to get through the enemy lines with a dispatch to Harrod's Fort, in Mercer county, for reinforcements, and soon a detachment arrived and rescued the beleaguered garrison.

Toliver Craig, the head of the family, died in 1796, but his widow survived him many years. Their children were in part as follows: Elijah, John, Toliver, Jr., Rev. Joseph, Jane and Elizabeth. These members, I think, were all in Bryan's Station during the perils of that garrison in 1782.

John Craig, one of the above sons of Toliver the 1st, married Sallie Page. They had a son, Lewis Craig, who married Kittie Cox. This couple had their farm and residence on Buck Run, a stream that has its source on the farm of Charles Railey, near Greer's Creek Church, and empties into the Kentucky river one mile above Clifton. The residence was one mile from Clifton, on an eminence surrounded by romantic scenery and was approached from the Versailles and Clifton road. Lewis Craig and Kitty Cox lived and died in this home. They had these children: Dr. Ben C. Craig, who married Anne Field, daughter of Willis Field and Isabella Miriam Buck; Henry Harrison, who married Emily Hancock; John P., who married Harriet Johnson, a kinswoman of Col. Dick Johnson, Vice President, U. S.; Herman, Catherine, Betsy, Randolph, Louis and Jefferson. Either Catherine or Betsy married Samuel Hughes, but I c say which.

Dr. Ben C. Craig had his residenc Versailles and practiced medicin that community until his death al 1870. He and Anne Field had t children: William, Lewis and Tho The two former served in the Con erate army. Thomas moved to Lo ville before the death of his father, married there. I think he had dren. William Craig had a daugh Anne, who married Dr. Green, a of the venerable pastor of the Dan Presbyterian church, and he pract dentistry at Versailles some years

Henry Harrison Craig and Er Hancock also lived on Buck Run, across the creek from the "Narro and within two miles of lock No. 5, farm joining that of Joel W. Twy on one side and that of his fat Lewis Craig, on the other, and wi a mile of Versailles and Clifton r They had these children: William, ton, Mary, Wiles, Henry H., Jr., Dodd. To say that this was one the happiest, brightest and most cha ing families I ever knew is not onl childhood memory, but a fact re nized by all who knew them. Tho but ten years of age at the breaking of the Civil War, I recall many of thrilling incidents, and none cle than when H. H. Craig, Sr., wo send my father word to "skee-daddl and both would skip by the light the moon, and within a few hours home guards would surround houses, but the two men, with any r soldiers that might be on either pr ises, would be in the hills.

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When the rebels had crossed the river into Anderson county, at Tyrone, and the Federals slipped up on the Woodford side and fired their cannon across the river, there were four rebels who had taken supper in my father's home, and of the five immediate mounts, I was one of them, and I led them across the ford at lock No. 5, and across the hill at Redmons to Lawrenceburg.

William, Milton and Wiles were in the Confederacy, the former forfeiting his life at the fierce engagement at Cynthiana. Milton married Margaret Elizabeth Buford, daughter of Col. William McDowell Buford, of Midway, and his family reside at Corpus Christi, Texas; Mary married John Hickman, of Lawrenceburg, and their children live in Colorado and Texas; H. H., Jr., married Nellie Morgan, and though he resided at Corpus Christi, he owned the old home until his death several years ago; Dodd Craig and his family reside in Missouri.

John P. Craig, another son of Lewis Craig and Kitty Cox, inherited the home of his father near Clifton, on Buck Run, and he and his wife, Harriet Johnson, died there. They had the following children: Jefferson, John, Will, Catherine, Margaret, Mary Ann and Lizzie. Catherine, the last survivor of this large family, died in Lexington in April, 1920. Margaret was the only member who married. It was a devoted band of brothers and sisters who, though not forgetting their neighbors, lived largely in the home sphere. Margaret married George Hunt and lived in Lexington, and I think their descendants own the old home at this time. John Craig was a man of fine character and, though as gentle and kindly as a woman, was as brave as a lion, a characteristics of the Craigs I have known. John was four years in the service of the Confederacy.

Toliver Craig, Jr., son of the first Toliver, married Elizabeth Johnston, and they resided in Scott county, near the "Great Crossing." Both were within the fort at Bryant Station during the siege of 1782, and she was one of the heroic women who braved the dangers that lay between the fort and the spring in order to relieve the thirst of the large garrison that was surrounded by the Indians in ambush.

Toliver Craig, Jr., and Elizabeth Johnston had, among other cildren, a son John, who married Alice Todd, daughter of Samuel Todd, of Botetourt county, Va., and John and Alice had a son, Samuel Craig, who married Margaret Craig, a cousin. Samuel and Margaret moved to Woodford county about 1835 and purchased the old Robert Bowmar property that extends from a point near lock No. 5 to the "Narrows," and Borders on Buck Run. They had Ellen, who married Willis Field, Jr., Charles, who married first Mary Ann Wilson, second Barbara Wilson, Berrywick, who married Nannie Thornton, and Eliza, who married first Dr. John W. Craig, second William McCampbell.

The Rev. Joseph Craig was a son of the 1st Toliver. He married Sally Wisdom, and came to Kentucky about the period that his father and other members of the family came. He was a noted Baptist minister, and it is a mat-

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ter of record that a large proportion of his Virginia congregation came with him, and they held religious services all along the route. This statement is borne out by a book written by an Episcopal clergyman some years ago that was called "The Traveling Church." Another interesting bit of history was related by Richard Blanton, who died at the home of his son-in-law, the Rev. Isaac Crutcher, near Grassy Springs church, himself a prominent Baptist minister. Richard Blanton lived to be nearly one hundred years old. His revelation was as follows: "Before the Revolution it was not lawful for preachers or teachers of denominations other than the Church of England to speak in public about Gospel truths. The Baptists were rebellious, and the Rev. Joseph Craig was a leader of those who protested. He was apprehended and convicted. I was sheriff of Frederick county at the time and one of my first duties was to arrest and incarcerate the Rev. Joseph, a very unpleasant duty. While he was in the county bastile it was no determent, as he continued to preach and teach through the bars at the jail. As it became evident that he was accomplishing more in jail than was possible before his incarceration, he was released by order of the ecclesiastical authorities."

Both Rev. Jo Craig and Richard Blanton later in life lived in Woodford county, and were friends, and the Rev. Craig was just as active in Kentucky building churches and congregations, and organizing religious societies as he was in Virginia. He died in 1819 and Richard Blanton about that the former 77 years old and the l over 90.

The children of Rev. Jo Craig Sallie Wisdom were the follo Reuben, who married Fannie Twy daughter of ——— Twyman, J who married Sallie Mitchum, sist Dudley Mitchum, and they had a da ter, Adela Craig, who married Dr fred Hurst; Samuel H., who ma Patsy Singleton; Thomas, who ma Polly Wisdom; Sally, who married Allen; Polly, who married Dr Mitchum, Sr. All of these name familiar to those acquainted witl citizenship of the county before Civil War.

Samuel H. Craig and Patsy Si ton had a number of children, tw whom were John W. Craig and Craig. John W. Craig married Twyman, daughter of —— Twy and they had a daughter, Mary C who married her cousin, Broadus man; a son, John W., Jr., who ried his cousin, Eliza Craig, and J Edwin Craig, who married first P. Mason, second Hontas Thor daughter of David Thornton and C lotte Railey. Judge Craig has a da ter, Mason Craig, by the first riage, who lives in Versailles; (no by second marriage.) She occupie old Thornton home.

Mary Craig, daughter of Samue Craig and Patsy Singleton, ma —— Hughes, and had Samuel, liam, James and John. Samuel ried a daughter of Lewis Craig Kitty Cox, and they had a son, Me Hughes.

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Polly Craig, daughter of the Rev. Joseph, married James Mitchum and they had these children: Lucy, who married Judge R. Cave Graves, and Sallie, who married —— Drake.

Judge R. Cave Graves, who married Lucy Mitchum, had Laura, who married B. W. Wasson; Florida, who married Joseph Graddy; James, who married Kittie Chrisman, and John Graves.

Elijah Craig, who was one of the sons of the 1st Toliver, married Fannie Smith, and I think it was he who Richard Collins said ventured into Woodford county in 1782 and built the first fort, erected near what was afterward Versailles. The fort was located five miles from Versailles and ten from Lexington, likely in the Dry Ridge section. He was in Bryan Station when that station was beleaguered, and when the rescue took place and the Indians driven north, he slipped over into the Clear Creek section and built his fort. There was an Elijah Craig at Harrod's Station at the same time, who married a McAfee, but I am quite sure that it was this son of pioneer Toliver Craig who built the fort near Versailles. Elijah Craig and Fanny Smith had these children: Joel, Simeon, Lydia, John, Polly and Lucy. I have learned little or nothing of their descendants.

June Craig was one of the two daughters of the first Toliver Craig mentioned in the beginning of this sketch. She married John Sanders, and their names are among the names of those in Bryan Station in 1872. They lived near the Forks of Elkhorn about 1790, which section was then in Woodford county. They had these children: John, Lewis and Nathaniel. Nathaniel married —— —— and was a neighbor of John Major, Sr., whose descendants were sketched in the May Register.

Elizabeth Craig, the other daughter of the 1st Toliver, mentioned in the beginning of this sketch, married Richard Cave, a pioneer of Woodford and a minister of the Baptist church, who was a resident in 1810, and their daughter, Hannah, married John Graves. They were the parents of Judge R. Cave Graves, who married Lucy Mitchum, daughter of James Mitchum. For descendants see sketch of the Graves family.

James Ware was a citizen of Gloucester county, Virginia, and Agnes, his wife, was born and reared in the same county. His birth was in Nov., 1714, and she was born in Dec., 1714.

He rendered service in the Revolution, as did several of his sons, and he and his wife, accompanied by the families of their several sons and daughters came to Kentucky soon after hostilities incident to the Revolution had subsided. They settled in what was then Fayette county, but that section became a part of Woodford when the county was established in 1788. However, when they surveyed the line that separated the county of Franklin from Woodford, eight or ten years later, the line passed through the farm of James Ware, and within a short distance of his log residence, and separated his farm into two almost equal parts, one in Franklin and the other in Wood-

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ford, but the residence went into Franklin.

His residence, which in recent years has been modernized and enlarged, sets back in an avenue some distance from but in full view of the Frankfort and Versailles road, at the intersection of the Duckers Station pike. It is five and one-half miles from Frankfort, and the farm originally extended to Duckers Station, and included a part of the farm that was afterwards owned by Capt. Elijah Fogg, and all of the farm that was later owned by Robert Scott, and now owned by the Mason heirs. James Ware died about 1795 or 1796, as his will was probated April 19, 1796.

They had the following children, all grown, and many, if not all, married before leaving Virginia: John, born Dec., 1736; Nicholas, born August, 1739; James, Jr., born Mar., 1741; Richard, born May, 1745; Clara, born Dec., 1747; William, born Mar., 1750, and Edmund, born April, 1753.

James Ware, Jr., was a physician, and married in Virginia Catharine Todd, in 1764, she a daughter of Dr. James Todd, of Gloucester county. They located in Fayette county, and his will, dated in 1820, is of record in the county court of that county.

William Ware married Sarah Samuels, in Virginia, and came to Kentucky with other members of the family and settled in Woodford county on a part of his father's estate, but after the death of his father he took charge of the old home and died there. He and Sarah Samuel had these children: Elizabeth, who married John Bacon in 1799, and lived in Frankfort; Ag who married first Philemon Rov second William Porter; Rebecca, married Willis Blanton in 1812; Sa who married William Porter, and S uel, who married first Anne Read, ond Betsy (Bullock) Redd, widow Thomas M. Redd.

William Porter and Sarah Ware a daughter, Elizabeth, who marrie D. C. Atkins, who was a United St Senator.

Willis Blanton, who married Re ca Ware, was a son of John Bla and Nancy Roberson, who lived Grassy Springs church. He and wife, Rebecca, lived on the farm owned by the widow of Lafay Crutcher, on the Versailles and Fr fort road, in full view of the chu Their children in part were: Dr. J William Blanton, who married Elizabeth Anne Samuel, second I Buck, both Woodford county g Horace T., who married first Ma Lamb, second Eliza Thompson. J William Blanton, of Paris, Tenn., son by the second marriage. See B ton sketch.

Samuel Ware and his first wife, A Read, who was a daughter of Han son Read, a pioneer, lived on a f not far from Duckers Station, a of his father's estate. They had following children: William, Jr., Ja Jr., Hankerson, Agnes and Ann R By the second marriage to Betsy lock Redd was Elizabeth. Sar Ware served in the Revolution least he drew a pension for serv rendered either by himself or fa

Agnes Ware married Major Tho

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Bullock, Jr., who resided on the farm now known as the Walker farm, beyond Mortonsville, but moved to Illinois. (See Bullock sketch.)

Ann Read Ware married Capt. Elijah Fogg, and their descendants appeared under the sketch of the Foggs.

Elizabeth Ware married John Benjamine Utterback. For descendants see Utterback sketch.

The Bradleys, of Woodford county, originally spelled the name Bradlee. They came from England to Virginia before the Revolutionary War and settled in Culpeper county. My data only carries me back to three brothers who were born in that county in Virginia. One of them, Abraham, remained in Virginia; Thomas moved to Tennessee, and Charles came to Kentucky about 1800, and settled in Woodford county, where he reared a large family of children. In 1810 the federal census of Woodford gave him a family of seven members and credited him with one slave.

Charles Bradley was born in 1777, married in Culpeper, Virginia, in 1799, Elizabeth Walton, born in 1783. When he came to Woodford he located on Glenns creek, and in the vicinity of Glenns Creek church, of which he was one of the founders. He served in the war of 1812 in the command of General Green Clay, and was in the battle of the "River Raisin." Squire Davis Edwards is quoted as saying that "Charles Bradley was as honest and just as any man that ever lived in the county."

Charles and Elizabeth Walton Bradley had thirteen children, whose names follow: Judith Bradley, born in 1800, married William A. Pierce Sept., 1820; Ann Bradley, born in 1802, never married; Polly Bradley, born in January, 1804, married William N. Pettit, May, 1825; Thomas W. Bradley, born in March, 1806, married Harriet Phillips in 1828; Virginia, born in January, 1808, and died unmarried; James D. Bradley, born October, 1809, married Minerva Gardner in Nov. 1834; Harriet Bradley, born Nov., 1811, and never married; Isham, born in 1813, and never married; Benjamine C. Bradley, born February, 1816, married Susan Mary Jones in January, 1840; William D. Bradley, born January, 1818, and never married; Mariah Bradley, born in 1820, married James H. Hackney Dec., 1843; Elizabeth Bradley, born Sept., 1823, married Richard M. Jones Dec., 1843, and Samuel Herman Bradley, born in 1825, married Joretta Smith Dec., 1848.

The Bradleys were a genial, friendly people, and everyone liked them. I recall two of the above children of Charles and Elizabeth Walton Bradley whom I knew very well in my boyhood days. Miss Harriet was a spinster when I first knew her and was one of the best liked ladies in the county, and she in turn was everybody's friend. She generously devoted her entire life to her family and her neighbors. In the days preceding, during and immediately following the Civil War there were no telephones, and in case of sickness or suffering of any kind it was difficult to get a physician in the country districts, so in the vicinity be-

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tween Glenn's creek and Greer's Creek churches, a broad scope of territory, Miss Harriet Bradley was regarded as an angel in disguise by those who suffered. Her womanly gentleness and beautiful patience linked with her observations and experience in divers sick rooms rendered her presence in every emergency a necessity, and her services were always in demand. Her spirit of self-sacrifice was beautiful.

She never made a charge, and was even reluctant to accept gifts. She was an authority on household affairs and was often sent for in the family carriage or the best family vehicle, to come. She was also an expert on canning, preserving, weaving, cutting, fitting and sewing, so there was a rivalry among the neighbors for her companionship and neighborly offices. So it goes without saying, that every wish of "Miss Harriett" was anticipated and gratified by her neighbors and friends. An old citizen of Woodford, long since dead, once said of her: "Her life work was indeed a fine example of the practical Christian spirit."

On July 4, 1868, at the home of her friend, Mrs. Mary C. White, where she died, there assembled one of the largest crowds ever gathered in the county to pay their last tribute to a loving friend.

She was buried on the farm of Col. Lewis A. Berry, where her father and mother were buried.

Samuel Herman Bradley was the other member of the family that I remember so well. He served in the Mexican War, and after returning to his home he resumed farming until 1870, when he moved to Franklin county and relatives, where he remained until when he removed, with his large ily, to Texas, since which time I lost trace of them until recently, der pleasing circumstances I rece a letter from a son, Alex. Kemp G loe Bradley. Samuel Herman Bra —the middle name for Major Her Bowman, Sr.—died in Texas in and his wife, Joretta, died in that in 1906.

The Bradley family never cr riches, and always endeavored to upon the golden rule in every tra action, and they were liked and spected by all who knew them.

Samuel Herman Bradley and wife, Joretta, had these child Mary P., born in April, 1851; Ch Bruce, born in Nov., 1854; Alex K Goodloe Bradley, born Feb., 1 Younger Berry, born Aug., 1860; abeth, born Dec., 1862; Wil Mathew, born Dec., 1866; Har born Feb., 1868; Jo Robinson, Nov., 1870; Urban, born Dec., and Pearl Louise, born Oct., 187

The data from which this sketch written came from Alex Kemp Goo Bradley, of Tioga, Texas, whom I k very well as a child. His bro Charles, and sister Mary, were childhood school mates. In his l he exhibits a recollection of the that is not universal among Wood county boys of his generation. He s "I left the county when a bo twelve years of age, but I knew, boy knows, all of the old families. the Raileys, I knew Boone, Lo

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Irvine and his brother whose first name I do not recall, yet I can see him in my mind riding one of the finest saddle horses in the county. I also remember Peter I. Railey, Hubbard and Will White, the Maceys, Gus and Robert, Ed Marshall and sons, Louis and Fred, Col. Lewis A. Berry, and his sons, Lewis and Bob; Dr. Craig, Doctors Jo and Drake Carter and Miss Joe Carter. Well, I suppose I knew nearly everybody, though few noticed or knew me as a boy. It has been forty-five years since I was there, but I am sure I would know all of the pikes, if nothing else.

"I would be glad to assist you in any way that I can, and if you haven't gotten the Hensley family, who lived at Midway, I will look up J. L. Hensley, who lives in these parts, and have him tell you all he knows."

Benjamine C. Bradley and Susan Mary Jones, his wife, had these children: Susan, born April, 1841; Sidney, January, 1843; Frances, January, 1845; Mary, March, 1847; Annie, March, 1849; Henrietta, February, 1851; John, March, 1853; Lewis, Sept., 1855; and Quinn, Sept., 1856. Susan Mary Jones was a sister of the mother of Hon. Thos. W. Scott, of Franklin county, and for many, many years Susan Bradley, the eldest of the children of Ben C. Bradley, made her home with the Scotts, and she was as popular in the vicinity of Harmony church as her Aunt Harriet was in the Greer's creek neighborhood, loved and respected for her splendid qualities by all who knew her.

In 1840 Ben C. Bradley was a housekeeper in Versailles and clerked in the store of Judge George. Later he owned a grocery and drug store in Versailles which he sold in order to enter a partnership with George Carter and Judge Cave Graves to manufacture hemp, but about 1856 he sold his interest in the rope walk (quite a number of them in Woodford at that time) and moved his family to Champaign, Ill., where many of them are today. Miss Susan is living at an advanced age, but a letter from her that I have just received shows her to be just as bright and jolly as she was twenty or more years ago, but she longs for old Kentucky that, she says, is like an oasis in a broad desert in her memory.

Richard Blanton and his wife, Elizabeth, were of English extract, and were living in Spottsylvania county, Virginia, in 1734. They had these children: Richard, Thomas, Sr., Priscilla, Elizabeth and Mary.

Thomas Blanton was born about 1724 and spent a greater portion of his life in the county of Spottsylvania. He served in the Revolution, married Jane ——, and came to Kentucky after he had reached his three score years and ten, but before the state had been admitted into the union. He disposed of all of his real estate in Spottsylvania county as early as 1786 and came to Kentucky and settled on a farm in Woodford county on the Frankfort and Versailles road. It was quite an extensive tract of land, extending from a point near the Franklin county line to the road that leads to Grassy Springs church, and running back to Glenns

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creek, near the Franklin line. I think he also owned the tract on the opposite side of the road, now the home of the widow of Lafayette Crutcher.

Thomas Blanton, Sr., and his wife, Jane, had these children: John, James, Phoebe, Betsy, Mary, Lindsey, Sallie Blanton and Richard, Jr. Like a sensible old man with a large estate, he deeded it to his several children while yet living. In deed book "C," Woodford county court, page 154, he deeds the property in this manner: "For love and affection" to John Blanton, who married Nancy Roberson; James, who married —— ——; Phoebe, who married Rodenham Route; Betsy, who married George Bone; Richard, who married Maria Snead, &c."

To John I think he deeded the property of Mrs. Lafayette Crutcher. He died before 1810, at which time his widow, Nancy (Roberson) Blanton was living on the estate and was the owner of twenty-three slaves. John and Nancy had these children; Sallie, who married Richard Taylor; Thompson, who married Elizabeth Thompson in 1812; Benjamin, who married ——— Roberson, and had John Blanton, of Hannibal, Mo.; Willis, who married Rebecca Ware in 1812, daughter of William Ware and Sarah Samuel; Richard, III, who married —— ——; Elizabeth, who married Anderson Shipp in 1816; James, who married Hester ——, and moved to Warsaw, Ky.; Ann, who married William Wood in 1812, and Dorothy, who married John M. Hopkins in 1820.

Willis Blanton and Rebecca Ware were on the farm with his mother, Nancy, in 1812, and inherited the at her death. They had these chil John William, who married first abeth Samuel, second Lucy Buck, Woodford county girls; Horace married first Martha Lamb, s Eliza Thompson; Elizabeth m John Y. Mills, and Maria Louise ried Nathaniel Currier. Horac Martha Lamb had Martha, who m James Cooper, and by the second Eliza Thompson, were John, W Edward H., Horace, Nettie and John William Blanton, son of H and Elizabeth, is a resident of Tenn., and is in possession of the and surveying outfit with whi grandfather, Willis Blanton, su the line that separates Frankli Woodford counties.

James Blanton, son of the Thomas Blanton and his wife, lived on the farm now owned b liam E. Bradley, Jr., but sold it a as 1820 to Walker Dearing, an the county. (See Dearing.)

Richard Blanton, Jr., son of th Thomas and his wife, Jane, ca Kentucky with other members family, perhaps a little later brother John was drafted for s in the Revolution, but as he had ried Nancy Roberson and was r a family of children, Richard, t but sixteen years of age, offered self as a substitute for his broth was accepted. After the Revo Richard married Sarah Snead an had these children: John, Jr., C Richard, Carter, Wm., James, Vaughan, Mrs. Daniel, and N who married Rev. Isaac Crutche

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James F. Blanton, son of the above John Blanton, Jr., moved to Owen county and was for many years one of the leading Democratic politicians of that county. He frequently represented the county in the Legislature before the Civil War, when that body was overwhelmingly Whig, and it is said that he never cast a vote that pleased the Whigs. He left his impress upon the body politic of that county and it is noticeable even now. The Blantons have uniformly had Jeffersonian tendencies.

Richard Blanton, Jr., the hero who offered his services in lieu of his brother in the Revolution, tradition says, became homesick at the defeat of General Gates and ran to his home sixty miles away without a stop or a look around. It was his own story, but likely in jest. Just after the Revolution he was living in Frederick county, Virginia, and was elected sheriff of that county. One of his first, as well as one of the most unpleasant duties was the arrest and incarceration of the Rev. Jo Craig for violating a statute prohibiting any preacher or teacher other than an Episcopalian clergyman from preaching or teaching Gospel truths in public. Behind the bars the Rev. Jo preached with such convincing force and inspiration as to double the number of his converts, so he was soon released.

Richard Blanton died under the weight of many years, at the home of his son-in-law, Rev. Isaac Crutcher, near Grassy Springs church. He had a son Richard who married an aunt of Gen. Leslie Combs, of Lexington, remembered by the old citizens as provost marshal during the Civil War. Some of the Blantons sold out their interests in Woodford as early as 1820 to Walker Dearing, and I do not recall any one by the name living in the county after the Civil War, though there may be descendants there now. They were intermarried with some of the best families in Virginia and Kentucky.

Harrison Harris, a Revolutionary soldier of Virginia, emigrated from Goochland county about 1786, and settled on 1500 acres of land adjoining and partially surrounding Mt. Vernon church, in Woodford county, Kentucky. This land was on both sides of Elkhorn creek, and his home was located where Monette Wiggleworth now lives, known as the Utterback place. He and his wife, with several of their descendants, are buried in the family graveyard at that place. His will was recorded in the county clerk's office at Versailles in August, 1795. Caleb Wallace, Sam'l Deweese and Thos. Marshall were witnesses. The will specifies the following children, and leaves each land as follows: land left David is now the home of Monette Wiggleworth; land left Randolph is now owned by Wade Hampton; land left Nathaniel is now the home of Thomas F. Dunlap; the land left Susanna is now owned by Wade Hampton; land left Mary Elizabeth is now owned by Thomas F. Dunlap, and the land left Mourning is now owned by John W. Stout.

The surname Harris is of Welch origin and means literally "son of

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Harry." The postmaster of Merthyr-Tydvil in Wales writes that the Harris family in that country is legion.

The Harris papers include several other pioneer families with whom they were intermarried, and are prepared in such a way as to be easily comprehended. As the papers cover many generations of large families I have decided to enter them just as prepared by Thomas Field, son of Col. Thomas M. Field and Susan Mary Higbee. All of the descendants of Harrison Harris are represented by numerals running consecutively from 1 to 153, the first generation running from 1 to 6, the second from 7 to 26, the third from 27 to 76. and the fourth from 77 to 153. The consecutive numbers are on a line to the right, while the numerals representing the heads of each of the generations are to the left.

1. David Harris, married 1st Jane Mims, 2nd, Ellen Hart.

2. Randolph Harris, married Hester White.

3. Nathaniel, married Mary Howard.

4. Susanna, married George Calhoun Caldwell, of South Carolina, a cousin of John Caldwell Calhoun, the statesman.

5. Mary Elizabeth, married William Randolph Hicks.

6. Mourning, married William Adams.

1. David Harris and Jane Mims had

7. David Oliver Harris, who married Mary Hanna McKinney.

By Ellen Hart, second wfe, was

8. Duke Harris, who married —— Wallace.

2. Randolph Harris and
White had

9. David Harris, who died w
issue.

10. Samuel Harris, who died w
issue.

3. Nathaniel Harris and Mary
ard had

11. Jackson Harris, who was
ed by Missouri.

12. Richard, who married F
Redmond. Went to Missouri.

13. Lewis, who married L
Berry.

14. William Smith, born 1811
1883, married Pamelia Palmer A
son, who died in 1879.

4. Susanna Harris and Georg
houn Caldwell had

15. Mary Caldwell, who m
Alexander Dunlap.

16. Betsy Caldwell, who m
John Curd.

17. Paulina, who married 1st
Higbee, 2nd Joseph Chrisman.

5. Mary Elizabeth Harris and
liam Randolph Hicks had

18. Kittie Hicks, who married
cer Anderson.

19. Olivia Hicks, who married
Amos Stout, 2nd Newton Alexa

20. Elizabeth Hicks, who ma
Henry Downs.

21. Sarah Hicks, who married
iel Williams.

22. Robert Hicks, who married
Hagar.

23. Anne Hicks, who married
Tavner Branham, 2nd Micajah S

24. Susan Hicks, who married
Williams.

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25. Mary Hicks, who married Philemon Price.

6. Mourning Harris and William Adams had

26. —— Adams, married Lewis Brassfield.

7. David Oliver Harris and Mary Hanna McKinney had

27. Fannie Harris, who married Ben Meek.

28. Nellie Harris, who married James Bohannon.

29. Mollie Harris, who married Henry Berryman.

12. Richard Harris and Frances Redmond had

30. Nathaniel W. Harris, who migrated to Mo., where he married.

31. Edward H. Harris, who migrated to Mo., where he married.

14. William Smith Harris and Pamelia Palmer Anderson had

32. David S. Harris, who married Dora Brown.

33. Mary Ellen Harris, who married Jonathan R. Briggs.

34. William Henry Harris, who married Mary Aiken.

35. Annie Tompkins Harris, who married Robt. Hagar Hicks.

36. Andrew Thomas Harris, married 1st Susan Ella Dunlap, 2nd Lena C. Field.

37. Dora B. Harris, not married and resides in Danville.

38. Clarence C. Harris, who married Anna Crockett.

15. Mary Caldwell and Alexander Dunlap had

39. George Caldwell Dunlap, who married 1st —— Legrand, 2nd —— ——.

40. Agnes Dunlap died without marrying.

41. Susan Dunlap, who married Col. Ezekiel Field.

42. William Alexander Dunlap married Amanda Branham.

16. Betsy Caldwell and John Curd had

43. John Curd, married 1st Lydia Downing, 2nd —— Downing.

17. Paulina Caldwell and John Higbee had

44. Alexander C. Higbee, who married Betty Berry.

45. Henry Higbee, who married Emma Davidson.

46. Susan Mary Higbee, who married Col. Thomas M. Field.

47. Charlton H. Higbee, married Belle ——.

17. Pauline Caldwell and Joseph Chrisman had

48. Kittie Chrisman, who married James M. Graves.

19. Olivia Hicks and Amos Stout had

49. John Stout, who married Susan Bohannon, daughter of German.

50. Robert Hicks Stout, who married Fannie Gillespie.

51. William Stout, who married Judith Jameson.

52. Amos Stout, Jr., killed in battle at Wilson creek, Mo., in the service of the Confederacy.

21. Sarah Hicks and Daniel Williams had

53. Jackson Williams, married 1st Amanda Weathers, 2nd Susan McClure.

54. John Hicks Williams, married Jane Eichelberger.

22. Robert Hicks and Mary Hagar had

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55. Robert Hagar Hicks, married Annie T. Harris.

56. Harris Hicks married Hattie Murrain.

23. Anne Hicks and Tavner Branham had

57. Amanda Branham, who married William A. Dunlap.

58. Martha Branham, who married B. Frank Starks.

59. Sarah Branham, who married John Gay.

60. Susan Branham, who married 1st Robt. H. Davis, 2nd James W. Parrish.

24. Susan Hicks and Isaac Williams had

61. Isaac Williams, married ——.

62. Joseph Williams, married ——.

62. Anne Williams, married James Starks.

25. Mary Hicks and Philemon Price had

63. Martha Price, who married James Ware Parrish.

63. Mary Phil Price, who married James Ware Parrish.

64. Elvira Price, married Bird Smith.

26. —— Adams and Lewis Brassfield had

65. Anne Brassfield, who married Dr. Douglas Price.

66. —— Brassfield, married William Cotton.

30. Dr. Nathaniel W. Harris and —— —— had

67. Henry W. Harris, president Third National Bank, Sedalia, Mo.

68. Nathaniel W., Jr., died without issue.

69. Charles Harris is married living at St. Louis, Mo.

70. Lula Harris, who married ——.

31. Edward H. Harris and —— had

71. Richard Harris.

72. Sallie Harris, who married Johnson.

73. Fred Harris.

74. Edward Harris.

75. William Harris.

76. Mary Harris.

32. David S. Harris and Dora E had

77. Pauline Harris, married Weber.

78. Eugenia Harris, who ma Conduit Hayden.

79. Dr. David S. Harris, Jr., is ried and living at Dallas, Texas.

80. Dr. Morris Harris is married living in Texas.

33. Mary Ellen Harris and Jon R. Briggs had

81. William H. Briggs, who without issue.

82. Harry Lee Briggs, who is the Citizens National Bank, at ville, Ky.

36. Andrew T. Harris and Susan Dunlap had

83. Palmer Harris, who married nice Bradford.

84. Lottie Lee, who has not mar

36. Andrew T. Harris and Len Field had

85. Field Harris, who married E erine Chism.

86. Andrew Earl Harris, who is married.

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39. George C. Dunlap and —— Legrand had

42. William A. Dunlap and Amanda Branham had

87. Martha Dunlap, who married W. Clark Arnett.

88. Alexander Dunlap, who married Belle Field.

89. Ella Dunlap, who married Andrew T. Harris.

90. George W. Dunlap, who married Kate Childers.

91. Thomas F. Dunlap, who married 1st Minnie Crouch, 2nd Mattie Crutcher.

92. Branham Dunlap, who married Tabbie Whitley.

93. Ernest Dunlap, who married Margaret Farra.

45. Henry Higbee and Emma Davidson had

94. John Higbee, who died unmarried.

46. Susan Mary Higbee and Col. Thomas M. Field had

95. Belle Field, who married Alexander Dunlap.

96. John H. Field, who married Lelia Gay.

97. Willis Field, who married Elizabeth Shryock.

98. Lena C. Field, who married Andrew T. Harris.

99. Thomas M. Field, who is not married.

100. Bessie C. Field, who married P. Leslie Sloan.

47. Charlton Higbee and Belle —— had

101. Annie Higbee, who married Robert Maddox.

102. Bird Higbee, who married Valney Hildreth.

103. Sue Higbee, who married Tarlton Embry.

48. Kittie Chrisman and James M. Graves had

104. Lula Graves, who married George Minary.

105. Lena Graves, who never married.

106. John Graves, who married Pattie Bird.

107. Charlton Graves, who has not married.

108. Belle Graves, who married —— ——.

49. John Stout and Susan Bohannan had

109. Addisonia Parker Stout, who married James A. Slaughter.

110. Sarah Louisa Stout, who married Louis Dedmond.

111. Olivia Stout, who married Sim D. Slaughter.

112. Mary Isabel Stout, who married Prof. John N. Bradley.

113. German Bohannon Stout, who married Eugenia Jackson.

114. Eva Southworth Stout, who married George Branham.

115. Henrietta Bohannon Stout, who married Ben A. Thomas.

116. John Woolfork Stout, who married Tillie Cox.

50. Robert Hicks Stout and Fannie Gillespie had

117. Rev. George Edwin Stout, who married Nellie Beard.

118. Judge Robert Lee Stout, who married Florence Offutt.

51. William Stout and Judith Jameson had

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119. Mary Ann Stout, who never married.

120. Rev. Amos Stout, who married 1st Nannie B. Crouch, 2nd Margaret Wright.

121. Rachael Stout, who married Ben Sid Branham.

122. Nellie Stout, never married.

123. Newton Stout, who has never married.

124. Ollie J. Stout, who married J. W. Taylor.

53. Jackson Williams and Amanda Weathers had

125. Laura Williams, who married the Rev. —— Baker.

126. Bettie Williams, who married John O. Rogers.

53. Jackson Williams and Susan McClure had

54. John Hicks Williams and his wife, Jane Eichelberger, had

127. Preston Wiliams, who married 1st. Maggie Miller, 2nd Louise Price.

56. Harris Hicks and Hattie Murrian had

128. Dr. Robert Hicks, who married Edna Starks.

129. May Hicks, who is not married.

58. Martha Branham and B. Frank Starks had

130. Price Starks, who married Georgia Maddox.

131. Martha Starks, who married John Taylor.

59. Sarah Branham and John Gay had

132. Bettie Gay, who married John Hanna.

133. Annie T. Gay, who married David H. James.

134. James Gay, who married M Cotton.

135. Martha Gay, who married liam Swope.

136. Lelia Gay, who married H. Field.

137. Minnie Gay, who married rett Watts.

138. John Gay, Jr., who ma Mattie Bridgeforth.

139. Robert H. Gay, who marrie Florence Bowman, 2nd Eva Nuck

60. Susan Branham and Robt Davis had

140. Annie Davis, who marrie Taylor Wallace, 2nd Dr. T. H. Hu

141. Robert H. Davis, who ma Nolie Trimble.

60. Susan Branham and James Parish had

142. Ruth Parrish, who never ried.

62. Joseph Williams and —— had

143. George Williams, who ma Mary Adelaide Holt.

144. Joseph Williams, who ma Ora Lee Letton.

145. Annie Williams, who ma —— LeCompt.

146. Stella Williams, who ma William Davis.

62. Annie Williams and James S had

147. Isaac Starks, who marrie Minnie Ferguson, 2nd Eleanor Ca

148. Eugenia Starks, who ma Preston Burgen.

63. Martha Price and James Parrish had

149. Thompson Parrish, who ma Kate E. Rogers.

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150. Philemon Parrish, who married Emma Magoffin.

63. Mary Phil Price and James Ware Parish had

151. Mary Phil Parrish, who married Rev. R. C. Ricketts.

64. Elvira Price and Bird Smith had

152. Thaddeus Smith, who married Adelia Miles.

153. Mary Moss Smith, who married Thos. V. Sanford.

The old Virginia families were noted for their inclination to intermarry with blood relatives, and many of them followed the example for years after they came to Kentucky, and the four or five families who located in the Mt. Vernon vicinity, who are recorded above, were not exceptions to the custom so popular in Virginia. For instance, the grandmothers of William A. Dunlap and his wife, Amanda Branham, were sisters, and both were sisters of Nathaniel Harris. Again, David Sanders Harris was a cousin of his wife, Dora Brown. Nathaniel Harris, the grandfather of Annie Tompkins Harris, who married Robert Hagar Hicks, was a brother of Robert Hagar Hicks grandmother, Elizabeth Hicks. Alex Dunlap married Belle Field, and their grandmothers were sisters. Andrew T. Harris married Susan Ella Dunlap, and their grandmothers were sisters of Nathaniel Harris; and the grandmother of his second wife. Lena C. Field was a sister of Nathaniel Harris. And Dr. Ben Parrish and his wife, Hallie Gay, were grandson and granddaughter of two sisters, and sisters to Nathaniel Harris. And the grandmothers of John H. Field and his wife, Lilia Gay, were sisters, and sisters to Nathaniel Harris.

Harrison Harris left a codicil to his will that was witnessed by Caleb Wallace, Rosanna Wallace and Don D. Holmes.

Zachary Taylor, Jr., was a son of Zachary Taylor, Sr., and his wife, Elizabeth Lee. He was a brother of Col. Richard Taylor, who married Sarah Strother, and also a brother of Hancock Taylor, who is mentioned in Collins' history as having done much surveying in Kentucky county for the Virginia authorities, and who, on one of his return trips, with surveying data to file with the authorities in Virginia, was shot by a band of Indians, in 1774, from the effects of which he expired after reaching a point within two miles of Richmond, Madison county, Ky. The spot where he was buried has been marked by the daughters of the American Revolution. He was shot near the mouth of the Kentucky river.

Zachary Taylor, Jr., married his cousin, Alice Chew, daughter of Thomas Chew and Martha Taylor, and came to Woodford county, Kentucky, soon after the Revolution, in which war he served as a captain. He settled upon a large estate on South Elkhorn that I think extended into what afterwards became Jessamine county. His wife, Alice Chew, was a cousin of President Madison and a schoolmate, and she made the crimson cloth clothes that that distinguished statesman wore when he first entered Congress.

Zachary Taylor and Alice Chew had these children, who were born in Vir-

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ginia: Samuel, Sarah and John. Sarah married Richard Woolfolk and moved to Jefferson county, where they located on a farm between Harrods creek and the Ohio river, not far from the home of her uncle, Col. Richard Taylor, where they raised a family of children; John Taylor married Parthenia Dawson and had Richard, Mary Ann, Parthenia and Catherine.

Zachary Taylor, Jr., served Virginia for a long time in the military branch of the government. He was a member of Washington's Rangers, who were conspicuously successful at Braddock's defeat. Both he and his brother, Col. Richard, were men of extraordinary physique, each measuring six feet two inches and weighing about two hundred and fifty pounds, neither having an ounce of surplus flesh, carrying a frame of bone and muscle. Whenever in a reminiscing mood he would relate the fact that he and Gen. Washington were the only members of the Rangers who could stand at the foot of the Natural Bridge in Virginia and cast a stone to the top of the bridge. After the death of his wife he went to Jefferson county to live with Richard Woolfolk, who married his daughter, Sarah. Before he left Woodford his brother, Col. Richard, often visited the county, dividing his visits between his brother Zachariah and his father-in-law, William Strother, who lived on farms not far apart. Tradition says that Col. Richard Taylor always wore knee pants and long stockings, but that the queue and silver buckles were conspicuously absent.

Zachary Taylor was living in Woodford in 1810, and there was a Taylor living there at the same but whether it was his son John o I can't say.

The Taylors hailed from Or county, Virginia. Col. Richard T and his brother, Hancock, who early, surveying in Fayette, Wood and Franklin, were the first A cans who descended the Ohio rive a trading voyage, going to New leans in 1769. They returned by disembarked at Charleston, S. C., walked to their home at Or Court House, Va.

Richard Taylor, son of Commo Dick Taylor, and a cousin of Zach Jr., Col. Richard and Hancock Ta occasionally visited Woodford co in pioneer days. He was at Sc Landing when Gov. Scott's son shot, on the Mercer county side of Kentucky river by the Indians. Y Scott's body was laid on the river b by the Indians as a decoy for w men. Richard Taylor discovered body, undertook to rescue it and wounded in such a way as to ef the use of his limbs, and he was afterwards known as "Hopping Di Taylor.

Four brothers by the name of hoit came from Germany to Ame during the year 1787, and settle Culpeper county, Virginia. One of brothers bore the name of Adam, he took unto himself a wife be leaving his native Germany. but maiden name of his frau is not kn by any of the descendants with wh I have communicated. Adam and

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wife had, among other children, a son whom they named John, who married Elizabeth Blankenbaker, and this couple reared a son they named Elijah. Elijah married at Madison Court House, Madison county, Virginia, Nancy Vawter, a daughter of Richard Vawter. Elijah Wilhoit and Nancy Vawter came to Kentucky in 1814 and located in Woodford county. He bought a farm at Mortonsville from Col. Richard Taylor that was inherited by Col. Taylor's wife from her father, William Strother. This farm adjoined the farm of Thomas Coleman, whose wife was a sister of Col. Taylor's wife, she having inherited her estate from the same source.

Elijah Wilhoit and Nancy Vawter had a son, Hiram, who married Sophia Thornton, granddaughter of Thomas Coleman and Susanna Strother Hawkins (widow of Captain Moses Hawkins) and they had several children, of whom Judge James T. Wilhoit, the present past master at Versailles, is the only survivor. He married Alice Bohon and they have a son, Hiram, who married Jesse Henton, daughter of James Henton. Hiram Wilhoit, Jr., is connected with the Woodford Bank in some capacity; Martha B. married W. W. Johnson; J. C. married Lora Halloway; Sophia T. married Victor Bradley; George B. and John.

Elijah Wilhoit and Nancy Vawter also had a daughter, Malinda, who married Medley Shelton, the popular proprietor of the old Tavern in Versailles that was supplanted by the present hotel. Medley Shelton was a very popular citizen as well as host, and quite a clever politician. Within his tavern such men as Henry Clay, the Crittendens, the Breckinridges and other luminaries of that period were entertained and it ranked as one of the most popular hostelries in Central Kentucky.

Medley Shelton represented the county in the Kentucky Legislature in 1842. It is my impression that the mother-in-law of Col. Medley Shelton, Nancy Vawter, was closely related to William Vawter, who represented Woodford county in the Kentucky House of Representatives in 1777, 1779 and 1800, and was a member of the State Senate, 1806-10, but I am not able to establish how closely they were related, as I have not been able to get in touch with descendants, if he had any. But Col. Medley Shelton and William Vawter were close friends, although the former was many years the junior of the latter.

Richard Vawter, the father of Nancy, was at home at Madison Court House, Va., and there are evidences in Versailles of business transactions between Richard Vawter and Henry Field, Jr., in Virginia, ancestor of Willis and John H. Field, of the county.

William Strother of "Orange," was born about 1720, in Orange county, Virginia, and lived in that county until he came to Kentucky. He was twice married, both events occurring in Virginia. His first marriage was to Sarah (Bailey) Pannill, in 1751. She the widow of William Pannill; second to Anna Kavanaugh, widow of Philmon Kavanaugh. There was no issue from the second marriage. By the first mar-

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riage was Susanna Strother, who married first Captain Moses Hawkins, second Thomas Coleman; William Dabney Strother, who was killed at the battle at Guilford Court House while an officer of a company in the regiment of Col. Richard Taylor, his brother-in-law; and Sarah Strother, who became the wife of Col. Richard Taylor, and they were the parents of General Zachary Taylor, who was commander of our armies in the Mexican War, and afterwards elected President.

William Strother was a large land holder in both Orange and Culpeper counties, Va., as various documents of record in these counties disclose, and copies of these records are in possession of Henry Strother, of Ft. Smith, Ark., who has made many trips to Virginia in research work. In Culpeper county one deed, among others, reveals property deeded by William Strother in 1758 to his daughter Susanna, and his son William Dabney Strother. On August 1st, 1727 Margaret (Thornton) Strother conveyed to her son, Frances Strother, certain slaves, by name, with reversion at his death to his son, William Strother, of "Orange," and these slaves were delivered to William, at the death of his father, Frances, in 1752. When William Strother arrived at the age of maturity he had an uncle in Stafford county whose name was confused with his in business affairs, so the one was ever afterward known as William of "Orange," and the other as William of "Stafford," in business and social affairs.

Captain Moses Hawkins and his wife, Susanna Strother, were married March 3rd, 1770, and they had the follow issue: 1st Sarah Bailey Hawkins, William Strother Hawkins, 3rd L Hawkins, and 4th Moses Hawkins, Captain Moses Hakwins entered service of the Revolution early in t conflict and was killed at the ba of Germantown, Oct. 4, 1777. After war his widow married Thomas C man, who was a neighbor, and fri of Captain Hawkins before the v and a corporal in his company dur the war.

Within a few years after the Revo tion William Strother of "Orang and his wife, Anna Kavanaugh, acc panied by Thomas Coleman, his w Susanna Strother Hawkins, and four Hawkins children, came to K tucky and settled not far from M tonsville in Woodford county, and v near the home of Jeremiah Mort whose wife, Judith Coleman, was a ter of Thomas Coleman, and it is lik they all came to Kentucky at the sa time, but just what year I am una to state, but it is a matter of rec that William Strother bought land the county from Col. Richard Young early as 1789, and from James Bullo Jr., in 1794. In his will (see will bo C, page 105 county court) he devi the homestead to Susanna Hawk Coleman, his daughter, and adjoining farm to his daugh Sarah, who married Col. Ri ard Taylor. I am informed t the old homestead is now the prope of J. A. Eaton. I am quite sure t the remains of William Strother, wife, Anna Kavanaugh, Thomas Co man and his wife, Susanna, and p

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haps a number of descendants were buried on the Eaton farm. By his will his son-in-law, Col. Richard Taylor, and grandson, Hancock Taylor, were executors of the estate.

Col. Richard Taylor and Sarah Strother settled in Jefferson county, where they raised a large family, most of whom were born in Virginia. Gen. Zachary Taylor also had a large family, of whom General Dick was the most distinguished. He served in the Confederacy, and after the war wrote a history of the "Civil War;" Elizabeth married Captain Jefferson Davis, of the regular army, afterwards became President of the Confederacy; and Anna Mackall Taylor, who married Gen. Robert C. Wood, of the Confederacy. They have a son, Trist Wood, who now resides at New Orleans. General Zachary Taylor, through his grandmother, Elizabeth Lee, the wife of Zachary of Orange county, Va., is descended from Col. Richard Lee, who was also the ancestor of General Robt. E. Lee, and progenitor of that family in America. Although the census of 1810 discloses a large citizenship of Taylors in Woodford, and Col. Richard Taylor's wife owned a farm there, near Mortonsville, I don't think that any of his children ever lived in the county, yet he, his wife and his children were frequent visitors to their relatives. Besides his father-in-law, William Strother, his brother, Captain Zachary Taylor, who married Alice Chew, lived in Woodford county and died there.

Sarah Bailey Hawkins, 1st of Captain Moses Hawkins and Susanna Strother, married James Thornton. She was named for her grandmother, the first wife of William Strother, and for the reason of the namesake she was the only one of the four grandchildren mentioned in her will (Sarah Bailey Pannill) on record in Orange county, Va., and he was handsomely remembered. James Thornton and his wife, Sarah Bailey Hawkins, had these children: Damascus Thornton, who, as a very young man, went to Louisiana and managed the plantation of General Zachary Taylor. The climate was against him and he died within a few years; William, who married and went west at an early age; Willis, who married a southern girl and left two daughters, one of whom married Bishop Key, of the Methodist church, whose daughter, Sarah Versel, is in charge of the North Texas College, at Sherman, Texas; James, Jr., who went south at an early age to take charge of General Taylor's plantation after the death of his elder brother. He did not return to Woodford county until he reached his fiftieth birthday, and soon afterward married Elizabeth Kidd; Richard Taylor Thornton, who enlisted in the regiment of Col. Whittaker in 1861 and was killed at the battle of Shiloh; Susan Strother Thornton who, upon the death of her mother, took charge of the home and the care of the younger children and died a spinster; Sarah, who married John P. Cammack, who has a son living in Dallas, Texas; Emma, who married Thomas J. Waller; Lucy Ann, who married —— Busby and died without issue;

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Sophia, who married Hiram Wilhoit, and had James T. and John.

Sue Thornton, who married Zach T. Walker, and Mabel and Les Walker, and Lutie Thornton, who married Joel Chiles, were daughters of James Thornton, Jr., and Elizabeth Kidd. She and her children live in Missouri.

William Strother Hawkins 2nd of Captain Moses Hawkins and Susanna Strother was born June 1, 1772, and died October 26, 1858. He married Katherine Keith Oct. 14, 1802, she a daughter of Captain Isham Keith and Charlotte Ashmore, and a granddaughter of the Rev. James Keith and Mary Isham Randolph. William Strother Hawkins and Katherine Keith had these children: Isham Keith, who married first Lucy Major, second Sarah Hall; Charlotte Ashmore, who married James Vaughan; Benjamine Dabney, who married Jane Watts; Lucy, who married Thomas McGinness; Moses, III, who married Mary Sublett; Susan Strother, who married Thomas S. Edwards; William Strother, Jr., who married Elizabeth Gough; Katherine Keith, who married Richard Henry Railey, Feb. 25, 1852; and James Keith Hawkins, who married first Ann Sublett, second Amanda Joiner.

Isham Keith Hawkins and Lucy Major had James and Elizabeth, who died young, and Katherine, who married Aaron Darnell and had Isham Randolph Darnell.

Isham Keith Hawkins and Sarah Hall had Mary Francis, who died single; Annie, who married John E. Miles and had Mary Keith; William T., who served with Morgan during the Civil War, and married Gertrude Ow and had William Hall and Lena; Ca who married George Byrnes; Cli B., who married Elizabeth Owsley had Frank H. and Clinton; and Su who married Richard J. Fogg and William Clinton, Sadie and Richar Jr.

Charlotte Ashmore Hawkins James Vaughan had Edmond Vaug and William Vaughan.

Benjamine Dabney Hawkins Jane Watts had Cliff Hawkins, married —— ——. and had Susie Lucy Hawkins, who married C Bush Allen, who was elected cir clerk of Mercer county soon after return from the Civil War, and re-elected consecutively until his de about 1909. They have a son, Casey Allen, who is proprietor of old Graham Springs, at Harrodsb and another son, Bush, Jr., who is P dent of the Mercer County Nati Bank, and other children.

Lucy Hawkins and Thomas Mc nis had William Strother, who r ried Belle Sublett and had Lucy, W ford, Keene, James and Matt Co McGinnis.

Moses Hawkins, III, and Mary S lett had Ballard, who married J Trumbo, Sallie, who married Chr pher Lillard, and Lee, who mar David Castleman.

Wm. Strother Hawkins and E beth Gough had Katherine, who r ried John Ed Hawkins; Robert, married Mannie Lindsey; Fra Eliza, Mary Belle, Matt, Charlotte Bessie.

Katherine Keith Hawkins and R

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ard Henry Railey had Wm. E. Railey, born Dec. 25, 1852, who married Annie H. Owsley, May 26. 1886, and had Jennie Farris, born June 28, 1887, who married Douglass Wheeler King, June, 1918; Bertha Hontas Railey and P. Woodson Railey.

Lucy Hawkins, third child of Captain Moses Hawkins and Susanna Strother, and William George, her husband, had Katherine, Joseph and Sallie.

Moses Hawkins, Jr., and Sarah Castleman, daughter of Lewis Castleman and Jemima Pearsoll, lived on Glenns creek, on a farm, and he owned a grist mill that he operated for many years, known as Hawkins' Mill. My impression is that McDaniel afterward bought the property and operated the mill. Moses Hawkins, Jr., died in 1817, and in 1832 his widow moved with five of her seven children to Palmyra, Mo. Their descendants are numerous and prominent in Missouri. Mrs. Lela G. Wright, of LaBelle is a great-granddaughter and has done much towards preserving this branch of the family history. (See Castleman sketch.)

The Strother line: William Strother (1) and his wife, Dorothy. William Strother (2) and his wife, Margaret Thornton. Francis Strother (3) and his wife, Susanna Dabney. William Strother (4) of "Orange," and his wives, Sarah Bailey Pannill and Anna Kavanaugh.

John Long was one of Woodford county's early settlers, arriving soon after the Revolution, he having played a gallant part in that struggle as a soldier. He married Mary Haynes in 1772 in Bedford county, Va., and she accompanied him on his long western journey. He was born in 1749 in Virginia, and died in Woodford county in 1832. His wife was born in Virginia in 1751 and died in Woodford in 1825.

In 1810, according to the census of that year, John Long, Sr., possessed a fine farm, was the owner of fifteen slaves and had a family consisting of five members within his domicile at that time, which fact is borne out by the family bible. He was the proud father of twelve children, but all except three were married and housekeeping in 1810.

The children of John Long, Sr., and Mary Haynes follow: Garrard Long, born in 1773, married ————; Lucy, born 1775, married William Whittington in 1791 (see sketch of Whittingtons); James C., born 1776, died 1859, married in 1802 Nancy Berry, daughter of Samuel Berry, Sr., and his wife, Mary ——; John Long, Jr., born 1778, married Polly Stevenson in 1805; Reuben Long, born 1780, married —— Macey; Frances, born 1783, married James Marshall (?); William B. Long, born 1786, died 1825, married Susan Holeman in 1816; Betsy Long, born 1787, married George McDaniel (?); Polly Long, born 1789, married John W. Brooking in 1809; Sally Long, born 1790, married Robert Clark in 1811; Willis Long, born 1792, married first Harriet Thomas, in 1817, second Eliza Agun in 1829, and Anderson Long, born in 1795, died in 1810. Both parents were living in 1810 and only three of the twelve children were single and living at that time in the home, which

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James Gay, Sr., returned to his Virginia home where he died in 1779. Soon thereafter the Dunlaps, Gays and Stevensons brought to the attention of their neighbors the attractive qualities and seductive advantages of Kentucky county, Va., so in a short time those people living in the vicinity of the "Pastures Region," the Kinkeads, Armstrongs, Elliotts, Clarks, Hamiltons, Carlyles, Hicklins, Lockridges, McIlvains, and Meeks came to Kentucky and many of their descendants are in the county today. The Kinkeads and Carlyles settled near Midway, the Hicklins near the old Harmony church, the Meeks near Frankfort and a large proportion of the others, if not all of them, settled near Pisgah.

Captain Alexander Dunlap, who led the settlers into that part of Augusta county, Va., known as the "Pastures," was related to the Preston family, according to tradition, and contemporary records seem to confirm it, but Hon. Boutwell Dunlap has not been able to find positive proof of it.

In 1743 Captain Dunlap was the farthermost settler on the Virginia frontier. In that year he was appointed captain of horse and died in 1744. He was a son of a soldier who was at the siege of Londonderry, and a cadet of the Dunlaps of Dunlap, Ayrshire. His wife was Ann McFarland, a descendant of Calan McFarlane, and they the parents of these children: 1st John Dunlap; 2nd Robert Dunlap, and 3rd Col. Alexander Dunlap.

John Dunlap the first lived in Rockbridge county, Va., and was an extensive land holder in Virginia, I tucky and Ohio. His Kentucky h ings were very valuable, and desc ants are still in possession of som them. His daughter, Elizabeth, bor 1762, was the second wife of Cap James Gay, of "Mound Hill," C county, Ky. John Dunlap made a to Ohio in 1776. His wife was a da ter of James Clark, of Augusta cou Va., a relative of General George ers Clark, and some of her Clark tives came early to Woodford cou

Among the distinguished conte rary descendants of John Dunlap —— Clark, his wife, are Prof Robert E. Young, a Kentuckian, is associated with Vanderbilt Un sity, and a leader in Southern ed tional work; Renick W. Dunlap, A cultural Scientist, member of State Senate, and State and Food missioner of that state; Anna Du a daughter born January, 1768, ried Robert Bratton, of "Lockwo Montgomery county, Ky.; and daughter, Mary, married first Sa Hodge, second Robert Crockett, Bath county, Ky., where there ar scendants.

Robert Dunlap the 2nd, of "A Grove," Rockbridge county, Va., ried Mary Gay and was an ensig Guilford Court House, where he killed. He furnished money to the Connells, then living on the "Past Region," to found McConnells Sta near Lexington, Ky., now within corporate limits of that city, for w he was to receive five hundred acr the present site of Lexington, but was lost to grandchildren by a d

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ion of the Court of Appeals in 1805. Case of McConnell's heirs vs. Dunlap Devisees. His daughter, Ann Dunlap, born Dec., 1765, married David McKee, of Jessamine county, Ky. He was a son of John McKee, and brother of Miriam, who married Col. John McKee, and sister of that John McKee who married an aunt of Sam Houston, President of the Texas Republic, and was father of John McKee, Congressman from Alabama. David McKee, who married Ann Dunlap, of Jessamine county, was one of the founders, and an elder in the old Cedar Creek Presbyterian church. Some of his descendants lived in Woodford county.

Among the noted contemporary descendants of Robert Dunlap and Mary Gay are James W. Bashford, Methodist Episcopal Bishop of China, author and President of Ohio Wesleyan University; James W. McMurtry, American Archaeologist; Robert W. Bashford, dean of the law school of the University of Wisconsin; Boutwell Dunlap, historian and eugenist, of San Francisco; Rev. O. E. Brown, church historian of Vanderbilt University; Rev. W. M. Morrison, D. D., African missionary, who stirred foreign governments to action against the Congo atrocities.

Col. Alexander Dunlap was the 3rd and last of Captain Alexander Dunlap and Ann McFarland. He was born in Augusta county, Va., Oct., 1743, and built his home on the Greenbrier river, in what is now Pocahontas county, West Va., and was known as Clover Lick Fort, an outpost used during the Revolution against the Indians. This estate had been sold to his cousin, Major Jacob Warwick, when he removed to Kentucky, and settled in Woodford county, near Pisgah church, where many of his descendants now reside, and some of them entertain the belief that he settled in that vicinity as early as 1779, but no contemporary record bears it out. In fact, records extant are proof that he came to Kentucky with his brother-in-law, John Gay, in September, 1783. En route they were overtaken by the Rev. Adam Rankin, the pioneer Presbyterian minister who was, I think, the first pastor of Pisgah church, and also by Col. Russell. Col. Alex. Dunlap and John Gay remained the first winter at Todds Station, and February, 1784, moved out into what is Woodford county, and opened and operated a sugar camp. Soon thereafter they erected living quarters suited to the times and comfort of their respective families.

Although his brother-in-law, Major Samuel Stevenson, gave the land, Col. Alexander Dunlap was the founder of Pisgah church, and also the academy. In 1804 he removed to Brown county, Ohio, where he founded another church that was known as Dunlap's church. He was an elder in Pisgah church, but in after years was so much impressed with Alexander Campbell's interpretation of Gospel truths that he united with that faith, making the church he built in Ohio one of, if not the first, edifices used by the Disciples of Christ in that state, as was the church at Pisgah the leader in Presbyterianism in Kentucky.

In 1795 Col. Alexander Dunlap and Major Samuel Stevenson explored

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southern Ohio for desirable lands. On one of these trips he accompanied Allen Trimble, a pioneer of Woodford county, whose adventurous career I have already briefly written in the Woodford county notes. As stated in that sketch Allen Trimble removed to Ohio and became Governor of that Commonwealth.

As a result of that trip, Col. Dunlap bought tracts of land in Brown county, Ohio, and also near Chillecothe, on the Sciota. Major Samuel Stevenson also bought large tracts near the Indian village of Old Town, near the present city of Xenia, to which section three of his sons emigrated. Several of the Dunlap children also took residence upon estates purchased by their father, Col. Alexander Dunlap, in Ohio, and much of that land is yet in possession of Stevenson and Dunlap descendants.

Col. Alexander Dunlap was an Indian fighter in the Greenbrier, and on the Weaw campaign in Kentucky. His title of Colonel was received through service in the Virginia state militia.

When Agnes Gay, his wife, died in Woodford county, in 1804, he made his home with his Ohio children. One of his daughters, Polly Dunlap, married James Stevenson, Jr., and a son, Col. Alexander Dunlap, III, married Mary Caldwell, and inherited the Dunlap estate in Woodford county, upon which he and his wife lived and died, and the property is still in possession of descendants.

Col. Alexander Dunlap, Jr., married Agnes Gay, in Virginia, January, 1768. She was born September, 1745. The family joined the husband and father in Woodford county soon after he tled there in 1784. All of the child spent their youth, or at least a part it, in the county, and all of them w educated at Pisgah Academy. T were: 1st, Col. James Dunlap, b April, 1769; 2nd, Anna Dunlap, b Nov., 1770, and married William H kead, of the county; 3rd, William D lap, born Nov., 1772; 4th, Polly D lap, born January, 1775, married Ja Stevenson, Jr., clerk of Woodf county; 5th, Agnes (Nancy), born S tember, 1777, married at Pisgah, s mer of 1801, Dr. Alexander Campb 6th, Sarah (Sally), born Nov., 1 married Thomas Dickings, of Br county, Ohio; 7th, Robt., born Ap 1781, and died young; 8th, Marg Dunlap, born July, 1783, married Pisgah the Rev. Samuel Thorn Scott, D. D.; 9th, Col. Alexander D lap, III, born Dec., 1785, and mar Mary Caldwell, of the county.

Col James Dunlap the 1st, while a boy, during one of the Indian fo in Virginia, was mounted on a bl stallion, whose back had been ta so as to enable him the better to s to his steed, was sent with a mes through the Indian lines, from "Clover Lick" fort of the Dunlaps Warwick's fort, to bring assistanc an effort to repel the Indians. He also out in the Weaw Indian camps in Kentucky. He left Woodford cou for Chillecothe, Ohio, in 1796, to charge of his father's estate near th but returned the following yea marry Elizabeth Stevenson, June, 1 She a daughter of James Steven Sr., a distant relative of Major S

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uel Stevenson, who settled at Pisgah also. He was a justice of the court of quarter sessions, of Ross county, Ohio, in 1799; member of the first Legislature of Ohio in 1803, and also of later sessions; member State Senate; Presidential elector in 1812, and also a Colonel in the war of that year; Whig candidate for Governor of Ohio in 1816 and again in 1818.

Anna Dunlap 2nd and William Kinkead moved to Ohio about 1800. He owned large estates in Brown county at Chillecothe and at Columbus. He was a son of Captain William Kinkead, who moved from Augusta county, Va., to Woodford county in 1789; was adjutant of the 12th Va. regiment during the Revolution. (See Kinkead sketch.) The mother of William Kinkead (the wife of Captain William Kinkead) was Eleanor Gay, who was captured by the Indians in 1764 on the Ohio and rescued by the Bouquet expedition. She died in Woodford county, and Dr. William Smith's account of the expedition, published in Europe a few years later, and which has been reprinted in America, has made the wife of Captain Kinkead quite famous.

William Dunlap 3rd and Mary Shephard, his wife, moved to Brown county, Ohio, about 1797. He became an anti-slavery leader in that state. He was the father of Dr. Alexander Dunlap, vice president of the American Medical Association, who shares honors with Dr. Ephriam McDowell, of Kentucky, as the two first physicians of the modern world to successfully perform ovariotomy, neither knowing at the time of the other's line of work. (See Appleton's Cyclopedia under Alexander Dunlap.) He was the grandfather of Charles Kephart Dunlap, a leading railroad man in America (see "Who's Who"); also great-grandfather of the Rev. Samuel McChord Crothers, D. D., American essayist, the second "Oliver Wendell Holmes," now preaching at Harvard University (see "Who's Who)."

Polly Dunlap, the 4th, and James Stevenson, Jr., her husband, remained in Woodford county. He was for a long time clerk of the county court. They were the parents of these children: Dr. Alexander Dunlap Stevenson, who died with cholera in 1853, soon after entering upon the practice of his profession; James R. Stevenson, who married Caroline Elliott, daughter of James Elliott and Sallie Johnson, and they had a daughter, Sallie Elliott Stevenson, who married Hon. John H. Jesse, and a son, popular James Stevenson, who was sheriff of Woodford county during the 80's. Will Jesse, the present county attorney, is a son of John H. Jesse; Margaret Stevenson, born in 1812, married Dr. Robert Hervey Wasson, a son of William Wasson and Mary Orr, who were of pioneer stock, and settled in the vicinity of Pisgah. They had Mary Elizabeth Wasson, born in 1836, married Harney W. Worley, son of Joshua Worley and Jane Caldwell; James Stevenson Wasson, born in 1842, practiced law at Lexington and died in 1891; William Wasson, born in 1846, was a member of Morgan's cavalry and died in 1863 at Camp Chase, and Anna

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Wasson, who married Col. John D. Anderson, of Denver, Col.

Mary Elizabeth Wasson and Harney W. Worley had Mary Elizabeth, who married Dr. Samuel Maddox Steadman, and Anna Margaret, who married George L. Douglas, son of Rev. Rutherford Douglas.

Elizabeth Stevenson, daughter of Polly Dunlap the 4th, and James Stevenson, Jr., married William Cooper.

Agnes (Nancy) Dunlap the 5th and Dr. Alexander Campbell were very prominent socially and politically. He was born near Winchester, Va., in 1779, the son of Alexander Campbell and Joanna Nelson. His parents moved to East Tennessee, and thence to Morrison Station. The father died on a return trip to East Tennessee, and the widow bought land in Woodford county, where she reared her son, Dr. Alexander Campbell, near Pisgah, where he was given a classical education under William Steele. He afterwards studied medicine under Drs. Ridgely and Brown, at Lexington. In 1800 he went to Cynthiana and was elected to the State Legislature from Harrison county. In 1804 he moved to Brown county, Ohio, and was elected to the Legislature of that state in 1807, and repeatedly elected to that body, being elected Speaker in 1808-9; was defeated for the United States Senate by Senator Meigs; was afterward Postmaster General; United States Senator 1810-13; Presidential elector in 1820, and again in 1836; was defeated as an anti-canal party for Governor of Ohio by Col. Allen Trimble, a pioneer of Woodford county, whose sketch appeared in earlier issue of Register.

Sarah (Sally) Dunlap the 6th, b March, 1779, joined her brother, James Dunlap, in Ohio in 1798 married Thomas Dickings, of Bro county, that state. He was a mem of the Lake expedition in the war 1812, and was a son of Thomas Di ings, Sr., of Princess Ann county, They had a daughter, Albertine Di ings, who married Jeptha Beas nephew of Gen. Nathaniel Beasley, pioneer of Ohio, and they had daughter, Albertine Beasley, who m ried Samuel D. Ingham, of Pensac Fla. Agnes Gay Dickings was anot daughter of Thomas Dickings, and married William H. McCogne, ma facturer, of Ripley, Ohio, and gra nephew of Thomas Kirker, second G ernor of Ohio.

Margaret Dunlap the 8th, and R Samuel Thornton Scott, D. D., mo to Indiana, where they spent an int esting life. He was born in 17 came to Woodford county as a lad a was educated at Pisgah under tutorage of William Steele. In 1 he founded Indiana Presbyter church, at Vincennes, the first Prote ant church established in that st In 1807 he became the first president Vincennes University, the first colle established in Indiana. A daughter this couple married the Rev. Sam Rannels Alexander, D. D. (uncle General William DeWitt Alexand historian of Hawaii).

Rev. William Thornton Scott's s Alexander Dunlap Scott, was clerk Knox county, Indiana, and the fath

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was a son of William Scott, an early settler in Woodford county, and one of the first elders of Pisgah church.

Col. Alexander Dunlap, the 9th (of Col. Alexander Dunlap and Agnes Gay), and his wife, Mary Caldwell, lived and died on the estate owned by his father near Pisgah. He was born in Woodford county soon after the arrival of the family from Lexington. He served as a Colonel of state militia and was in the Kentucky Legislature in 1825. His wife came from South Carolina, but was reared in Woodford county. She was a relative of John Caldwell Calhoun, the lawyer and statesman of South Carolina.

Col. Alexander Dunlap, III, and Mary Caldwell had these children: George Caldwell Dunlap, Sr., born June, 1812, married first Martha Crockett, in 1834, who died the following year; second, Sarah LeGrande, of Lexington. He moved with his family from Woodford county to Marion county, Mo., to take charge of the Dunlap estates there in 1848. His son, Edward L. Dunlap, is a wealthy citizen of Victoria, Texas, who has served in the Legislature of that state; another son, E. Field Dunlap, died unmarried, in Clay county, Mo., and still another son, the youngest, is George Caldwell Dunlap, who is a resident of Louisville.

Susan A. Dunlap, a daughter of Col. Alexander Dunlap, III, and Mary Caldwell, was born January, 1816, married Col. Ezekiel H. Field (see Field sketch), who was with General Humphrey Marshall in Mexico, and arose to the rank of a General in the Confederacy. No children.

William A. Dunlap, son of Col. Alexander Dunlap, III, and Mary Caldwell was born March, 1819, and married Amanda Branham. He was educated for a surveyor, and while engaged in the survey of a highway from Owingsville to the mouth of the Big Sandy river, in Northeastern Kentucky, was stricken with a malady, and he never recovered from the indisposition. He resided on the ancestral estate, never sought political honors, preferring to devote his time to his business and his church. The original homestead is now owned by Ernest Dunlap, the youngest son of William A. and Amanda Branham Dunlap, and he and his wife, Margaret Lewis Farra Dunlap, reside there, making the fourth generation in 136 years to possess the estate.

The other children of William A. Dunlap and Amanda Branham are the late Alexander Dunlap, who married Belle Field, daughter of Col. Thomas Field and Susan Mary Higbee; George Dunlap, who married Kate Childers, and Thomas F. Dunlap, who married Mattie Crutcher, daughter of Washington Crutcher and Jennie Redd. Thomas Dunlap's first wife was Minnie Crouch; Martha Dunlap married W. Clark Arnett; Ella Dunlap married Andrew T. Harris and Branham Dunlap married Tabbie Whitley.

The Dunlap family is one of the oldest and most distinguished of the Scotch-Irish Presbyterian families of the south. Several kinsmen of the name, born in Ireland, settled in Augusta county, Va., about the middle of the 18th century, and from them have sprung many prominent descend-

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ants. Among them I will mention Major William Dunlap, of Fayette county, who was born in 1743. His wife was Rebecca Robertson, aunt of Chief Justice George Robertson. They were the ancestors of the Rev. James Dunlap, General James Dunlap of the Union army; Millard F. Dunlap, banker and treasurer of the National Democratic Committee; Brig. Gen. Edward McClernand, of the Union army; Congressman George W. Dunlap; Eugenia Dunlap Potts, writer; Col. William Watkins Dunlap, who left West Point to join the Confederacy; Major Alexander Dunlap, captured at Dudley's defeat, aid to Jackson at New Orleans, and Major in Mexican War; Col. George Robertson Dunlap, of Fayette, member of the Kentucky Legislature, in the battle of the Thames, Colonel of Kentucky militia and father of Gen. Henry C. Dunlap, of the Union army.

Moses McIvain was born in Ireland, came to Virginia, and in 1763 bought land on the "Calf pasture" river, in Augusta county, of Capt. James Lockridge, a justice of the county, who had relatives to migrate to the county of Woodford with the early pioneers. He was in Clark county, Ky., as early as 1779 with Cartwright, the early Kentucky surveyor, and was captured by the Indians, but through the influence of one McCormick, an Indian trader who had known him in Ireland when a boy, he was released. Soon after this incident Moses McIlvain joined the colony from the "Pastures," who had settled in Woodford county, and was one of the first to claim membership in the old Pisgah church. He ma
ried in Augusta county, Va., Margar
Hodge, daughter of Samuel Hodge,
the "Calfpasture," who died in 17

Moses McIlvain was the father
Capt. William McIlvain, of Woodfo
county, who married Sarah Ga
daughter of John Gay and Sarah Loc
ridge. He died and Sarah Gay Mc
vain became the second wife of Jam
Stevenson, Jr., county clerk of Woo
ford county, whose first wife was Pol
Dunlap, daughter of Col. Alexand
Dunlap and Agnes Gay.

Captain William McIlvain and Sar
Gay had a son, William McIlvain, J
who died in Lexington while prepa
ing himself for the profession of me
cine, and another, John Watson M
Ilvain, born in 1811 at "Shannondale
in Woodford county. He married fi
Rebecca Wright, daughter of C
Wright and Annie Jackson, of Bou
bon county; second, Mary Anders
Gay, daughter of Benj. Patterson Ga
It is my impression that there are M
Ilvain descendants in Woodford now.

Major John Stevenson, whose fath
was in the siege of Londonderry, w
born in Ireland, emigrated to Wa
wick county, Va., thence to "Calfpa
ture" river in Augusta county. He r
ceived a grant of 5332 acres of lan
for services as Major in the Revol
tion, and married Martha Warwic
who was killed by the Indians in A
gusta county, Va., upon a return fro
church services. All of his sons we
famous Indian fighters.

The eldest son, John, Jr., came
Lexington in 1779, when there we

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only four cabins and a blockhouse there.

The Stevensons, the Gays and the Dunlaps are credited with bringing the first thoroughbred race horses into Kentucky. It is known positively that Captain James Gay, of "Mound Hill," Clark county, assisted by his brothers-in-law, brought to Kentucky the first improved cattle. It is also a matter of record that John Stevenson, as early as 1779, brought out to Kentucky an "English filly," the name then given a thoroughbred filly or racer.

Illustrative of land and equine values at that time, Captain (Buck) William McConnell offered to trade 500 acres of land adjoining McConnells Station, now a part of Lexington, for this fine filly. At another time, according to the account left by his son, John Stevenson arranged to trade one of his horses with one of the Bryants, at Bryants Station, for 1,000 acres of land between the station and Lexington, but Col. John Morrison, believing the pioneers could not hold the country, prevailed upon John Stevenson not to make the trade.

This John Stevenson was a sergeant in Captain Robert Patterson's company in the expedition against the Shawnees in 1781, and was in some of George Rogers Clark's campaigns. He and his family lived at McConnells Station and Lexington from 1779 to 1784, when he planted a crop in Woodford county and they moved down to the vicinity of Pisgah March 5, 1784.

"The night after we moved down a snow fell and Sam tracked and caught sixty raccoons," says the account of James Stevenson, a son of John Stevenson.

Major John Stevenson's son, William, came to Lexington also in 1779. He was in the pioneer Indian fighting, and while in an effort to get into Bryants Station at the time that garrison was attacked in 1782, had his horse shot from under him while in the saddle. He turned about face and killed an Indian, but being cut off from the station, he endeavored to make his escape, and in so doing ran twelve miles in the direction of Georgetown. So closely was he pursued by the enemy he could not change his course, and the strain was so great that he never fully recovered from it. In 1787 he bought land from Major John Crittenden at forty pounds per 100 acres.

Other children of Major John Stevenson were Thomas, who came to Lexington in 1779 and was killed at the battle of "Blue Licks" soon after the attack on Bryants Station; and James Stevenson, who came in 1787; and Robert Stevenson, who moved first to Nolo-Chucky, in the state of Tennessee in 1779, but at the urgent request of his brothers came to Kentucky in 1787; the youngest son, Major Samuel Stevenson, born March, 1744, and married Jane Gay in May, 1771, who lived on the "Calfpasture," in Augusta county, Va., she born 1750. In 1775 Major Samuel Stevenson and his wife, Jane Gay, moved to the Greenbrier river, in Virginia, being the third English family to settle there. He was elected captain of an unofficial military company of settlers organized for defense against the Indians, this point consti-

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tuting the extreme frontier of Virginia.

In 1776, in company with James Gay, his brother-in-law, Benjamine Blackburn, and William Elliott, he made an expedition to Kentucky, as before stated, and was through Woodford county at that time. In 1779 he and his wife moved to Lexington, Ky., where she was said to be the second white woman in that section, the wife of Col. John Morrison being the first.

Major Samuel Stevenson brought out with him also "Wild Cat" John McKinney, famous as Lexington's first school master, who came near losing his life at the battle of Point Pleasant during the Revolution.

In the account of her life given to Rev. John Shane by the wife of Major Stevenson, and preserved in the Draper collection in the Wisconsin Historical Society, she says she arrived in Lexington in October. "There was every sort of people there, and that was what took us away. We had no notion of raising our children among that sort of people."

On April 2, 1780, they moved to McConnells Station. From then until March 1st, 1784, they planted crops in Woodford county, on which date they moved down near Pisgah.

Major Samuel Stevenson was an officer of the state militia of Kentucky, was in the Illinois expedition of General George Rogers Clark, and in the expedition of Captain Robert Patterson against the Shawnees in 1781. He generously donated the land upon which Pisgah church was erected. About 1795 he purchased large tracts of land near Xenia, Ohio, to which property three of his sons remov about 1799, and their descendants ha been, and the present generation a now very prominent in civic, soci and military affairs. Samuel Steve son, Jr., one of his sons, remained Woodford county and served in t war of 1812, being captured at Du ley's defeat in May, 1813.

James Stevenson, Sr., father James, Jr., an early clerk of the coun court, was a distant relative of Maj Samuel Stevenson.

Tradition says that the Gays we citizens of Warwick county, Englan but removed to the north of Irelan where they were located when the fi of the name came to Virginia.

William Gay was a soldier in t siege of Londenderry, and he was t father of William Gay, Jr., John Ga James Gay, Robert Gay, Samuel Ga Henry Gay and Eleanor Gay; the l ter married Capt. William Kinkea one of Woodford's prominent pionee The Gays, like the Dunlaps and S vensons, settled in the "Pasture" s tion of Augusta county, Va., by prior to 1750, but first settled in Pen sylvania.

Henry Gay was the ancestor of Jo Henderson Gay, born in 1787, and w a pioneer of St. Louis, where he came the head of the family who tained great riches in the sugar indu try and are very prominent in t south.

William Gay, Jr., married Margar Walkup, whose brothers covered the selves with glory in the service of t Revolution. They had Mary Gay, w

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married Robert Dunlap, of "Aspen Grove," and Agnes, who married Robert Clark, kinsman of George Rogers Clark.

John Gay married Jean Ramsey. They were the parents of three girls and one son. The son was Major John Gay, who married Agnes (Nancy) McKee. She was a first cousin of General Sam Houston, of Texas. Major John Gay came to Woodford county and remained a citizen for some years, but finally drifted into Indiana. Gov. James Brown, of that state, married his daughter.

James Gay, as before stated, explored Woodford county as early as 1776. He married Jean Warwick, who was killed by the Indians. He died in Virginia in 1779. They had John, Jr., Agnes, Jane, James, Martha, Samuel and Robert Gay. John Gay, Jr. settled in Woodford county in 1784, and his descendants have held estates there ever since. He was born January, 1740, and married Sarah Lockridge, born March, 1754, daughter of Captain James Lockridge, of Augusta county, Va.

The children of John Gay, Jr., and Sarah Lockridge follow: 1st Margaret, born Sept., 1771; 2nd Mary, born January, 1774; 3rd Robert, born June, 1776; 4th Agnes, born February, 1779; 5th James Gay, born Nov., 1781; 6th Sarah Gay, born April, 1784; 7th John, born Nov., 1786; 8th Rebekah Gay, born May, 1790; 9th William Dunlap Gay, born May, 1793; 10th Samuel Gay, born March, 1796 and 11th Kinkead Gay, born Oct., 1799. Of this large family of children reared in Woodford county, only three raised families in the county, viz.: Robert, Sarah and John Gay.

John Gay, the 7th, married Catherine Claggett. The Claggetts were prominent Marylanders, and related to Bishop Claggett (first Episcopal Bishop in the United States). They had Mary D. Gay, born in 1818, married Guy Hamilton Kinkead, born in Woodford but moved to Brown county, Ohio; Sarah Gay, born in 1819, married Edwin Wright, son of Col. William and Annie Jackson Wright, of Bourbon county; Margaret Gay, born in 1821, married Dr. Robert Henry Wasson, of Pisgah (whose parents came from Greencastle, Pa.). She was his second wife, and they had Rebecca Wright Wasson, born in 1851, married Dr. Robt. Singleton Hart; Kate Claggett Wasson, born 1856, married Peter G. Powell, Sr.; Caroline Douglas Wasson, born in 1858, married J. Wilmore Garrett; Robert Herbert Wasson, Jr., born in 1861, married Mary Talbott Farra; and John T. Wasson, born in 1864, married Alma Brooks.

John Thomas Gay, son of John Gay, 7th, and Catherine Claggett, born in 1823, married Sallie Branham and had: Elizabeth, who married John S. Hanna, son of Wm. Chenoworth Hanna and Margaret Smith; Anna S. Gay, who married David Hunt James, of Lexington; James Gay, married Maria Cotton and had Ruth Parish Gay, married Robert S. Berryman, and Georgia Cotton Gay, married James Viley McFerran; Mattie B. Gay, married William Swope; Lelia Gay, married John H. Field, son of Col. Thomas Field and

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——Higbee; Minnie B. Gay, married Garrett Watts; John Thomas Gay, Jr., married Mattie Bridgeforth; Robert Hicks Gay, married first Florence Bowman, second Eva Owens Nuckols, daughter of Samuel Nuckols and —— Wasson; Hallie Gay, married Dr. Benjamine Parrish, son of Thomas Ware Parish and Kate Rogers.

Elizabeth Gay, born in 1825, daughter of John Gay 7th and Catherine Claggett, married Elijah A. Hopkins and lived in Brown county, Ohio.

James Robert Gay, born in 1828, son of John and Catherine Gay, married Catherine Lamne and they had: Milton W. Gay, James Lamne Gay, Margaret Gay, who married George C. Bird, William D. Gay, who married Virginia Farra, Thos. J. Gay, Mary Lee Gay, who married Newton B. Mitchell, John Horace Gay, who married Florence Powell, Carrie Rutherford Gay, who married J. Wilmore Garrett, and Katherine, who married John W. Redding.

William Douglas Gay, born in 1830, son of John and Catherine Claggett Gay, married Elizabeth Hume Graves, and they had Benj. Patton Gay, who married Elva Gatewood, Jacob Douglas Gay, who married Lucy Field Graddy, Agnes Gay, born in 1833, married Horace Ardenger, of Lexington, Mo.

Watson Gay, born in 1835, died about 1855.

Catharine C. Gay, daughter of John and Catherine, was born in 1837, but never married.

Rebecca C. Gay, born in 1839, daughter of John and Catherine, married first Lee Bird, of Shelby county, second Samuel Wentworth, of Le ington, Mo.

Sarah Gay, the 6th of John Gay a Sarah Lockridge, married first Capta William McIlvain, second James S venson, clerk of Woodford county the early days. (See Stevenson sketch

Robert Gay, the 3rd of John Gay a Sarah Lockridge, was born in Jun 1776, married Rebecca Worley, daug ter of Joshua Worley and Rebec Caldwell. He remained in Woodfo county and was the father of John Gay, who married Catherine Ha John R. and Catherine Hall Gay ha a daughter, Sallie Gay, who marri Robert Ward Macey, Sr., and the children were Robt. Ward Macey, J who married Josie Railey and ha Robt. Ward, III, P. Railey, Pattie an Sadie Macey, Fannie, who married Jol Shockency, Kate, who married Jam Neet, and Gus, who married Lena Por wood.

Jane Gay, daugter of James Ga and Jane Warwick, born Nov., 175 married Major Samuel Stevenson May, 1771. (For descendants see St venson sketch.)

Agnes Gay, daughter of James an Jane, was born in 1745, and marri Col. Alexander Dunlap. (See Dunlap

But few families in Kentucky ha held more tenaciously to ancestral d mains than have the Gays. What w find in Woodford county relative them is duplicated in Clark, Bourbo Fayette and in other counties whe they domiciled themselves.

Mary Gay, who married Tyler Nas of Pisgah, was the daughter of L. W. Gay and Elizabeth Boyle; and L. W

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H. Gay was one of the sons of Benjamine Patton Gay, who married —— Anderson; and he was one of the sons of Capt. James Gay and Sarah Patton, and he was one of the sons of James Gay and Jane Warwick.

I have a sketch of the Pisgah church that I prepared during the summer of 1920, but it will not appear until all of the family sketches that I have completed, and others in course of construction, have appeared in print. However, a brief statement here of facts relative to the old church and academy at Pisgah that are not included in that sketch will not be inappropriate. I am persuaded that they will be more appreciated and interesting if inserted now.

While the land upon which the church and academy were erected was generously donated by Major Samuel Stevenson, Col. Alexander Dunlap, the first, was the dynamo, so to speak, back of the project to build these institutions. But so great was the religious zeal in the community, especially among the half dozen families who early settled there, they didn't wait for the erection of a building, but dedicated their respective homes to the service of God, to the Rev. Adam Rankin, then stationed at Lexington, was engaged to preach in the vicinity every alternate Sabbath, the services to be held in the private homes until a church was erected and dedicated, and these services began in the fall of 1784. There is a record extant of the Rev. Rankin having preached in the homes of Major Samuel Stevenson, Capt. William McConnell, Moses McIlvain and Samuel Kelley. The meeting house was built at Mt. Pisgah in the spring of 1785, and the first elders were Capt. William McConnell, Samuel Kelley, Hugh Campbell and, I think, Col. Alexander Dunlap. Is it any wonder that these people have succeeded so admirably?

One of the very interesting events in connection with the old church was the assembling of the picked men of the Lewis and Clark expedition there for the purpose of listening to a sermon calling for God's blessings before starting on their perilous pilgrimage over the great undeveloped western country. One of these heroes who offered his services, and his life if need be, to open a path for the purpose of expanding the currents that lead to civilization and development, was William Bratton, who was a son of Major James Bratton, of Bath county, Va., a half brother of Col. Alex. Dunlap, of Pisgah.

Various historians have exploited this school and that school, especially existing in the early periods of America, as having surpassed all others in point of results, considering the means, but I am doubtful if any of the country schools or academies can show a better record for achievement than the little academy established at Pisgah the latter part of the 18th century, and very successfully conducted for at least a half century.

From its roster has sprung three cabinet officers, and an extended list of other celebrities who took advantage of the curriculum of that institution.

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In its early period, during the principalship of that thorough student, Wm. Steele, and later Dr. Louis Marshall, the enrollment of the students included the names of Robert Trimble, Justice of the U. S. Supreme Court; William T. Barry, Postmaster General and member of Congress; Alexander Campbell, U. S. Senator from Ohio; James Clark, Governor of Kentucky; Allen Trimble, Governor of Ohio; John J. Crittenden, Attorney General, U. S. Senator, and Governor of Kentucky; John C. Breckinridge, Vice President of U. S., Secretary of War C. S. A., and Major General. Besides these, the Marshalls, Bufords, Gays, Dunlaps, Castlemans and scores of Congressmen and military chieftains were students there; also such distinguished divines as Thomas Clelland, Samuel Thornton Scott and John L. Wilson.

In his notes on Pisgah Senator Alexander Campbell says: "Many lawyers, doctors and non-professionals who passed through this institution have become eminent in their professions and citizenship in the several states of the union." Such facts are worth preserving as a halo to radiate and reflect for future generations the glorious achievements of our illustrious ancestors. Let us not allow the record of the past to be obscured in favor of the pedigree of animals.

The Mortons were of French extract, descending from Robert de Mortaine, a French Huguenot who fled from his native land to escape the cruelties to which they were subjected during the 17th century. They were intense lovers of liberty, both in thought and action.

Robert de Mortaine first took refuge in England, but finally decided to join those of his countrymen who had ventured across the ocean and found solace in America. Here he found freedom of speech and liberty of conscience and action to the limit of that decency that respects the rights and welfare of others, hence they were good Americans who spurned the prefix Franco-Americans.

Jeremiah Morton was a descendant of the above refugee, but how many generations removed I am unable to say, but several at least. He came to Kentucky about 1792 and settled in Woodford county, where he died in 1823. He was from Orange county Va., and his wife, Judith Coleman, lived in that county also and they were married there. After reaching Woodford county they decided to settle in that part of it five miles above lock No 5, and chose a site for building on an elevation that sloped to that part of the farm where he, a few years later, started the village of Mortonsville. This village was not incorporated, however until 1835. Jeremiah Morton built his log residence near the top of this incline in full view of the village, but a part of this residence was destroyed by fire many years ago, though rebuilt by descendants who were living there at the time.

In 1810 Jeremiah Morton was living on this estate, at which time he owned seven slaves and was in very comfortable circumstances. His wife was a sister of Thomas Coleman, a Revolution

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ary veteran who married the widow of Captain Moses Hawkins, in Orange county, and came to Kentucky with William Strother, his father-in-law, about the same time that Jeremiah Morton came.

The home of Jeremiah Morton remained in possession of heirs to the sixth generation, as the following clipping from the Woodford Sun of January, 1920, discloses. It follows: "The Hudson farm, on the McQuowns Ferry pike, which has just been sold by W. H. Hudson, has been in the family for six generations, the title going back to his maternal ancestor, Jeremiah Morton, for whom the village of Mortonsville was named. Part of the dwelling on the place was built of logs and is more than one hundred years old. In one of the rooms Bishop Kavanaugh, Methodist Bishop of Kentucky, preached many years ago."

Bishop Kavanaugh is well remembered as one of the ablest preachers of his day. He married Mary Railey, daughter of Charles Railey and Mary Mayo, and he often visited Versailles before, during and after the Civil War, and held successful revivals in the county.

Jeremiah Morton and Judith Colcman had two daughters, Lucy and Nancy. Lucy married Isaac Wilson, but I have not been able to get a line on their descendants. Nancy married Abner Rucker, who was a citizen of the county in 1810. They had these children: Betsy, Agnes, Anthony, Jeremiah, Julian and Jonathan. Agnes married her cousin, Isaac Rucker, and they had these children: Jane, Edward, Susan, Martha and Nancy. Martha married Charles A. Ware, and Nancy married James Hudson. To the last couple was born a son, whose name is H. W. Hudson, who recently sold the ancestral estate. He married Emma Bond and they have a daughter, Leva Ware Hudson, who is a member of the faculty of Margaret College at Versailles, Ky.

In the will of Jeremiah Morton I learn that he purchased a large tract of land in that section, 250 acres of which was a part of the military claim or survey of James Bullock, Jr. (another part purchased by William Strother). He also had a large tract that he called "Mount Airy," that he bequeathed to his daughter Lucy, who married Isaac Wilson. Willis Fields' home in the same vicinity was called "Mount Airy," but whether they were one and the same I am unable to say. Thomas Bullock (son of James, Jr.), Isaac Wilson and William Morton were named as executors, and Noah Haydon, Isaiah Boone and Dawson Brown were witnesses.

In his will devising his home property he mentions a line between his farm and William Morton's on Tanners creek, with a spring on the line that was used by both. He also mentions a line that was a dividing line between his farm and the farm of Thomas Morton. I am sure that these three Mortons whose farms adjoined were related, but how closely I am unable to say. When a boy I often heard my mother's family speak of "Uncle and Aunt Morton," referring to Jeremiah and his wife, but don't recall ever having heard anything about William

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Dr. Thomas, who married first a Bowman, then a Taylor; Irene, who married Jesse Glass.

James W. Redd and his second wife, Matilda Starks, had issue: Mordecai, Lou, Robert, Bettie and Archie.

Archie O. Redd, son of Thos. M. and Betsy Bullock Redd, and his wife, Matilda Berry, had: Harriet, who married William Gray; Bettie, who married Thomas Wallace and had a son, Archie; Jennie, who married Washington Crutcher and had Mattie, Otie, James and Redd.

Archie O. Redd and his second wife, Julia Lamb, had these children: Allie, Agatha and Maria.

Martha Ann Redd, daughter of Thomas M. and Betsy Bullock Redd, and her husband, Col. Lewis A. Berry, had these children: Bettie, John T., Sallie, Robt. Y., Lewis A., Jr., and Fannie Berry. For their descendants see Berry sketch.

Agatha Redd, daughter of Thos. M. and Betsy Bullock Redd, and her husband, Thomas Berry, had no children. By her second marriage to James B. Redd, son of John and Anne Bullock Redd, were Theodore, John, James Archie, David, Lou, Belle and Carrie. For other children of Betsy Bullock Redd see notes of the Wares, as her second marriage was to Samuel Ware. Thomas M. Redd died before his children were grown, and Waller Bullock, only son of James Bullock, Jr., and his second wife, Anne Waller, and a brother of Betsy Bullock Redd, was appointed guardian of the minor children, they becoming wards of Samuel Ware (who married their mother, Betsy Bullock Redd) from 1821 to 183 when all had reached their majori years, I think. The appraisers of t estate of Thomas M. Redd were Ro ham Routt, Archibald Terrell a Samuel Martin. In 1829 the court a pointed N. Hayden, David Thornt and William Barr commissioners settle accounts of Walter Bullock, gua dian.

According to the census taken Woodford county in 1810 Thomas Redd was both a land and slave own

Thomas Redd, Sr., a brother of t first Mordecai, and also a Revolutio ary veteran, was also living in Woo ford in 1810 and owned a farm, a eighteen slaves. His family consist of five members, including himself, wife, Jemime, and these children: Sa uel, John and Patsy. Samuel marr Dorothy Bullock, daughter of Jam Bullock, Jr., and Anne Waller, her she was a sister of Betsy and A Waller Bullock, who married respe ively Thomas M. and John Redd, cousins. Thomas Redd, Sr., died 1812 and his will was witnessed Thomas Bullock, Jonathan Gray a Thomas Coleman.

Agatha Redd, wife of the first M decai, survived her husband ma years. I think she was closely rela to Benjamine Berry, between wh families there was so much interm rying.

I recall Dr. J. W. Redd, who li in the county both before and af the Civil War, but have been una to place him. It is likely that he w a grandson of Thomas Redd, Sr., a Jemime, but I was unable to establ

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his line. There are those in the county who can recall that he was not only a clever physician, but also one of the best auctioneers that ever cried a sale in the county. He married George Ann Twyman, sister of Joel W. and Dr. Warwick Twyman. He was a jolly, whole-souled fellow and everybody liked him. He and his wife raised Redd Twyman, who became one of Woodford's leading lawyers after his return from service in the Confederacy.

Since writing this sketch I have learned that Mordecai Redd was from Spottsylvania county, Va., and that his wife was Agatha Minor, daughter of Alice Thomas and Thomas Minor, of "Locust Hill," Spottsylvania county, Va. Elizabeth Redd, daughter of Mordecai and Agatha, married Austin William, and their son, Minor Williams married Cyrene Viley. Minor Williams and Cyrene Viley (aunt of Warren Viley) had these children: Dr. James Williams, who married Annie Glover; Elizabeth Williams, married James McHatton; Maria Williams married George Viley Ward; Martha Williams married Charles Musick; Merritt Williams married the widow Irene (Smith) Bullitt and Charles Williams married Annie Brumleigh.

Bernard Gaines was born in Amhurst county, Virginia, in June, 1767, and in March, 1791, was appointed ensign in the United States First Infantry, which rank is equivalent to second lieutenant in our present army; promoted to first lieutenant March, 1792; assigned to 1st sub-legion, into which the 1st infantry was merged Sept., 1792; promoted to Captain April, 1794; organization again designated 1st infantry Nov., 1796, from which regiment he resigned Jan., 1797.

He also served in the campaigns of Generals St. Clair and Wayne against the Indians in the northwest.

He came to Kentucky and was married in Woodford county to Sarah Force Cook in 1812. She was born iin Berkley county, Virginia, in March, 1781, and died in Versailles Oct., 1867. He died on his farm in 1839.

The home in which they lived was in full view of Grassy Springs church, the road that goes to Glenns creek by the church passing the entrance to his avenue at that time, but since the Civil War the entrance has been on the Versailles and Frankfort pike. I am not sure whether one of the Blantons or Bernard Gaines built the residence on this farm, but it is standing today in fair condition after more than a century's service.

His widow conducted the affairs of the farm for years after her husband's death, but finally sold and moved to Versailles. John Mastin owned this farm after the Civil War, and it now belongs to the King heirs of Frankfort, and is managed by J. J. King.

Bernard Gaines and Sarah Cook had three children: Elizabeth Ward, born Jan., 1814, died April, 1849, married first her cousin, Charles Foree Nourse, second Sylvanus W. Johnson; Catharine Mary, born in 1816, died June, 1839, married Oscar Pepper, of the county. No issue; and Gustavus Cook, born in Nov., 1818, died Feb., 1867.

Gustavus Cook Gaines married first

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Ann Gibson, in Woodford county, Aug., 1843. She died in June, 1855; second marriage to Catharine Mary Cromwell, in Feb., 1856. She was born in Jefferson county, Va., in 1831, died in March, 1881. Children by the first marriage were: Bernard Gaines, born March, 1847, died April, 1918. He was a ready speaker, fluent both on the rostrum and in social circles, but lacked practical application of his endowments; Fannie Gibson, born Dec., 1849, married Feb., 1871, Samuel Ware Fogg; Lucy Belle, born in 1852, and Sarah Cook, born in 1855. By the second marriage were John B. Gaines, born in March, 1857; Ann Elizabeth, born April, 1860. Since 1888 she has been principal of the girls school at Hiroshima, Japan, conducted under the auspices of the Southern Methodist church; Gustavus Nathan, born Nov., 1862, died July, 1892, and Rachael Cromwell, born Nov., 1865. She is now, and has been for several years, a teacher of English in the Government Normal School, at Hiroshima, Japan.

The children of Fannie Gibson Gaines and Samuel Ware Fogg are: Anne Belle, Jennie, Fannie, who married John Church; Lucy, who married Curtis Lawton, and Mary Breckinridge.

John B. Gaines married Mary Kendall Davidson Nov., 1886, and is now a resident of Leesburg, Fla. Has just been appointed Attorney General of that state.

Bernard Gaines, the pioneer, was a son of Daniel Gaines of Amhurst county, Va., who was a justice before the Revolution; a major of minute men in 1775; colonel of Amhurst militia in 1781; vestryman of Lexington Parish in 1782; twice sheriff of Amhurst county; by a special act of the Assembly he was appointed a commissioner to sell "Glebe" lands in Amhurst county; was granted and received patents for 6,000 acres land in "Kentucky District of Virginia;" owned lands in Georgia, where he lived from 1791 to 1794. Court records in Kentucky furnish evidence of his death prior to 1810. Now this Daniel Gaines, father of the Woodford county pioneer, Bernard Gaines, was of the 5th generation in America. The generations run as follows: 5, Daniel; 4, Bernard; 3, George; 2, Bernard; 1, Daniel. Captain Daniel, of the 1st generation, lived in Rappahannock county, Va., and was the first of the name we have any record of in America, and he is supposed to be the immigrant. He received grants of land in 1653, and again in 1663. He was a justice of the peace in 1670, and military and civil officer in 1680.

In his will he left his silver hilted sword and the attached belt to his son Bernard, of the 2nd generation. This Bernard Gaines married Martha Taylor, daughter of Col. George Taylor, and he was the father of George Gaines, of the 3rd generation, and this George was the father of Bernard of the 4th generation, who married Elizabeth Ward, daughter of Seth Ward; and Bernard of the 4th generation was the father of Daniel Gaines, of the 5th generation, who died in Kentucky prior to 1810.

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Col. John Francisco came to Woodford county at an early date and settled upon land that included the present town of Midway. His residence, no doubt built of logs, was erected within one hundred yards of the present residence of Capt. John A. Steele, on the Georgetown road, in the suburbs of Midway, and while the building has disappeared, there remains evidences, plainly visible, of this old birthplace of several Francisco children, who romped upon the hillside and made merriment around the homestead.

Just when Col. Francisco came to Woodford county I am not advised, but he was in the county and on this farm in 1810, and his family was composed of three persons, and he owned two slaves at that time. I think he had a son named Andrew. I heard much of this family from two of the great-grandsons, who lived at Rich Hill, Missouri, in the '80's, but as I was not contemplating this service then, much that was definite has passed out of my recollection. Col. Francisco married Priscilla Steele, daughter of Capt. Andrew Steele, of Fayette county. She was a maternal aunt of Dr. Theoph Steele, the father of Capt. John Andrew Steele.

Col. John Francisco commanded a regiment of Kentucky troops in the war of 1812, was a brave officer and a man of commanding presence, who not only had the respect and love of his regiment, but also the respect of all of his neighbors and friends.

Andrew, the son of Col. John and Priscilla (Steele) Francisco, married ——— ———, and had a son, Andrew, who was born after the death of his father, in Woodford county, Jan. 3, 1809. He married Joan Christy, in Winchester, Sept. 23, 1835, who was born in Fleming county March 2, 1817. They went overland with an ox team Oct., 1839, and settled at Marshall, Saline county, Mo., and he died on his farm there Feb. 2, 1868. His remains now repose in the Presbyterian church yard that adjoined his farm. His widow removed to Warrensburg, Mo., in 1876 in order to have the benefit of better educational facilities for her children, and afterward moved to Butler, Mo., where she died Sept. 30, 1895. They had a large family of children, several of whom were born in Kentucky. Their names were Andrew, Charles, Elizabeth, Henry Clay, Joseph, Priscilla Jane and John Steele Francisco. Andrew and Henry Clay were in the service of the Confederacy for four years. In my visits to Missouri and Oklahoma I met Andrew and Priscilla and they bore a striking resemblance, both in person and manners, to their Steele relatives in Woodford county. Two others that I failed to name were Simeon Payne and Albert B. Francisco. John Steele and Simeon Payne were prominent lawyers at Butler, Mo., and Albert B. was a preacher. The former married Bertha Henry, who, I think, was a descendant of Mason Henry, a former resident of Woodford county. In fact I am quite sure that she was a granddaughter of Mason Henry.

Zachariah Henry, Sr., was born and reared in Orange county, Va. In 1803 he married Lucy Kirtley, of Culpeper,

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Va., who, I think, was a kinswoman of the wife of Simeon Buford, Sr. They came to Woodford county in 1805 and settled on a farm that lay between the Clifton and Glenns creek roads, three miles from Versailles, I think the farm owned by his son, Mason Henry, or at least upon one of the several farms in that vicinity occupied by his children. In 1810 he had a family consisting of seven members, and owned eleven slaves. He died in 1830, but his widow lived until 1862. This family was not only popular, but were also splendid citizens. The children were: Newton K., Sr., Helen, Mason, Salinda. Thomson and Martha.

Newton, the first of these children, was born in 1803, and was just two years old when the family came to Kentucky. He married in 1828 Lavinia Brown, who was also born in 1803. They had these children: Lucy, Affiah, Helen, William and Thomas.

Lucy was born in 1830, died in 1901, married Joseph A. Payne in 1846, who was born in 1818, and died in 1850. Kate Payne, born in 1848, was their only child. She now resides in Lexington.

Affiah, born in 1832, married Reuben Munday. Both of them died at the home of Capt. Harry Brown, on Glenns creek, three miles from Versailles, in 1909.

Helen was born in 1835, and married Scott Green in 1855. Their daughter, Ina Green Miller, is now living with her son, Scott Miller, in Versailles.

Captain William Henry, born in 1840, was prepared for college at Sayre's select school, at Frankfort, graduated from Centre College, Danville, with high honors in 1859. He taught school in Woodford while preparing himself for the law, but before he was fully equipped for practice the tocsin of war rang out at Charleston harbor and turned loose the pent-up fury that existed between the two sections of our country. He responded immediately to the clarion call to arms of his loved southland, enlisted with Gen. Simon Bolivar Buckner and fought with gallantry until General Lee surrendered his sword to Gen. U. S. Grant. After the war Capt. Henry returned to Woodford and opened a select school for boys in Versailles, which he conducted very successfully until his death in 1906. He married Josephine Williamson in 1868, and she resides in Versailles. She has long been a member of the woman's rights club, and an advocate of suffrage for her sex. They had an only child, Frederick W., who was a promising youth but met a tragic death on a railroad train in 1891.

Thomas Newton Henry, born in 1843, married Elizabeth Newton in 1871, and died in Versailles in 1910. They had a daughter, Mary, who married Joseph Trabue, who, with his wife, is a resident of Versailles. Other descendants in Versailles are Lavinia Crockett and Nell Henry.

Helen Henry, second of Zach Henry, Sr., and Lucy Kirtley, was born in 1808 and married Powhatan Dorr. They moved to Missouri, where they left posterity.

Mason Henry, third of Zach and Lucy Henry, was born in 1810, mar-

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ried Eliza McGuffin in 1835. He lived on a farm on the Clifton pike on the opposite side from Col. Lewis A. Berry and adjoining the farm so long owned by Thos. S. Edwards that fronted the Glens creek pike. Mason Henry reared a large family on this farm, whose names follow: Rebecca, married William Edwards in 1867, and they have a daughter, Wilmon, who lives in Versailles. William Edwards was a brother of the late Davis Edwards, and was a member of Morgan's command during the Civl War.

Capt. Zach B. Henry, son of Mason Henry, born in 1838, married Josephine Patterson. They have two chidren, one of whom is Dr. Buford Henry, a wealthy mine owner of Missouri. Capt. Zach Henry was an exceedingly handsome man and a courtly gentleman. He served in the Confederacy for four years, and during that time met Frank and Jesse James before they engaged in guerilla warfare, and he always maintained that they were fine fellows who had been goaded into that life.

Laura and Lucy, daughters of Mason Henry, were twins. The former married her cousin, James McGuffin, Jr., of Illinois, and the latter married Dr. Oscar Rennick, of Butler, Mo. Both are widows, residing with their children in Kansas City, Mo.

Martha, daughter of Mason Henry, married James Keith, of Missouri, and they have children in that state.

Newton Henry, son of Mason, born in Woodford in 1850, was a fine fellow and one of my boyhood companions. He died in Missouri.

Josephine, youngest daughter of Mason Henry, married Joseph McLaughlin.

John C. Henry, youngest son of Mason, married Annie Ellett, and they reside in Missouri.

Mason Henry, with his interesting family, moved to Missouri in 1867, and he engaged extensively in raising fine cattle and horses. The town of Odessa, quite a nice town, was laid off and built upon a corner of his farm, and he gave it the name that it bears. One of the main streets was named Henry in his honor.

Salinda Henry, the fourth of Zach, Sr., and his wife, Lucy Kirtley, married Scott Brown in 1828. They were the parents of Sallie, Zach, William, Lucy, Helen and Sam. They lived on a farm that was adjacent to the farms of Thomas S. Edwards and Mason Henry. Sam and Zach both joined the Confederacy. Sam never returned; Zach came back and taught school in the county, this scribe being one of his pupils. He married Fannie Winn, daughter of Hezikiah Winn, several years after the war, moved to Nashville, Tenn., soon thereafter, where he established a splendid school, with which he was associated until his death, a decade or more ago.

Martha J. Henry, born in 1821, the youngest of Zach, Sr., and Lucy Kirtley Henry, married Capt. Harry Brown in 1840. He was a brother of Gen. Scott Brown and Judge Reuben Brown, of Franklin county. His farm adjoined the farms of his brother-in-law, Scott Brown, the avenue running down to the Glenns creek pike, three miles from Versailles. They had no

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children, but some of the relatives were always with them. Capt. Harry Brown was a strong union man during the Civil War, while his two brothers in Franklin sympathized with the Confederacy, as did all of his kinspeople in Woodford, but he was never offensively partisan, and was a courtly gentleman of the old school. He was active and popular in Masonic circles, and was a prominent Knight Templar.

In 1844 there came to Woodford county a man destined to become the leader in educational and religious work, the originator and founder of an enterprise of which the citizens of the county, more particularly of Midway, might ever point to with pride, viz.: The Female Orphan School. This gentleman was conspicuous in any company for his personal charms, as well as his intellectual and spiritual endowments. He was no less a personage than Dr. L. L. Pinkerton, who was born and reared in Baltimore county, Maryland, but went as a young man to Carthage, Ohio, where he engaged in training the minds of the youth of that locality.

While thus engaged he prepared himself for the profession of medicine, which profession he practiced successfully in that vicinity until Alexander Campbell, the great leader of Christian thought, dropped into the community and persuaded him to abandon his professon and enter the field of soul-saving through the medium of the ministry. After a few years spent in Jefferson county in the interest of Christian work, Dr. Pinkerton moved to Fayette county, where, with Lexington as his basis, he was engaged in religious work when the Christian church was erected on the spot where the Union station now stands. From Lexington he moved to Midway, where he was the leader in organizing the Christian church at that point, and became its first pastor. He erected the large brick residence on Winter street, now owned by the Rumleys, and opened a female school there, which he called Baconian Institute, where the wives of Robert Hicks Stout, E. Y. Pinkerton, Dr. J. P. Woolfolk and others that I might name, received their training.

Through an incident that occurred while conducting a meeting in Madison county, when a poor blind girl was lead into the church he conceived the idea of building an orphan school at Midway, and he strained every nerve for several years thereafter to turn this thought into a reality. In a letter to a friend in 1846 he said: "the project shall succeed;" and ultimately it did success, and the institute has remained in a flourishing condition, and stands today as a monument to his indefatigable work.

While Dr. Pinkerton was residing yet in Fayette county he conducted a meeting during the summer of 1840 at New Union church, in Woodford county, on the old Lexington and Frankfort pike. At that meeting James Ware Parrish, whose residence was between that church and Midway, made a profession of his faith and was received into the membership of the church. Dr. Pinkerton, through his wonderful personality, exercised great

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influence over young Parrish, and time opened the bud of friendship into full blossom, and it lasted until the sickle of death cut the cord.

It was soon after the conversion of young Parish that Dr. Pinkerton began the organization work of the orphan school, so he took the young man into his confidence, whereupon he agreed whole-heartedly to render any assistance possible, and his support was invaluable. Then followed the support of such men as William F. Patterson, James Starks, Isaac Williams, Bird Smith, Richard Davenport, and many other good men and women of the congregation, who gave hearty support to the enterprise.

Outside of the Midway congregation, such men as Dr. John T. Johnson, of Georgetown, Dr. Philip Fall, of Frankfort, and other pastors on behalf of their congregations, rendered great service.

In 1852 Dr. Pinkerton sold his "Baconian Institute" to James Fall, of Frankfort, and purchased the home of Richard Davenport, for many years the home of the Stanhope family, and devoted all of his time and energies to the welfare and progress of the orphan school that he loved so much.

During the years 1857 and 1858 two events occurred that distressed Dr. Pinkerton very much, viz.: the death of James Ware Parrish during the former, and the destruction of the orphan school during the latter year. Dr. Pinkerton had just accepted a call to the church at Paris, which had been tendered him, when the school was reduced to ashes, but he at once canceled the call and immediately undertook the work of restoring the splendid edifice and rehabilitating its working power. In the meantime, however, he repurchased and moved back into the home he built some years before and used as a female academy, in which he opened a school for both boys and girls, in 1859. The Rev. John Shouse, the Rev. William Moore, the Rev. Sidney Moore, Richard Starks and his brother, John P. Starks, the prominent Louisville business man, were among his students.

In 1860 Dr. Pinkerton was elected to and accepted the chair of English Literature in Kentucky University, then located at Harrodsburg. Quite a number of his students followed him there, and several of them, already mentioned, adopted the ministry.

During the sixteen years of residence at Midway it was said of him that he was preacher, teacher, physician and friend of the whole community. He was the head and front in building and establishing, on a firm basis, the orphan school, and the foundation he so carefully laid will not be shaken. The institution, though a monument to past achievements, points the way to still greater achievements to be attained.

Since the above sketch was turned over to the printer I have received the following interesting data relative to the Pinkertons: Dr. Pinkerton's father, William Pinkerton, was reared in southwest Pennsylvania, his father, John Pinkerton, having emigrated from Ulster, Ireland, in 1735. The Pinkertons were Scotch Presbyterians

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and fled from Scotland to north Ireland to escape religious persecution at home.

In 1833, at Carthage, Ohio, Dr. Pinkerton was married to Sarah Ann Ball, a descendant of one of the six Ball brothers who, in 1636, emigrated from Wiltshire, England, five of them settling in New York and New Jersey, and the sixth, whose name was William, settled in Virginia, and was the progenitor of the family of that name in that state, the most famous of whom was Mary Ball, the mother of President Washington.

Dr. Pinkerton and Sarah Ball had these children: William White, who joined the Confederacy, and after the Civil War married Ella Chew, daughter of Dr. William Chew, of Midway; Virginia L., who graduated under the direction of Prof. John Augustus Williams, and married the Rev. Samuel W. Crutcher, of the Christian church; Rev. Burnet J., graduate of Transylvania, who married Sallie Walker, of Richmond; Rev. James Parrish, who married Kate Patterson, of Lexington; Samuel D., graduate of Transylvania, married Lizzie M. Woolfolk and resides in the suburbs of Versailles; Dr. Lewis, Jr., who married Massie Quisenberry, of Clark county, and Mary Belle, who married J. Downing Price, of Covington. Ky., but now a resident of Ormond, Fla.

In writing a sketch of the descendants of George Blackburn in the May issue of the Register, I found that there were three Blackburns who registered for the census taken in 1810. They were George, William B. and Jonathan. I soon obtained the data I used relative to George, but no one approached in Woodford, Franklin or Fayette could tell me anything about William B. or Jonathan, so I concluded they were brothers of George, and so stated that impression in concluding the sketch, but resolved to continue my investigations, as William B. was too prominent in the early political history of the county to merely receive a casual mention. So, while in a meditative mood one pleasant day in the summer of 1920, my mind reverted to incidents of the long ago, and I recalled the face of William Bartlett, of Versailles, a man I never passed during my boyhood without a mutual exchange of greeting and pleasantry. He was totally blind from birth, as was his sister, but he was a remarkably bright fellow, possessing one of the most beautiful Christian characters I have ever known, and it was the delight of every one to greet him cordially in passing. He was gifted in many ways, and if he ever heard your voice, and it was associated with your name, he never forgot either.

The moment he flashed into my mind I remembered that he had told me that his grandfather had served in the Kentucky Legislature for nearly forty years; therefore, as I had in the former sketch mentioned the long service of William B. in the halls of legislation, I knew that he was Bartlett's grandfather. I immediately took the matter up with a lady in Versailles who knew quite well the Bartlett family and the rest was easy.

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I found that William B. and Jonathan, instead of being brothers of George, of Spring Station fort, were the first and second sons. This instance impressed me with the importance of the work I am doing, and I see more clearly the need of it as I proceed, and it encourages me to go forward with the work, although I declined for several years to undertake it.

George Blackburn, I have learned through the Kentucky Library, married Prudence Berry, in Virginia, in 1771, and I will here give a brief mention of some of their descendants not mentioned in the former sketch, which will include William B. This is at least a partial list of the children of George Blackburn and Prudence Berry: William B., who married Martha Watkins, a half-sister of Henry Clay; Jonathan, who married Prudence Buford; Mary, who married Captain George Holloway; George, Jr., who married first Julia Flournoy, second Anna Branham; Luke, who likely never married; Edward M. (Uncle Ned), who married Lavinia Berry; Elizabeth, who married Samuel Lewis; Mildred, who married William White; Margaret, who married John Kinkead; Ann (Nancy), who married Anthony Bartlett, and Dr. Churchill, who married first Elleanor Arnold, second Lydia Paxton.

William B. Blackburn and Martha Watkins had these children: Henrietta, Henry C., Prudence and Jonathan. Henrietta was three times married, each of her husbands being her cousin, and each a cousin of the other. The first marriage was to Dr. David Flournoy, and by this marriage was David Flournoy, Jr. By the second marriage to Thomas Bartlett were William and Prudence Bartlett, both blind from birth. The third marriage was to Francis P. Holloway, with no issue.

Henry C. Blackburn was, by the will of his father, executor of his estate, and named without bond. He married Susan Chiles and had William, an only son, and likely an only chid. He moved with his family to Rock Island, Ill., before the Civil War.

Jonathan Blackburn, the second of George and Prudence Berry Blackburn, and his wife, Prudence Buford, had Major William Blackburn, who married Mary Bohannon and moved to St. Louis, Mo. Their descendants in that locality are quite prominent. Jonathan Blackburn, I am told, was a Baptist minister, but never had a regular assignment, preaching where it suited him.

Mary Blackburn and George Holloway lived on a farm on the opposite side of the railroad from Spring Station, and the house in which they lived was, I think, built in full view of the station, and is likely standing now. He and his wife and some of their children are buried in the graveyard there. Their children were: Mary Ann, George, Jr., Mildred, Frank P., Georgia Ann and Martha.

Frank P. married first Mary Blanton, second Henrietta Bartlett, widow of Thomas Bartlett. By the first marriage was Betsy Blanton Holloway, who married W. F. Sherlock; Georgia Ann Holloway, who married first William T. Willis, Jr., whose father was

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killed at Buena Vista; second —— Johnson; George Holloway, Jr., married Mary Hodges; Martha Holloway, who married —— Monroe; Mildred, who married Judge —— Hewitt, and Mary Ann married Dr. Leonard Young Hodges. The descendants of Capt. George Holloway and Mary Mitchell Blackburn will appear under the Holloways, to be published later.

George Blackburn, the pioneer, his wife, Prudence Berry; the Rev. Gideon Blackburn, and a sister, Elizabeth Blackburn, who married Richard Bohannon, other relatives and a number of friends, came to Woodford county about 1784. George Blackburn was born in Virginia about 1746, and his wife, Prudence, was born in Virginia November, 1754. The father and mother of George Blackburn were Edward and Anne Blackburn, of Middlesex county, Va., and the grandfather and mother were William and Elizabeth Blackburn, of that county and state.

Elizabeth Blackburn and her husband, Richard Bohannon, first located in Woodford county, but before 1810 were living in Jefferson county.

The Rev. Gideon Blackburn was a resident of Versailles, and about 1800 was active in the Presbyterian ministry in Woodford county. He was a brother of George and Elizabeth, but very much younger, his birth occurring in August, 1772, and he died at Carlinville, Ill., in May, 1837. He married in Virginia in October, 1793, his cousin Grizzell Blackburn, and followed his brother George, about 1794, to Kentucky. His wife was born October, 1774. They had these children: The Rev. Jon Newton Blackburn, born in January, 1795, died in July, 1838. He was twice married, first to Isabella Berryhill, second to Catherine Edwards, who, I think, was a widow, residing in Oldham county, Ky.; Betsy Henderson, born Jan., 1797; James Harvie, born May, 1799, died in 1818, at Maryville, Tenn.; Samuel Emmons, born Jan., 1803, died at Shawneetown in 1835; Jane Mathews, born Sept., 1805, died Oct., 1827, at Middletown, where she married —— King; Gloriana, born Nov., 1807, died Oct., 1825, at Louisville; Grundy Henderson, born May, 1812; William Whitfield, born Feb., 1814; Gideon Hervis, born Dec., 1816, died May, 1837, and Anderson M. Blackburn, born in March, 1818.

I am not advised as to the time that the Rev. Gideon Blackburn left Woodford county and moved to Illinois; likely not until all of his chidren were grown and married, but I do know that he established a college in Carlinville, that state, at an early day that is still doing service in enlightening the world.

Of these children I will only run out the line of the Rev. John Newton Blackburn, the oldest child, who married Isabella Berryhill. They had two daughters, Mary Anderson, and Elizabeth. The latter died quite young; Mary Anderson Blackburn married Thomas F. Thornton, of Versailles, and was his second wife. They had these children: Mary Belle, who married James A. Edwards in May, 1866; Agnes, who married William W. George; David Laws Thornton, who fought through the Civil War, came

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home and studied law, and has continuously practiced at the Versailles bar to this good day; and Elizabeth, who married Henry George in 1869. David L. Thornton married Lucy Matthews, of Missouri, in 1892. These four lines will be extended under the sketch of the Thorntons.

By the second marriage to Catherine Edwards were Margaret Isabella and Eugenia Blackburn. The latter never married; Margaret Isabella married —— Head.

The Rev. John Newton Blackburn was, as was his father, a Presbyterian minister, and preached often at the old Greers Creek church, the old Woodford church, at Alexanders, and the old Macedonia church that, if my memory serves me aright, was built on a corner of the farm of Thomas Railey, on the road that separated the farms of the Whittingtons from that of William Strother Hawkins, and near "Clifton Heights." I have been told that the Rev. John Newton Blackburn was the pastor at the old Woodford church when he departed this life during the summer of 1838.

Eugenia Blackburn, second daughter of the second marriage, went with her mother to Carlinville, Ill., after the death of her father, the Rev. John Newton, remained a spinster and lived to quite an old age. She was born in July, 1837, an infant when her father died, and died in May, 1912.

The Rev. John Newton Blackburn combined teaching with preaching. Away back in the early '30's he taught school at Greers Creek church—the old school house still standing near the spot where it was originally built—and also near the Macedonia church, in the vicinity of Clifton. He was then a widower and while teaching at the former place he and his daughter Mary abided with the family of P. I. Railey, Sr., and at the latter point they were domiciled with John Berryman and his wife. Jane Railey. The Raileys and Berrymans were his pupils and constituted his choir at both Greers Creek and Macedonia, and often rode horseback with him to old Woodford church near Midway, where they assisted in the singing. It was not until after the Civil War that interest in old Greers Creek and Macedonia churches began to wane in favor of the church at Versailles.

Col. Thomas Marshall was one of the sons of John Marshall, "of the Forest," and Elizabeth Markham, both of Westmoreland county, Virginia. John "of the Forest" was born in 1700 and died in 1752. His wife was a great-aunt of William Fleming Markham, who was engaged in business in Versailles in 1825, and married Susanna Railey, daughter of Thomas Railey and Martha Woodson.

In 1754 Col. Thomas Marshall was married to Mary Randolph Keith, daughter of the Rev. James Keith and Mary Isham Randolph. Mary Randolph Keith was born in 1738, and her mother was married to Rev. James Keith in 1733, and her birth was in 1718. Col. Thomas Marshall and his wife, Mary Randolph Keith, came to Kentucky and located in Woodford county in or about 1782, locating his

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estate, which he called "Buck Pond," within a few miles of Versailles.

Col. Marshall served in the Revolution, at first commanding the Third Virginia regiment, continental line, but afterward commanded a regiment of Virginia artillery. In his native Virginia he was both a neighbor and a close friend of General George Washington.

After the war had practically subsided he was appointed surveyor-general of the lands in Kentucky appropriated by Virginia to the officers and soldiers of the Virginia state line.

Col. Thomas Marshall and Mary Randolph Keith had fifteen children, all of whom were born in Virginia, and, without an exception, all were brilliant men and women, a characteristic that has been, and is today, reflected in the lives of the descendants.

Unlike most of the pioneers, who chose the "wilderness road" to Kentucky, Col. Marshall and his family came to Kentucky by way of the Ohio river to Limestone, afterward Maysville, thence across the country to Woodford county. Several of his elder children, including Chief Justice John Marshall, were married and remained in Virginia. Six of his seven sons, Captain Thomas, James M., Charles, William, Alexander Keith and Dr. Louis, accompanied their father and mother to Kentucky, the former becoming the first clerk of the county court of Mason county. Alexander Keith was associated with the Kentucky Court of Appeals as court reporter for many years, while Dr. Louis was a widely known educator, a man of letters, but found time to look afte "Buck Pond," which was his inheri tance at the death of his father. I 1855 he became president of Washing ton and Lee University, at Lexington Va. However, he had successfully taugh a large class of young men, both a Pisgah and Versailles, before accept ing the presidency of Washington an Lee.

Of the eight daughters of Col. Mar shall and Mary Randolph Keith, Eliz abeth married Rawleigh Calston; Mar Ann married her cousin, Humphre Marshall, who did so much to make th name illustrious; Judith marrie George Brooks; Lucy married Co John Ambler; Susanna married Co William McClung; Charlotte Ashmor married Dr. Basil Duke; Jane marrie George Keith Taylor, and Nancy mar ried Col. Joseph Hamilton Daviess.

I think it was about 1800 that Co Marshall removed from Woodford t Mason county, where his daughte Charlotte, and her husband, Dr. Duk and other members of his family, wer then living, leaving "Buck Pond" i the care of Dr. Louis Marshall, but h soon returned to Woodford county an died at Buck Pond during the summe of 1803.

Humphrey Marshall, who marrie his cousin, Mary Ann Marshall, daug ter of Col. Thomas, represented Woo ford county in the Legislature in 179 when North Frankfort was a part Woodford county. He also served i both branches of Congress, and foug a duel with Henry Clay, but a reco ciliation was effected between the tw families, after which his son, John

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Marshall married a niece of Henry Clay's wife.

Humphrey Marshall was a son of John Marshall and Jane Quisenberry, of Virginia. His last work was to write a history of Kentucky. The only daughter was killed by lightning in the county of Woodford before she reached mature years. Of his two sons, born in Woodford county, I believe, John J. and Thomas A., the former was Judge of the Louisville Circuit Court for many years, was on the Supreme Court bench for more than twenty years, serving as Chief Justice for quite a period. He was also a member of Congress.

Thomas Alexander Marshall, the other son, possessed to a high degree intellectual and legal attainments. The late Judge James P. Harbison, an eminent jurist, said of him: "He was a Christian gentleman, a classical scholar, an erudite jurist, and altogether the greatest and best man I ever knew."

In the second chapter I erroneously wrote of Humphrey Marshall as General Humphrey when, I think, he had never attained to a higher military rank than captain. General Humphrey Marshall was a descendant and lived in the period of the Mexican War.

Col. Joseph Hamilton Daviess, who married Nancy Marshall, was a lawyer of note. It was he who had Aaron Burr apprehended and tried, he being the prosecutor, but he was unable to convict owing to lack of incriminating evidence. He served gallantly under General Harrison in the western campaign and lost his life at Tippecanoe.

Dr. Louis Marshall, born in 1773, died in 1866, married in 1800, Agatha Smith, of Frankfort, daughter of Major Francis Smith and his wife, —— Preston. Their two sons, Thos. Francis and Edward C., were distinguished citizens of Woodford county, and their daughter, Agatha, a talented lady, married Caleb Logan, of Shelby county. Thomas F. Marshall, able lawyer and statesman, was one of the most distinguished orators in the nation. His birth was in 1801, and he died in 1864. He married Elizabeth Yost, but had no children. Many of the present citizens remember his last speech, delivered in the old court house during the Civil War, and not long before his death. I now see his tall, gaunt figure and long black beard as he delivered his "farewell."

Edward C. was no less distinguished as a lawyer, statesman and orator, but was perhaps not quite so scholarly. His birth was in 1821, and he died in 1893. His wife was Josephine Chalfant, to whom he was married in 1852. Their son, Louis Marshall, is the present cashier of the Woodford Bank of Versailles, and the present owner of "Buck Pond," which has never been out of possession of the Marshall name since it was established about 1782.

Thomas F. and Edward C. Marshall cast great lustre upon their county. Both served in Congress and in other distinguished capacities, and their reputation as orators was country wide.

Dr. Basil Duke and Charlotte Ashmore Marshall lived at Maysville after the year 1794, and they reared a family there. A granddaughter, Lucy

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Duke, married Captain John Andrew Steele (his first wife), of the county, and they have a daughter, Mamie Buford Steele, now living at Versailles. She married Theodore Harris, of the Sellers, Harris Banking Co. She and Louis Marshall and his children are the only descendants of Col. Thomas Marshall and Mary Randolph Keith, now residents of the county that I recall.

The Marshall family has produced as many prominent lawyers, doctors and ministers doubtless as any other of the distinguished families that came out of Virginia. Many have been bright stars in the army and navy. They were largely represented in the Civil War, chiefly in the cause of the Confederacy.

Caleb Logan and Agatha Marshall, daughter of Dr. Louis Marshall, were the grandparents of Scott, William Marshall and Keith Bullitt, three prominent attorneys now practicing at the Louisville bar.

Thomas Helm came from Frederick county, Virginia, to Woodford county, Kentucky, about or before 1800. He drew a pension, but I am not certain whether he drew this pension for personal services in the Revolution or as the oldest son of the father, who had done service in that war.

In 1797 he married Elizabeth Buck, daughter of Col. John Buck, of the county, and they had these children: 1st John Newton, who went to Mississippi before he reached his majority and married in that state Helen Marie Timberlake, in 1824, who was related to the Kentucky family of that name; 2nd James Hervie, who also went to Natchez quite young, contracted the yellow fever and died in 1822; 3rd Amanda, who married James Bates Walker and lived in Richmond, Ky.; 4th Isabella, who married —— Catlett; 5th Miriam, who married —— Crowe; 6th William Meredith, who went to Mississippi and married Ann Gibson; 7th Sarah Ann, who married George Pinkard; 8th Thomas Erskin, who went to Mississippi and married Mary Biggs, a half sister of John Newton's wife; 9th Huldah, who married Frederick Stanton and moved to Natchez, Miss., where they have grandchildren, and 10th Dodd Helm, who married Mary Logan and lived in the ancestral home on the Nicholasville pike not far from the present limits of Versailles. This country seat of the Helms was known as "Helmsly," and is, or was a few years ago, the property of J. W. Newman.

Many of the citizens of Woodford county during the Civil War, who are now living, will recall the face of Dodd Helm with pleasure, as his was a pleasing personality. He was a lovable and most estimable gentleman. He spent his winters in Mississippi on his plantation, and his summers in Woodford county on the ancestral estate. He was small of stature, always neatly and faultlessly dressed, a perfect Chesterfield in deportment, and altogether one of the most elegant and popular gentlemen raised in the county. His intimates were such men as Joe Taylor, Lewis Sublett, Judge Cave Graves, Ambrose Young, Col. Willis and Col. Thomas M. Fields. Captain

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Harry Brown, Warren Viley, John Amsden, Sr., the Raileys, the Marshalls and others too numerous to mention. All delighted in the company of Dodd Helm.

Dodd Helm and Mary Logan had two children, Logan and Maggie. The former died in early manhood, a bright, popular young gentleman. His aunt, Maggie Logan, established a circulating library in Versailles in memory of her nephew, and many of the present generation will recall that library, and the benefits derived from its select volumes. I rather think it is yet in existence and doing duty, but am not quite sure, but I do know that it did a great and appreciated service for a great number of years. Maggie Helm, the daughter, was living in Lexington, and I presume is there yet. She possessed many of the rare qualities of her father and mother.

John Newton Helm, the 1st, and his wife, Helen Maria Timberlake, had several children. Their daughter, Ann Elizabeth, married Charles Randolph Railey, of New Oreans, a grandson of Charles Railey and Mary Mayo, of "Buck Run" stock farm. They have two daugters, Annie Maria, who married Dr. W. W. Black, and Jennie Railey, who married Andrew A. Woods; and a son, William Mayo Railey, who married Lina Howell, all residing in New Orleans.

Amanda, the 3rd, who married James Bates Walker, has two granddaughters living in Lexington, one of them Laura Stone, who married George Blackburn Kinkead, and another, Anne Stone, who married Arthur Fithsdale Maxwell.

Issabella, the 4th, and —— Catlett, moved to southwest Kentucky, and their descendants are living at Hopkinsville and Eddyville.

Miriam, 5th, and —— Crowe moved to St. Louis, Mo. Know nothing of issue.

William Meredith, the 6th, and Ann Gibson have descendants in Mississippi, in Rapids Parrish.

Thomas Erskin, 8th, and Mary Biggs have descendants living at Jackson, Miss.

Huldah, the 9th, and Frederick Stanton, have grandchildren at Natchez, Miss.

Thomas Helm was a man of wealth. The census of 1810 credited him with a farm, ten slaves and a family consisting of ten members. Tradition says that he possessed much cash and tided many hard-luck souls over the breakers in the early days, who always esteemed him for his readiness to oblige his neighbors.

Elizabeth Buck, the wife of Thomas Helm, died at her home near Versailles in 1851, her husband having preceded her many years. The remains of both, together with those of Col. John Buck, repose in the Lexington cemetery not far from the Clay monument.

The Rev. Thomas Railey Markham, son of William Fleming Markham and Susanna Railey, pastor of a Presbyterian church at New Orleans for forty years, was with John Newton Helm, son of Thomas Helm and Elizabeth Buck, during his last hours in 1871, and he said that he was one of the

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truest Christians he had ever known.

In this character of work we meet with many discouragements, and often when we have despaired in our efforts to get a line on people or events our efforts are suddenly rewarded by stumbling upon a bed of rich lore. When a boy I was told that the old stone tavern that occupied the spot where Amsden's bank now stands, and known as Watkins' Tavern was owned and operated at an early day by the mother of Henry Clay. I wrote a brief sketch of this old hostelry, with the mother of the great commoner associated with its management, with a few incidents that I recalled as having heard, but as it has been my purpose to have everything I write about verified by some one in position to know, I sought verification through an elderly gentleman who was born near Versailles about eighty years ago, and who, by association with the social circles of Woodford county all of his life, ought to have known all about this old edifice, but he wrote me disclaiming any knowledge of Clay's mother ever having had anything to do with the old inn, so I cast the sketch aside. However, a friend was looking over some old clippings in possession of the Kentucky Historical Society and found one taken from the Courier-Journal forty or more years ago that contained a fine picture of the old inn, and just the data I had written, but vastly more that bristled with interesting accounts. I am attaching the clipping in whole and only hope I will be able to secure a cut of the engraving of the old building. To me this bit of history is precious, and as the name of Mrs. Samuel Woolridge appears in ink on the margin, I presume the county is indebted to her for her thoughtfulness in removing and preserving this clipping. I had already written a brief sketch of the Watkins family, but this sketch covers the family so much better than I had done that I will let it take the place of my sketch.

Many of the older citizens would view the old landmark with refreshened memories of by-gone days. The structure was destroyed by fire during the late '70's or early '80's. It is certainly interesting to know that this splendid piece of masonry was built under the supervision of Thomas Metcalfe, who was Governor of Kentucky from 1828 to 1832, the same who built the stone mill on the Wilkins or James P. Ford farm, in the Clover Bottom section.

My impression is that the old inn was built of stone taken from the Kentucky river, not far from lock No. 5, the same that was used in the construction of the stairway in the old Capitol at Frankfort, and likely in the old Capitol building too.

The clipping follows:

Versailles, Ky., March 29.—On page fifty-four of Order Book "B," in the county clerk's office here there appears the following:

"Woodford County Court—Agreeable to an order of said county to us directed, we have settled the accounts of Henry Watkins, guardian of Henry Clay, orphan of John Clay, deceased, for the years 1794, 1795 and 1796, and

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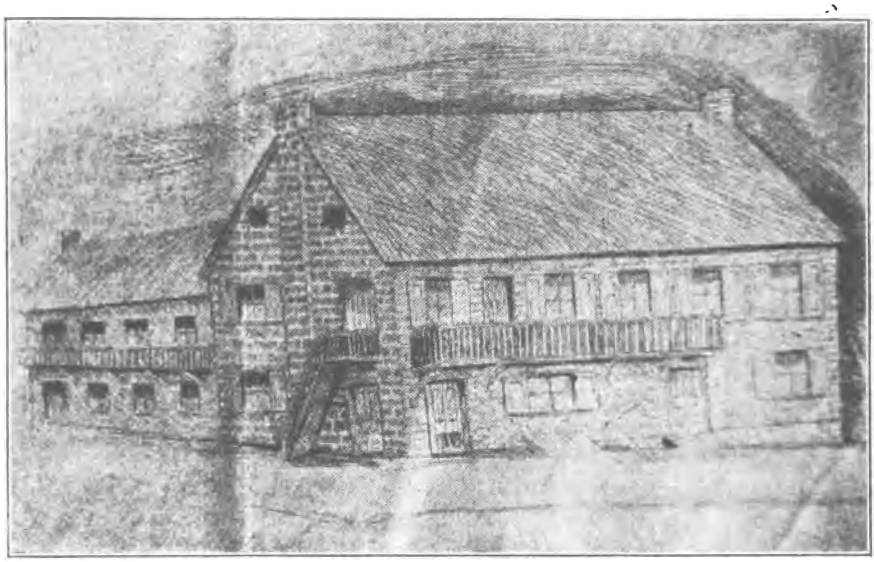

THE WATKINS TAVERN.

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find that there is due said Watkins from the estate of Clay the sum of twenty shillings. Given under our hands this 27th day of October, 1797.

"RICHARD YOUNG,
"CHARLES RAILEY."

Henry Watkins, guardian, was Henry Clay's stepfather. He and Mrs. Watkins kept the first tavern that was established in Versailles—quite a celebrated hostelry a century ago, and the rendezvous of great lawyers, pedagogues and statesmen of the day. Around the crackling logs in the great fireplace in its spacious hallway such men as Maj. John Crittenden, the father of John J. Crittenden; John Breckinridge, Senator John Brown, Col. Thos. Marshall, Judge Caleb Wallace, John Watkins, Prof. Kean O'Hara, the father of the great poet-journalist, gathered in the candlelight to discuss the news of the nation, when news traveled only by stage coach. Gen. Lafayette, on his tour of the country in 1826, was banquetted at the Watkins tavern and addressed the assembled citizens from the upper story of the building.

Even the young people of today clearly recollect the quaint old stone building, which occupied the present site of Amsden's Bank, at the corner of Main and Court streets, for it remained standing until a few years ago.

Henry Watkins was the brother of John Watkins, founder of the town of Versailles and who was a delegate in the Constitutional Convention at Danville in 1792 as well as a Representative in the first Legislature. The Watkinses married sisters. John was married to Mary Hudson and Henry married Mrs. Elizabeth Hudson Clay, who had been left a widow, with several children, by the death of the Rev. John Clay, of Virginia. Henry Watkins and family came to Versailles in 1792, soon after the founding of the town, making the journey from Virginia in wagons and bringing with them quite a retinue of slaves.

Henry Clay, as is well known, remained in Richmond, as deputy in the clerk's office. During every summer, however, he made visits to his mother, in Versailles, and entered freely into the quiet social life of the village. Of a frank, generous, chivalric nature, he had here as a young man many friends who looked forward to his periodical visits. Mr. Clay moved from Richmond to Lexington in 1797. In the words of Chief Justice Robertson, "he came leaning alone on Providence, a widowed mother's prayers and the untutored talents with which God had been pleased to bless him." His visits to this community thenceforth were more frequent than before. And even after his mother's death, in 1829, he came at intervals to spend a few days with his step-sister, Mrs. Blackburn.

Mrs. Clay-Watkins was a remarkably attractive woman, of striking individuality. Great is the pity that no portrait of her has been handed down to the present day. While not a beauty, she had a sweet face, full of character. Her eyes and hair were dark. Her manners were gracious and she was an animated and very entertaining conversationalist. Her natural qualities fitted her to develop in her son the high-minded frankness and sincerity

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of character which marked his entire life.

The last person in Versailles who personally remembered Mrs. Clay-Watkins was Mrs. Mary E. Scott (the mother of Mrs. J. C. Bethel, of Louisville), who died three or four years ago at the age of eighty-eight. Mrs. Scott, as a child, lived next door neighbor to Mrs. Watkins for several years and was warmly attached to her. She said that Mrs. Watkins was a most hospitable and sympathetic neighbor and kind to everybody.

The Watkinses quit their tavern at some time between 1815 and 1820 and settled upon a farm which they owned three miles south of Versailles, where Mrs. Watkins died in 1829, at the age of eighty years. Her body was buried in a country graveyard nearby, and there rested until 1851, when her son Henry had the remains reinterred in the Lexington cemetery.

Four children born of the union of Henry Watkins and Mrs. Elizabeth Clay-Watkins lived to maturity. The one daughter married Col. William B. Blackburn, of Versailles, whose eminence as a lawyer and in politics made his name historic. He was an uncle of Senator Joe C. S. Blackburn. Of the three sons, Frank, a clegyman of the Baptist church, and Nathaniel, a lawyer, removed to Missouri, in which state many of their descendants now live. John Watkins, the eldest son, remained in Woodford county and died here. He is said to have borne a strong resemblance to his mother. John Watkins married Miss Caroline T. Milton, daughter of Elijah Milton. Two of his sons, Elijah and Ebenezer Watkins, both of them bachelors, past seventy-five years of age, live together at the old Milton homestead, five miles east of Versailles. Another son, Thomas B. Watkins, resides in Lexington, and they have a sister, Miss Eliza Watkins, in Arkansas.

Elijah Watkins, Esq., is said by Mr Thomas M. Field, an old resident of Woodford county, who was well acquainted with Henry Clay, to more closely resemble his illustrious half-uncle than either of Clay's own sons.

The historic Watkins tavern was destroyed a few years ago in a fire which burned the block of business buildings between Main, Court and Morgan streets. There was an old tradition that Stonemason Thomas Metcalf (afterward Governor of Kentucky), who built the tavern, had placed a carefully sealed jug of whiskey under the cornerstone of the building. For months after the fire connoisseurs of liquor and relic hunters made laborious and careful excavations beneath the foundation, but the jug was never found.

The "Menzies Clan," of the highlands of Scotland, was composed of a small but brave and honorable band of kinspeople. One of this clan was the Rev. Adam Menzies, who was a clergyman in the Scotch branch of the English Episcopal church. Tradition says that he favored the cause of the young pretender, Charles Edward, and in consequence had to flee the country. Accordingly, in 1745, he landed on the shores of Virginia a fugitive from the

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wrath of those who were of the ruling dynasty.

After he had gotten his bearings, he settled in Richmond county, not far from the home of George Washington, in the adjacent county of Westmoreland, and it ever afterward pleased him to be cognizant of the fact that he and the Washingtons had exchanged neighborly courtesies and greetings.

After he was thoroughly settled he took charge of the old Farnham church, one of the "Glebe Churches" of Virginia, and soon thereafter married Phoebe Peachy, who, I think, was a daughter of Samuel Peachy, who is mentioned in a list of the vestry of the South Farnham church, spoken of by Bishop Meade in "Old Churches and Families of Virginia."

The Rev. Adam Menzies and Phoebe Peachy had two children, both boys, whose names were George and Samuel Peachy Menzies. Both were born and reared in Richmond county, and after reaching man's estate both became imbued with the revolutionary spirit which had overwhelmed all of their neighbors with a consuming desire to throw off the yoke of Great Britain, and like their neighbors and friends, they too volunteered their services in behalf of liberty and justice. The former entered the Revolution as an ensign, which is the present rank of a second lieutenant, while the latter entered the service as a lieutenant.

At the battle at Yorktown, owing to the absence of the captain, for reasons not stated, Samuel Peachy Menzies (or Minnis), as Virginians pronounced it, gallantly led the company, and he was ever afterward known as Captain Menzies.

Soon after the Revolution Captain Menzies was married to Francis Miskel, of Richmond county, the daughter of a neighbor, and they had these children: Elizabeth Phoebe, William Adam, born in 1785, Fannie and Thomas, all born in Richmond county, Va., and were all grown before coming to Kentucky, about 1805. Samuel P. Menzies' name appears on the Federal census of Woodford county in 1810, when he listed his family as sixteen in number, an unusually large family, which must have included some relatives or friends, perhaps both. He also owned a large farm and twenty-eight slaves. His farm was on Clear creek, three miles from Versailles, in the "Dry Ridge" vicinity. I think the farm he owned was the farm James Bright owned so long and sold when he moved to Shelby county. At least it was in that vicinity. Samuel P. Menzies died there in 1833, and he and his wife were buried in the Versailles cemetery. His surroundings made him quite a well-to-do and influential citizen, and he always appeared in public dressed in the colonial style of knee pants, stockings, pigeon-tail coat, slippers with silver buckles, and cocked hat. I have the names of his four children who, with him and his wife, made only six members of the family, so of course others abided under his hospitable roof besides his immediate family to account for the sixteen.

His first wife died in 1820, and in 1823 he married Hannah Hunt, a wid-

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ow of the county, but no issue came of this marriage, and she survived him many years. Fannie Menzies, one of the daughters, had a friend, Catherine Canfield, who came with the family from Virginia; she may have been a relative. A few years later she married William Stewart Hunter. (See Hunter sketch.)

Elizabeth Phoebe Menzies, the eldest child, married Dr. George Timberlake, of Cynthiana; William Adam married Martha Elizabeth Garber, of Staunton, Va.; Fannie married Dr. Richard Banks Bohannon, of Versailles, and Thomas married first Polly Singleton, second Martha Taylor, both of Woodford county.

The families of Dr. Timberlake and Thomas Menzies are long since extinct. William Adams Menzies was born in Virginia in 1785. When the family came to Kentucky he remained in Virginia to complete his education at Washington College, then went to Staunton to study law with Chapman Johnson, and there he met and married Martha Elizabeth Garber, then came to Kentucky on the honeymoon, where they remained. He formed a partnership with Lt. Gov. William Berry Blackburn, eldest son of George Blackburn, and practiced law at the Versailles bar for some time, but finally abandoned the law, bought a farm near Versailles which he managed very successfully until 1819, when he sold it and purchased one in Bourbon county, whither he moved. Their children, born in Woodford, were Dr. Samuel Garber Menzies, who married Sallie Ann Winston; Marguerite, who married George Nicholson Johnson (son of Chapman Johnson, of Staunton, Va.); Caroline F., who married Dr. E. S. Clarkson; Sarah, who married the Rev. Thornton Mills; John W., who married first Eliza Jane Butler, second Samuella Lewis, and Katherine, who departed this life February, 1920, in her 83rd year, unmarried.

George Nicholson Johnson and Marguerite have a daughter, Rosa M. Johnson, living at Covington with other family relations. I am much indebted to her for assistance in gathering data relating to this interesting pioneer family of Woodford county. John W. Menzies served in the Legislature, in Congress and was associated with the judiciary at Covington for many years.

Fannie Menzies, daughter of the pioneer, Captain Samuel P. Menzies, and Dr. Richard Banks Bohannon had these children: Francis, who married —— Potts; Bettie, who married Capt. William W. George, who so long and so well presided over the Woodford county court; Ophelia, who married first Virgil McCracken, second —— Wood, and third Major Humphrey Jones, and Henry Buford Bohannon, who married Mary Todd.

Francis and —— Potts had two children, Dick who had a drug store during and after the Civil War on the corner where Breck Smith's drug store is now located, opposite courthouse; and Ellen, who married John Brown, a brother of Sandy, and uncle of Preston Brown, now a resident of Versailles.

Bettie Bohannon and Capt. W. W. George had William, Jr., who married

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Agnes Thornton; Frank, who never married; Richard, who married —— ——; Henry, who married Elizabeth Thornton, and John, who married Maggie Hampton, daughter of Samuel Hampton.

Ophelia Bohannon and Major Humphrey Jones had: William, who married —— ——; Fannie Bohannon, who married William L. Taylor, and Elizabeth Blackburn, who married George Copeland. William L. Taylor and Fannie Bohannon Jones had Harry Clay Taylor and Ophelia Bohannon Taylor, both now residents of the county.

Henry Buford Bohannon and his wife, Mary Todd, had a large family of children. They lived on the old Twyman farm, on the Midway pike, where the McLeods now live, and, though the owner of this large farm, the yearly expense of his large family was in excess of his income, so about 1870 he sold his farm and moved with his family to Missouri. I think there was only one girl, Fannie Bohannon, and she married Noah Griffith.

Henry Buford Bohannon is well remembered by many of our citizens. His buggy and carriage were always drawn by a good looking span of horses, and he was always well dressed, and a hospitable and popular gentleman.

Of the numerous descendants of Capt. Samuel P. Menzies, the pioneer, I can only name four who are now residents of the county. They are Harry Clay Taylor and his sister, Ophelia Bohannon Hoppins, and Isola and Wade George, children of John George and Maggie Hampton.

John W. Menzies, Jr., son of Hon. John W. Menzies, is clerk of the Federal District Court at Covington.

Dr. Richard Banks Bohannon, while yet a young man, rode horseback from his home in Culpeper, Va., to Philadelphia, where he graduated in medicine under the celebrated Dr. Rush, who founded the University of Pennsylvania and was one of the signers of the declaration of independence. With preparation, and such favorable surroundings, Dr. Bohannon was splendidly equipped for a successful prosecution of his profession, and for forty years he was a very successful practitioner in the county, as well as one of the leading physicians of the state, being widely known and patronized. For many years he resided in Versailles, but some years after the war of 1812 he purchased the old Daniel Trabue farm that lay across the road from Greers Creek church, and separated from the Lewis Sublett farm by a creek. He died there in 1858 at the ripe age of 72 years, much honored as a neighbor and friend, and all of his children were reared there.

His wife, Fannie Menzies, was a beautiful woman and a talented musician. Upon her wedding day he presented her with an upright piano, said to have been the first of the kind in the county, if not in the state. She died in 1831, only forty-five years of age. When he died in 1858 the farm was transferred to his daughter, Ophelia, who was then the wife of Major Humphrey Jones. Major Jones was an uncle of Col. Willis Jones, of the county, who lost his life in the service of the Confederacy. (See Field and

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Buford sketches.) Major Humphrey Jones and his wife died on the Greers creek farm during the '70's, and a part, if not all, of the old home is now in possession of Ophelia Bohannon Hoppins, a granddaughter.

I am told that Dr. R. B. Bohannon was not related to William or German Bohannon, unless very remotely. They were also pioneers of Woodford county. But it is certain that Dr. Richard Bohannon was a close relative of Richard Bohannon, who married Elizabeth Blackburn, sister of George and the Rev. Gideon Blackburn, who, after a residence in Woodford county, moved to Jefferson county in 1798. Both families were of the highest type of citizenship, and that characteristic has been reflected in the lives of each generation to the present.

I have heard Henry Buford Bohannon relate on several occasions that his father, Dr. Richard Bohannon, and Henry Clay were friends in their youth and made a trip together on horseback to Philadelphia in search of knowledge that served each so well in after years. Dr. Bohannon came to Kentucky some years before Henry Clay came, but when the latter did come the friendship was renewed and continued unabated until death closed the scene. I also heard him say more than once that when his father came to Woodford county the "Big Spring" was surrounded by a canebrake that covered the present site of Versailles, and extended quite a distance down the creek. These cane thickets covered much of the surface of the county at that time, and much of it remained until after the Civil War.

There is an interesting old relic here in the rooms of the Kentucky Historical Society, within ten feet of me as I write this sketch, that should interest citizens of Woodford county. It was manufactured in London, England, in 1800, by Murzio Clementi, an Italian composer and manufacturer, and is known as a "Spinet." It was imported to Staunton, Va., the year it was manufactured, by the father of Martha Elizabeth Garber, who married William Adam Menzies, and was given to her as a bridal present, and they brought it to Woodford county in 1810, across the mountains, I believe. It was one of the first pianos to arrive in this country, so it created much interest in Woodford at that early day. It was donated to this society in 1882 by the wife of George Nicholson Johnson, mentioned earlier in this sketch as a daugter of William A. Menzies and his wife, Martha Elizabeth Garber.

This quaint old musical instrument has an oval tablet of ivory in front with the name of the manufacturer and date manufactured (1800) inscribed on it, but owing to age and service, the inscription can scarcely be traced.

Since writing this sketch, in tracing the families of Elliott and German Stout I learn that Elliott was a brother of Richard, who married Elizabeth Blackburn, and closely related to Dr. Richard Banks Bohannon. I had to go out of the county, and largely out of the state, to get the data relative to the Bohannons, but it is authentic. A sketch of the other Bohannons who

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were in Woodford county in 1810 will appear in the May Register, 1921, with a number of other interesting sketches.

Two Thornton families came to Kentucky and settled in Woodford county at an early date, one of them arriving about 1790, the other about 1810. I am not able to state positively that they bore relationship, but I incline to the belief that they were related, though the degree may have been a little remote, for there is a most striking resemblance in looks and actions between all of the members of each family that I have known, their chief characteristics being modesty, honesty and the purity of their Christian lives. I bear marriage relationship to both of these pioneers, the one on my mother's side and the other on my father's, but I give their characteristics without bias. James Thornton, the first to arrive (both bore this name) was a batchelor who had served in the Revolution, and as he was born in 1752, he was past the meridian of life when he arrived in Woodford county. The family record, now in Sherman, Texas, takes the name back to William Thornton, Lord of East Newton, Yorkshire, England, in 1313. This William Thornton married Isabella, daughter of William de Newton, and for ten generations thereafter the family lived in England, but William Thornton, of the eleventh generation, came to America in 1646 and settled in York (now Gloucester) county, in Pebsworth Parish, Va.

In the fourth generation of the American branch the above James Thornton, son of William and twin of Sarah, first saw the light in 1752. Soon after the Revolution, in which he had participated, he came to Woodford county, say about 1790, and settled near Mortonsville, where he met and married Sarah Bailey Hawkins, daughter of Captain Moses Hawkins and Susanna Strother, the latter the only sister of the wife of Col. Richard Taylor.

James Thornton and Sarah Bailey Hawkins had these children: Willis, Damascus, Susanna, William, James, Jr., Elizabeth, Sarah, Richard Taylor, and Sophia Strother Thornton. I am not sure that these names are arranged chronologically, but as most of their lines were extended under the Strother sketch, I will only mention here the descendants of Willis, who were neglected under that sketch, owing to a lack of data that I have since received. He was born in 1795 and married Esther Stephens, of the county. Their daughter, Sarah, was born in 1836, and Lucy was born in 1839. The former married Dr. W. Y. Gadberry, and the latter married first Dr. Henry Byrd Kidd, second Bishop James S. Key, one of the most distinguished divines in the service of the Methodist church in the south. After the marriage of these two girls the families moved to Yazoo City, Miss., before the Civil War. Bishop Key and his wife, Lucy, afterward removed to Sherman, Texas, where his wife took charge of and re-established North Texas Girls' College, and made it the celebrated Kidd-Key College, which had wonderful prosperity under her management. Its conservatory of music ranks today with the highest in the United States, and it continues to

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progress under the charge of Sarah Versal, daughter of Dr. H. B. Kidd and Lucy Thornton, and step-daughter of Bishop Key, who is at present managing its affairs. See Strothers for other descendants of James Thornton and his wife, Sarah Bailey Hawkins.

The other branch of the Thornton family came to Woodford county about 1810 or very soon thereafter. The earliest information I have concerning this branch of the family is that three Thorntons, brothers sailed from England for America, one of them locating in Virginia, one in North Carolina and another in Delaware. The name of the latter was David Thornton, who married in that state Sarah Knox. This couple had a son whose name was also James Thornton, born in 1772, died in 1840. He married first Eleanor Davis, in the state of Delaware, in 1795; second the widow Susanna McCuddy, daughter of John Fisher and Vilator Laws, of Woodford county. The family notes indicate that this James Thornton came to Woodford county and married the widow McCuddy in 1809, but as his name doesn't appear on the census of 1810, I think it must have been as late as autumn, 1810, unless, perhaps, he came to the county from Louisville, where he first settled, entered the second matrimonial venture in 1809 and returned to that village to settle up his affairs, then later returned to Woodford.

By the first marriage to Eleanor Davis came David and James Thornton. David married first, Nancy Railey, in 1820, daughter of Isham Railey and Susanna Woodson. She died in 1821 leaving no issue. The second marriage was to Charlotte Railey, in June, 1823, daughter of Charles Railey and Mary Mayo. James Thornton, Jr., married Mary Elliott Nov., 1830.

By the second marriage of James Thornton, Sr., to Susan McCuddy were Thomas Fisher Thornton, who married Agnes Steele in 1835, daughter of John Steele and Catharine Swann Railey; John Wesley Thornton, who married Matilda Jones in 1834; Alexander Laws Thornton, who married Janette Markham in 1840, and Cassandra Thornton, who married John West.

David Thornton and Charlotte Railey have these children: Mary Eleanor, who married David I. Porter in 1841; James III, who married Mary Simpson, in 1855; Bettie, who married Ulyssus Turner in 1849; Hontas, who married Judge Edwin S. Craig; Edwin K., who married Lucretia Hobbs, Woodford Railey, who married Lucy Dupuy Bailey in 1866, and Charles Randolph, born in 1847, died young.

David I. Porter and Eleanor Thornton had these children: Alice, born Sept., 1842, married James M. Preston, Aug., 1864; Thornton, born July, 1845, lost his life at the battle of Vicksburg in 1863 in the service of the Confederacy; Edward Lacey, born Nov., 1847, married Sallie Boulden Sept., 1870; Mary, born Nov., 1849, married Daniel Cooper May, 1867; Charles Randolph, born Oct., 1852, married Elizabeth Bennett Jan., 1875; Elfreda Oak, born Dec., 1854, married Frederick Madeira Dec., 1880, and Pauline, born Aug., 1861, married James Montgomery, Oct., 1886.

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James Thornton, III, and Mary Simpson had Bettie, born Aug., 1856, married James Stevens, of San Antonio, Texas, in Dec., 1879. She was a leading club woman of that city, doing much charity work, and respected by all. She died in that city Oct. 30, 1920; James Simpson, born April, 1861, married Catharine Foster Dec., 1882; Charlotte, Mary and Eleanor.

Ulyssus Turner and Bettie Thornton had Charlotte, born Oct,, 1851, married Joseph Marshall Bowmar June, 1876; Lester, born July, 1853, married Annie Roe in June, 1876; Ella Steele, born May, 1845; Hontas Virginia, born Feb., 1857; Edwin Thornton, born Dec., 1858; Fannie, born Oct., 1860; Mary Logan, born Oct., 1863, married William O. Davis Feb., 1887, and Ulyssus, Jr., born April, 1866, married first Genevieve McDougal, second Anabel Scearce.

Judge Edwin S. Craig and Hontas Thornton had no children, but reared Mason Craig, a daughter of Judge Craig by a former marriage. She is the present occupant of the old Thornton home in Versailles.

Edward Kavanaugh Thornton and Lucrecia Hobbs had Wilbur Hobbs, born March, 1862, married Laura Hiter in 1884; David, born 1864, married Catharine Haley Jan., 1885; Stanley, born Sept., 1867, married Virginia Woodson, Oct., 1888; James, born July, 1870 and Edward Thornton, born Feb., 1876. These boys live in Kansas City and are associated with banking institutions there.

Woodford Railey Thornton and Lucy Dupuy Bailey had no children, and Charles Randolph Thornton died unmarried.

David I. Porter and Eleanor Thornton, moved to Independence, Mo., to reside in 1857. During the Civil War, owing to their strong southern sympathies, their home was burned over their heads by Kansas Jayhawkers, who confiscated their personalty and sent their negroes across the Kansas line. They returned to Kentucky and remained until 1879, when they moved to Sedalia, Mo.

David Thornton, Sr., learned the saddler's trade in his youth, and operated a shop for a limited time, but early in his business career engaged in the banking business, and was for thirty years or more president of the Woodford Bank. He represented the county in both branches of the Legislature, and was an honored member of the Methodist church from its organization until his death. He was a modest, dignified and unassuming citizen, respected by every one who knew him, and was altogether a man of great influence in the community. He died in 1873 in his 78th year.

James Thornton, Jr., and Mary Elliott had Theodore, who married Margaret Smarr; Nannie, who married Judge Berrywick Craig and lived in Versailles. Theodore and Margaret Smarr Thornton resided at Midway and they had Ann T., who married Lee P. Thompson, and Thomas and Walter Thornton. Berrywick Craig and Nannie Thornton had Nettie, Alma and several sons.

Thomas Fisher Thornton, born in 1812, died July, 1849, and his first wife,

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Agnes Wingfield Steele, daughter of John and Catherine Railey Steele, born Sept., 1816, had an only daughter, Susan Catherine Thornton, born Sept., 1836, married Sandy Brown in 1856, and they had Charles Rowland, who married first Mamie Edwards, who was a niece of President Lincoln's wife; second Grace Hatch; Agnes Steele, George Adams, Robert Alexander, and Thornton Lee Brown.

Thomas Fisher Thornton and his second wife, Mary Blackburn, had these children: Mary Belle, who married James A. Edwards May, 1860; Agnes, who married William W. George, Jr., Oct., 1860; David Laws, who served in Morgan's command throughout the Civil War and married Lucy Mathews Nov. 1892, and Elizabeth, who married Henry George in 1869.

The above Mary Anderson Blackburn, the second wife of Thomas Fisher Thornton, was a daughter of the Rev. John Newton Blackburn, and a granddaughter of the Rev. Gideon Blackburn. Both of these men were of the Presbyterian faith, but neither confined himself to the pulpit, each devoting much time to teaching. The Rev. John Newton Blackburn taught at Greers Creek church and also at old Macedonia church, that was, I think, built on one corner of the farm of Thos. Railey, who lived upon the heights overlooking Clifton. While at Greers creek teaching he and his daughter, Mary Anderson, lived in the home of P. I. and Judith Woodson Railey. At Macedonia they lived in the home of John Berryman and Jane Railey, and the Raileys and Berrymans were among his pupils.

James A. Edwards and Mary Belle Thornton had David Thornton Edwards, who married Willie Macey; Elizabeth, James A., Jr., and Thomas T.

William W. George, Jr., and Agnes Thornton had Abner Hunter, Ernest T. and Alexander L. George.

David Laws Thornton and Lucy Mathews had Janette, Marion and David L., Jr.

Alexander Laws Thornton and Janette Markham had these children: Sallie, who married Randolph Railey, III; Charles, who was four years in the Confederate service, and died unmarried; Catharine, who married Joseph B. Lewis, and they have a son, Thornton Lewis; Mamie, who married Richard Lyle, who have several children.

Alexander L. Thornton was many years the owner of a livery business on Main street, and was a live stock commission merchant. He died in 1877, and his wife died in 1902. She was a niece of William Fleming Markham, a merchant at Versailles in 1830, and a sister of John Markham, who also was a merchant of Versailles before the Civil War.

When James Thornton, the pioneer of this line of the family came to Kentucky, about 1810, he gave freedom to his slaves before leaving Delaware. His sons, David and James, by the first marriage, were mere boys, the former about ten and the latter about five years of age. They crossed the mountains in a private conveyance, and at

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Pittsburg embarked on a flatboat for Louisville, but finding only a village there that was surrounded by a flat malarial country, which was not regarded as conducive to health, they drifted up into Woodford county, where he entered his second matrimonial venture within a short period of time. Here he reared his two sons by a former marriage, and a large family of children by the second marriage, but in after years, accompanied by a part of his family, he moved to Springfield, Ohio. The two older sons, David and James, Jr., remained in Woodford, as did several of the children by the second marriage.

In 1807 three brothers, William, Oliver and George Douglas Brown, were residents in county Derry, in "Ould Ireland," but during that year they set sail for America; the youngest of the brothers, George Douglas, had not yet attained his majority. Soon after their arrival in this country they came to Kentucky, William and George Douglas settling at Georgetown, while Oliver chose Frankfort as his abiding place for a short time, where he was employed in building one of the early buildings that housed the Legislature and state officials, but not the present old capitol, that was erected in 1826-28.

Oliver was born in 1767 and died in 1837; William was born in 1769, and died in 1845, and George Douglas Brown was born in 1787, and died in 1862. William married Jane Adams, of Georgetown, a widow, who was the mother of three daughters by a former marriage to Alexander Adams. Their son, William Brown, Jr., married Sallie Ferguson, and a son of this couple was William Reynolds Brown, a Presbyterian minister, who married Mary Barkley, of Danville.

Oliver Brown married Nancy Garrett, and their son, Douglas Brown, married his cousin, Martha Brown, daughter of George Douglas Brown and Mary Adams. For his services in connection with the building of the "Old Mansion House" and state capitol, at Frankfort, Oliver Brown was given 300 acres of land in the outskirts of Versailles, and in 1814 came to Woodford county to reside. I understand that Douglas Stevenson, a descendant, owns a part of the original tract at this time.

George Douglas Brown, the youngest of the three brothers, married Mary Adams, step-daughter of his brother William, which made her a sister-in-law of her step-father. They had nine children, as follows: Jane, who married Henry Mount and moved to Elkhart, Ill.; Mary, who married William Stewart Hunter, Jr., of Woodford county (see Hunter sketch); John McKinney Brown, who married Ellen Potts, of Versailles (see Menzies sketch); Robert Ward Brown, who married Mary Hart; Sandy Brown, who married Susan Catharine Thornton (see Thornton, Steele and Railey), and Martha M. Brown, who married first her cousin, Douglas Brown and lived and died in the original Brown home in the suburbs of Versailles on Lexington pike; second, Captain Robert Mills, who was for many years after

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returning from service in the Confederacy, a popular merchant of Versailles.

Mary Brown and William Stewart Hunter, Jr., had Mollie and John B. Hunter.

John McKinney Brown and Ellen Potts had Jennie, who married ——— Harner.

Robert Ward Brown and Mary Hart had a daughter, who married Jerry McMeekin, a son, Hart Brown, and several daughters, who live in Richmond, Va.

Sandy Brown and Susan Catharine Thornton had Charles Railey, who married Mary Edwards, a niece of the wife of President Lincoln; Robert A., who married Kate Eberhart; Thornton L., Agnes Steele and George.

Martha Brown and her first husband, Douglas Brown, had Preston, who married Ruth (Bell) Wilson, widow of Charles Wilson, and they reside on the old homestead; Sandy, Ollie and Normie, who married William Stevenson.

After his marriage to Susan Catharine Thornton Sandy Brown moved with his family to Booneville, Mo., but later removed to St. Louis, where he was engaged in business until his death in 1893. He and all of his brothers possessed rare musical talents, each playing on some musical instrument, hence their presence was an added charm to any company or gathering in and near Versailles for many years prior to the Civil War.

While the west was still in its infancy Sandy Brown made two trips overland to California. The first venture across the plains occurred in 1849, during the gold fever, and this trip was repeated in 1852. He had the pleasure of introducing to the citizens of the Pacific slope the first thoroughbred horses seen in that part of the country.

In the May Register I gave a brief sketch of the Lee family, who came among the earliest emigrants from Virginia to Kentucky, and settled in Woodford county. Major John Lee was one of the founders of Versailles, and I determined to continue my investigations, as I was certain that he and General Robert E. Lee had a common ancester in America. He has had no descendants in Woodford county for more than a half century, and it was difficult to locate any one who could tell me more than what Collins said of him, hence I had but little to write of him, either on a rising or descending scale. However, I recently got in touch with some of the kinship from without the state, who gave me some additional data which enables me to write more fully of this distinguished family. None of the families who came to Virginia produced a sturdier or more honorable class of citizens than did the Lees.

These are the additional facts to supplement what appeared in the May issue:

Col. Richard Lee, wife unknown to any of my correspondents, was the first of the name in America. He came from England, where the name was prominent among the cavaliers and other leading spirits for generations. His children were: 1st Henry, 2nd

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John Francis, 3rd Richard, Jr., 4th William, 5th Thomas, 6th Hancock, 7th Elizabeth, and 8th Charles. General Robert E. Lee descended from Col. Richard Lee, as follows: His son, Henry Lee and Mary Bland, she a granddaughter of Col. William Randolph and Mary Isham; then Henry Lee, Jr., and Lucy Grimes; then "Light Horse" Harry Lee and Anne Carter; then Robert E. Lee, who married Mary Randolph Custis, a granddaughter of the widow Martha Custis, who married President Washington.

General Zachary Taylor also descended from Col. Richard Lee through his son, Hancock Lee and Sarah Elizabeth Allerton; then Elizabeth Lee and Zachary Taylor, Sr., of Orange county, Va.; then Col. Richard Taylor and Sarah Dabney Strother, daughter of William Strother of "Orange," who settled in Woodford county, and Sarah (Bailey) Pannill (see Strothers); then President Zachary Taylor, who married Margaret Smith.

Major John Lee, of Woodford county, a pioneer, came from Col. Richard Lee, also through Hancock Lee and Sarah Elizabeth Allerton; then Hancock Lee, Jr., and Mary Willis; then Major John Lee, who married first Letitia Atwell, second Elizabeth Bell, of Woodford county.

Major John Lee was not only one of the founders of Versailles, but was also one of the leading spirits in all improvements in the county until his death during the winter of 1801-2. Before coming to Kentucky he was a major in the Second Virginia troops. His first wife was a Virginian; his second wife was a daughter of Captain Thomas Bell, also a pioneer of Woodford county, whose wife, Elizabeth Taylor, was a daughter of Zachary Taylor, Sr., of Orange county, Va., and Elizabeth Lee, his wife; so they were cousins. Major John Lee married Elizabeth Bell in Dec., 1781, likely just before Major Lee and Captain Bell came to Woodford county.

Hancock Lee, Jr., the father of Major John Lee, of Woodford county, came to Kentucky with Cyrus McCracken (see McCracken sketch), as early as 1776, and they were the founders of Leestown, which they located one mile northwest of Frankfort. Each of them built a cabin at that point, at that time, where they made their headquarters, and where they purposed to locate their families when they made their contemplated round trip to Virginia and back. Mary Willis, the wife of Hancock Lee, was a daughter of Col. Henry Willis, of "Willis Hill," Va., and Mildred Washington, his wife, a kinswoman of the President. Cyrus McCracken's wife was Elizabeth ——.

Unfortunately circumstances of a serious nature intervened that interfered with the consummation of the plans of these two men. After building their cabins Cyrus McCracken decided to join the command of Gen. George Rogers Clark, who had planned an expedition against the Piqua Indians, and he was killed in one of the engagements. Some years later Captain Virgil McCracken, son of Cyrus, accompanied his mother and the family to Kentucky and settled on Glenns creek, in Woodford county, about three miles

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to them from the standpoint mainly of court records, as I have not been able to get much from descendants

In 1794 Giles Samuel was in Woodford county and according to will book "A," page 108, he was guardian of Larkin Samuel and Peter Samuel, orphans of Jesse Samuel. The account was examined by William Ware.

Oct. 14, 1798, the estate of John Samuel, deceased, was appraised by Anthony Bartlett. John Scott and Richard Taylor, will book B, page 71.

Will book "C," page 40, Lucy Samuel was appointed administratrix of John Samuel, deceased.

Dec. 24, 1795, a marriage license was issued to William Samuel to wed Judith Dupuy.

Dec. 22, 1794, the will of Peter Samuel was dated, and the Franklin county records show that the will of Peter Samuel, of Woodford county, was probated. It names wife, Susanna; sons, John and Reubin and daughter Anne Samuel.

Will book "C," page 107, estate of John Samuel, deceased, appraised by Richard Taylor, Thomas Todd and Edmund Ware; heirs, Lucy Samuel, the widow, Spillsby, Betsy, married a Loughborough, John, Fanny, Larkin, married a Graham, Kitty, married an Anderson, Lucinda, married a Welch, and Richard Samuel.

I think the most of the Samuel family who came to Woodford county had sold their interests and moved away before the Mexican War, some of them locating in Frankfort, but many of them left the state.

Lucy Samuel, widow of John, was living on a farm in Woodford county in 1810 with seven members in her family. She owned seven slaves. I think the late Ed Samuel, cashier of the Bank of Kentucky, at Frankfort, and Miss Annie Samuel, who is employed in one of the state departments, are descendants.

Reuben Samuel, who married a sister of Gov. Letcher, was a brother of Sarah Samuel, who married William Ware, of Woodford county (see Ware sketch), and Catharine Samuel, who married Richard Coleman, formerly of Woodford county, but lived the greater part of his life in Frankfort, and they had a brother, William Samuel, whose daughter, Elizabeth Anne Samuel, married John William Blanton, son of James Blanton, of Woodford county (see Blanton sketch).

Sarah Samuel and William Ware had a daughter, Elizabeth Ware, who married John Bacon, of Franklin county. John Bacon and Elizabeth Ware had Ann Apperson Bacon, born in March, 1800, died October, 1888, married the Rev. Philip Fall, and they had Elizabeth Sarah Fall, who married Edmund Haynes Taylor, many years cashier of the old Kentucky Bank of Frankfort. Edmund H. Taylor and Elizabeth Fall were the parents of Mrs. Jouett Taylor Cannon, secretary-treasurer of the Kentucky Historical Society, the late Philip Fall Taylor and Edmund Haynes Taylor, Jr. (married Mary Arnett, of Woodford county) who resides at Tampa, Florida. William R. Fall, son of the Rev. Philip Fall, married Edmonia Taylor and they were

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the parents of the present U. S. Senator, A. B. Fall, of New Mexico.

John and Lucy Woolfolk Samuel were married in 1798 and the following are some of their children, if not all: Betsy, married Thomas V. Loughborough; Lucinda, married William Welch; Frances, married William Gibson.

Thos. V. Loughborough and Betsy Samuel had Isabella, who married her cousin, William Gibson, Jr., son of William Gibson and Frances Samuel. William and Isabella had Thomas L. Gibson, who married Elizabeth Ayres; Preston L., who married Mary Miller Wilson; Josh P., who married Cynthia Thompson, and Lula.

William Welch and Lucinda Samuel had Capt. Gibson Welch, who married Annie Fogg, daughter of Captain Elijah Fogg and Ann Ware.

John Samuel was one of Woodford's pioneer citizens and he settled on a farm at Ducker Station, known for many years as the Gibson farm, and it only recently passed out of possession of descendants, Preston L. Gibson being the last to own it. Three or four generations of the relationship are buried there in a private burial ground.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

MINUTES OF THE MEETING

Of the Kentucky State Historical Society, Held in the Rooms of the Society on Saturday, October 2nd, 1920.

The society met at 2 p. m. pursuant to written notice, which had been mailed to all members of the society.

Members present were: Mrs. Jouett T. Cannon, Mrs. J. P. Hobson, Mrs. George Baker, Dr. Edgar E. Hume, H. V. McChesney, Mrs. W. T. Lafferty, Mrs. W. Leslie Collins, Mr. W. E. Railey, Miss Rebecca Averill.

In addition to those present in person a large number of members had sent their proxies, and these proxies were read and the members announced as present by virtue of the proxies.

In the absence of the Governor, H. V. McChesney, first vice-president, called the meeting to order and presided.

The minutes of the meeting held on October 3rd, 1919, were read and approved.

On motion the action of the Executive Committee in increasing the subscription price of the Register from $1.00 to $2.00, to begin with the January, 1921, number, was approved.

The society next proceeded to the election of the Executive Committee for the year ending October 3, 1921. The following persons were elected members of the Executive Committee: H. V. McChesney, Mrs. Jouett T. Cannon, Mrs. Lister Witherspoon, Mr. R. C. Ballard Thruston, Mrs. W. T. Lafferty, Mrs. J. P. Hobson, Dr. Edgar E. Hume, Miss Sally Jackson, Mrs. George Baker.

H. V. McChesney was elected first vice-president for the ensuing year and Dr. Edgar E. Hume second vice-president. Mr. Thruston Ballard was elected honorary vice-president.

A committee consisting of H. V. McChesney and Dr. Edgar E. Hume was appointed to prepare suggestions for a revision of the Constitution, the committee to report these suggestions at the next regular meeting of the Society, October 3rd, 1921.

Mr. R. C. Ballard Thruston was named as chairman of the Archives Committee, with power to act in the matter of selecting other members on the committee.

Mr. McChesney read the act of the Legislature of 1880, creating the Historical Society. It was noted that three of the original charter members named in the act were still living, Professor James K. Patterson, of Lexington, Mr. Euclid Johnson, of Michigan and Captain John Andrew Steele, of Midway. On motion the Secretary was directed to send a letter of greeting to each of these three surviving members of the original list of charter members of the Society.

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Mr. McChesney also read the act of 1906, which is supplementary to the act of 1880, and it was announced that these two acts constitute the legal basis of the Society.

A vote of thanks was extended the Sinking Fund Commissioners, Governor Edwin P. Morrow, Auditor John J. Craig, Treasurer James A. Wallace, Attorney General Charles I. Dawson, and Secretary of State Fred A. Vaughn, for their action in having the old capitol placed in such excellent condition for the Society's use.

The secretary-treasurer was directed to send a letter of greeting to Miss Sally Jackson, Librarian, who was not physically able to be present.

The secretary-treasurer made a report of the work since the last meeting, calling special attention to the removal of the collection from the new capitol to the old capitol, and mentioning the date of the formal removal, June 25, 1920.

The following resolution was offered by Mrs. J. P. Hobson and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, that authority be, and is, hereby conferred on the Executive Committee of the Society to elect a secretary-treasurer, librarian, assistant librarian, editor of the Register and business manager, and such other officers and employes as may be necessary to properly conduct the business of the Society, and to fix the salaries of such officers and employes.

By a unanimous vote of the Society the secretary-treasurer was empowered with authority to employ such temporary clerical or other assistance as she may need in any emergency that may arise due to any convention or other meeting bringing an unusual number of visitors to the city.

There being no further business the Society adjourned.

MINUTES OF THE MEETING OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Of the Kentucky State Historical Society, Held in the Rooms of the Society, Immediately Following the Meeting of the Society on Saturday, October 2nd, 1920.

The newly elected Executive Committee, for the year ending October 3, 1921, was called to order by the chairman of the old Executive Committee, H. V. McChesney. The new committee proceeded to organize by electing H. V. McChesney chairman for the ensuing year.

The minutes of the meeting of the Executive Committee, held on October 3, 1919, and the minutes of the called meeting of the committee, held on January 14, 1920, were read and approved.

By virtue of authority conferred on the Executive Committee by resolution adopted in the meeting of the Society just previously held, the Executive Committee next proceeded to elect the officers of the Society for the year ending October 3, 1921, and to fix their salaries.

The following officers were elected

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and their salaries fixed as indicated below:

Mrs. Jouett T. Cannon, secretary-treasurer, and associate editor of the Register, at an annual salary of $1,200, payable monthly.

Miss Sally Jackson was elected librarian at an annual salary of $600, payable monthly.

Mr. W. E. Railey was elected assistant librarian at an annual salary of $900, payable monthly.

H. V. McChesney was elected editor of the register and business manager of the Society at an annual salary of $720, payable monthly.

There being no further business the committee adjourned.

MINUTES OF CALLED MEETING

Of the Executive Committee of the Kentucky State Historical Society, November 17, 1920.

The committee met pursuant to call of the secretary-treasurer in the rooms of the Society on November 17, 1920.

Members present were: Mrs. Lister Witherspoon, Mrs. W. T. Lafferty, Mr. Ballard Thruston, Mrs. J. P. Hobson, Mrs. Jouett T. Cannon and H. V. McChesney.

Mr. McChesney read the act of the Legislature of 1880 creating the Historical Society, and a general discussion of the purpose and powers of the Society under its charter was had.

Mr. Ballard Thruston was asked to write to other Historical Societies over the country for information as to the membership fee charged, subscription price of publication, and other information that might be valuable.

By a unanimous vote it was agreed that the Society will not accept gifts with conditions attached that might in any way prove embarrassing to the Society in the future.

By unanimous vote all persons proposed as members since the last meeting of the Executive Committee were elected to membership.

The secretary read a communication from Mrs. J. C. Cantrill, of Georgetown, offering certain gifts to the Society. After some discussion Mrs. Cannon was requested to visit Georgetown and inspect the proposed collection of gifts with a view of determining which might properly be accepted by the Society.

There being no further business the committee adjourned.

A CORRECTION.

In an article in the September, 1920, issue of the Register relative to Kentucky troops in the Union army in the Civil War the name "Col. M. C. Tyler, 15th Ky. Infantry" occurred. It should have read: "Col. Marion E. Taylor, 15th Ky. Infantry." We are glad to make this correction.

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KENTUCKY'S PART IN THE WORLD WAR.

(Louisville Post, November 11, 1920.

On this, the second anniversary of the signing of the armistice, it may not be amiss to refer to what has been done to make a permanent record of Kentucky's activities in the World War.

To the end that Kentucky's war history should record adequately the achievements of which we are justly so proud, the Kentucky Council of Defense, in 1918, while war was still raging, inaugurated a statewide movement which had for its object the making of military service records of the soldiers and sailors, the compilation of records setting forth the activities of the civilians in all branches of war work, and the collection and preservation of other data and records which will be needed for the production of that history, and which in themselves will be increasingly treasured mementoes of the unprecedented happenings of the stirring days of the war.

A local war historian was appointed in each of the 120 counties in the state. A state war historian was appointed to supervise the work.

The plan adopted contemplated a record for each county of purely local activities, and the collecting in the central office of material of statewide interest.

In many of the counties the local war historians have already completed their work, and have had the material bound in substantial form and placed in the office of the clerk of the county court, where it is accessible to all the people of the county. These records contain a complete statement of the service of each soldier, sailor, marine, nurse, etc., from the county, and a report of the work done by the civilians, including County Council of Defense, local draft board, Red Cross, Liberty Loan committees, women's clubs, schools, churches, and all other organizations which helped win the war. Many records contain photographs of the service men, especially those who died in service or were wounded.

In other counties the work is not yet completed, but will be completed during 1921.

In March, 1920, the Kentucky Legislature continued the existence of the Council of Defense until March, 1922, for the sole purpose of completing the war historical work. The Governor appointed as members of the new council Mr. Edward W. Hines, of Louisville, as chairman and as associate members Mr. Young E. Allison, of Louisville, and Col. E. H. Gaither, of Harrodsburg. The new council appointed Fred P. Caldwell, of Louisville, as state war historian. Mr. Caldwell has been the war historian since the work was begun in 1918.

The results of the historical work have been very gratifying. In some

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counties the material collected will make four to six volumes. In one of the smaller counties a record of 1,074 pages has just been completed. The volume contains a record of the service of each soldier, a report of the work done by the civilians, clippings, photographs, soldiers' letters, speeches, programs, etc.

Some of the outstanding facts of general interest, as shown by records now compiled, are as follows:

Kentucky furnished approximately 100,000 men and women in the World War, in all branches of the service, including soldiers, sailors, marines, nurses, medical corps, chaplains, S. A. T. C., etc.

About 3,000 of these men and women died in the service, from wounds, disease and accidents. More than 4,000 were wounded in battle. The number of disabled has not yet been ascertained.

The state lost, in the service, during the war, a total of ninety-nine officers, from Lieutenant up to Major General.

Fifty-nine marines from Kentucky were killed in action or died of wounds and twelve died from disease.

Kentucky furnished six Major Generals, Generals Henry T. Allen, J. Franklin Bell, George B. Duncan, Hugh L. Scott, William L. Sibert and Frank Long Winn. Brigadier General Preston Brown, of Louisville, was one of the three men of his rank who commanded a division. He was in command of the Third Division.

A large number of honors fell to Kentucky men.

Admiral Hugh Rodman, of Frankfort, was in command of the American fleet when the Germans surrendered their navy in the North Sea.

Of the seventy-eight Congressional Medals of Honor awarded in the World War two were given to Kentuckians. That decoration is given for "conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity above and beyond the call of duty in action," and ranks with the famed Victoria Cross of England.

The Distinguished Service Cross is awarded for "extraordinary heroism in action," and 100 of these crosses are now worn by Kentucky men.

Twenty Kentucky men were given the Distinguished Service Medal "for exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services."

The revised list of awards of the Navy Cross will not be published until Armistice Day, but it is understood that at least fourteen Navy Crosses will be given to Kentucky men.

The French Croix de Guerre was awarded to eighty-five Kentuckians, so far as now known.

Italian, British and Serbian decorations were won by twenty-six Kentucky men.

Other honors include ninety-two Kentucky men and women who were cited or promoted for bravery.

This makes a total of 325 special honors to Kentuckians.

With the help of the county war historian, the secretaries of the civilian organizations which did war work, and other persons interested in these matters, it is hoped that the council will be able to adequately record the glorious part played by Kentucky men

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and women in the great war for civilization.

BOOKS RECEIVED

By Library of Historical Society Durin Year 1920.

Catalogue of Library of Congress. Monthly Lists of State Publications.

American and English Genealogies.

Famous Tragedies and Trials, by L. F. Johnson.

Kentucky Society of Colonial Wars, Year Book for 1917 (List of Surveys of Land Granted for Service in the French & Indian Wars, compiled by the late Philip Fall Taylor).

A Kentucky Chronicle, John Thompson Gray.

Annual of the Smithsonion Institution, 1917.

Year Book of the Sons of the Revolution, 1913 (catalogue of Virginia Military Land Warrants, located in Kentucky), compiled by S. M. Wilson.

Report of Michigan Historical Commission.

History of Avery, Fairchild & Park Families, by S. P. Avery.

List of Colonial Soldiers of Virginia, by H. J. Eckenrode.

9th Annual Report of Virginia Library Board, containing supplemental list of Revolutionary soldiers of Virginia.

The National Genealogical Society Quarterly, Revolutionary number.

First Triennial Report of Illinois Historical Society, 1920.

The House That Was a Wedding Fee, by Eliza Calvert Hall.

Crestlands, by Mary Addams Bayne.

Filson Club Publications (Nos. 12 and 29), compliments of Mr. Otto A. Rothert, Secy.

Onondaga Historical Association Publication (Revolutionary Soldiers of Onondaga County, N. Y.).

The Centennial History of Illinois.

The National Year Book, 1920, Society Sons of the American Revolution.

Supplement the Monthly Army List (British), April, 1918, presented by Maj. E. E. Hume.

The "Pisgah Book," by W. O. Shoemaker, presented by Mrs. Ernest Dunlap.

The Spanish Conspiracy in Tennessee, by Archibald Henderson.

Richard Henderson; The Authorship of the Cumberland Compact, and the Founding of Nashville, by Archibald Henderson.

Isaac Shelby and the Genet Mission, by Archibald Henderson.

Isaac Shelby, Revolutionary Patriot and Border Hero, by Archibald Henderson.

A Review of "Isaac Shelby and the Genet Mission." by Samuel L. Wilson.

The "North Carolina Booklet," Jan., 1915 (Henderson & Boone).

Starks-Price-Berry-Crutcher genealogy, compiled by John P. Starks and Colonel Ben LaBree.

Two reports of Chamberlain Memorial Museum, Ann Arbor, Mich.

1920 MAGAZINES RECEIVED

Southern Review.

Current Opinion.

Geographical Magazine.

Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine.

Catalogue of Library of Congress—

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Monthly Lists of State Publications.

American and English Genealogies.

Annual Report of the Smithsonian Institution.

Report of the Michigan Historical Commission.

Bulletin of the New York Public Library.

Journal of the Presbyterian Historical Society.

The Confederate Veteran.

The United Empire.

The Minnesota History Bulletin.

The Tennessee Historical Magazine.

The New England Historical and Genealogical Register.

The Washington Historical Quarterly.

The Ohio Archeological & Historical Quarterly.

The Missouri Historical Review.

Indiana Magazine of History.

The Louisiana Historical Quarterly.

Journal of the Illinois Historical Society.

Western Pennsylvania Historical Magazine.

The Journal of American History.

The Maryland Historical Magazine.

The Wisconsin Magazine of History.

The Mississippi Valley Historical Review.

The Virginia Magazine of History and Biography.

The Palimpsest.

Il Memento.

ADDITIONS TO COLLECTION

Of Historical Society During 1920.

Among the articles added to the collection during the year we will name the following:

Bronze medallion bust of Abraham Lincoln, from Mr. H. A. Gretter.

Maps showing first official survey of Kentucky river, U. S. War Dept., 1828, Prof. W. R. Jillson.

Soil map of Franklin county, Prof. W. R. Jillson.

Geological maps of the Upper Cumberland river, Prof. W. R. Jillson.

Geological maps of Hancock county, Prof. W. R. Jillson.

Geological maps of Jackson Purchase, Prof. W. R. Jillson.

Geological maps of Carter, Lawrence and Greenup counties, Prof. W. R. Jillson.

Geological maps of Cumberland Mountain System, Prof. W. R. Jillson.

Geological maps of Shawneetown Quadrangle, Prof. W. R. Jillson.

Geological maps, Sketch of Reconnaissance Triangulation of Kentucky, Prof. W. R. Jillson.

Handsome mahogany bookcase, complete file of Geological Reports, Prof. W. R. Jillson.

Italian flag, from American Base Hospital No. 102, presented by Lieut.-Col. E. E. Hume.

Old engraving of Frankfort, Mr. H. C. Wood, of Harrodsburg.

Bronze medallion of Henry Clay, Miss Mary Page, Frankfort.

Portrait of Miss Sally Jackson, by Hundleigh, given by herself.

German Iron Cross (from Sofia, Bulgaria), presented by Lieut.-Col. E. E. Hume.

Division Insignia, presented by Lieut.-Col. E. E. Hume.

Button made to celebrate the first inauguration of George Washington as

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President of the United States, presented by Mr. James Johnson, of Swallowfield, Ky.

Collection of foreign coins, relics from Dead Sea and Egypt, collected by the late Col. John C. Major, of Shelby county, and also manuscript, Major Genealogy, presented by his niece, Mrs. Lucy Miles, of Bagdad, Ky.

Two copies of the "Western Argus," printed in Frankfort in 1810; presented by Mrs. E. B. Smith, Shelbyville, Ky.

Portrait of Miss Rosa Rapp, A. R. C., nurse who died Nov. 4, 1918, in service at La Harve, France, while attached to Base Hospital 59, from Louisville, Ky., presented by the Alumnae of the Louisville City Hospital School of Nurses.

Collection of birds, taken and mounted by Mrs. Dorinda Duncan, of Franklin, Ky., and presented to Kentucky Game and Fish Commission, through Dr. J. T. McGlothlin, of Frankfort.

Solid mahogany box, used as the "First Treasury of Kentucky," presented by Mrs. Mary Cecil Cantrill, Georgetown, Ky.

Parchment covered copy of "Tacitus," published in Rome in ——, presented by Major E. E. Hume, U. S. A.

Small portrait of Admiral Hugh Rodman, U. S. Navy.

Wedding shoes and stockings worn by Lieut. Charles Hume, officer of war of 1812, on his marriage, June 1, 1802, loaned by Mrs. Henry Offutt.

The original architect's drawing of the front elevation of the old capitol, made in 1827 by Gideon Shryock, presented by his niece, Mrs. Willis Field, of Lexington.

Loaned, by Mrs. Mary Cecil Cantrill, of Georgetown, the Lieutenant Governor's chair used in the old Senate Chamber, and three desks and chairs of members of Legislature.

LOANS.

Water color of Dix river, by Paul Sawyier, loaned by J. J. King.

Head of Christ, by Robert Burns Wilson, loaned by J. J. King.

Silver service, from Battleship Kentucky, loaned by U. S. Navy Dept.

Indian warrior's suit, Mrs. Chapman C. Coleman.

Flags of 84th Division, Adjutant General's Office (overseas).

Flags of 138th Field Artillery, Adjutant General's Office (overseas).

Flags 336th Infantry, Adjutant General's Office (overseas).

Flags 149th Infantry, Adjutant General's Office (overseas).

Flags 326th Field Artillery, Adjutant General's Office (overseas).

Flags 25th Field Artillery, Adjutant General's Office (overseas).

Flags 515th Engineers Battalion, Adjutant General's Office (overseas).

Flags 3rd Kentucky Infantry (Regimental), Adjutant General's Office.

Regimental colors of 801st Infantry (colored).

Silk and Service Flags, National colors, 814th Pioneer Infantry (colored).

Obsolete machine-gun (Civil War), Adjutant General's Office

Obsolete muskets (Civil War), Adjutant General's Office

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Carbine (Civil War), Adjutant General's Office.

Springfield rifles (Civil War), Adjutant General's Office.

Cavalry sabres (Civil War), Adjutant General's Office.

Artillery sabres (Civil War), Adjutant General's Office.

Horse pistol (Civil War), Adjutant General's Office.

Harpoon gun, from State Arsenal.

BOOKS LOANED TO HISTORICAL SOCIETY BY MRS. JOHN S. CANNON, 1920.

Hayden's Virginia Genealogies

Historical Register of Officers of the Continental Army During the War of the Revolution, by F. B. Heitman.

Historical Register and Dictionary of the U. S. Army from its Organization, Sept. 29, 1789, to March 2, 1903, by F. B. Heitman.

Old Kent, The Eastern Shore of Maryland, by George A. Hanson, M. A.

Robertson Taylor, by William Kyle Anderson.

History of Orange County, Virginia, by W. W. Scott.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE KENTUCKY HISTORICAL SOCIETY, AND ALL PERSONS INTERESTED IN HISTORY.

BOOKS, RECORDS AND RELICS DESIRED.

Since the Historical Society is in more commodious quarters than it has previously occupied, and in better condition to accommodate an increased collection, it is its earnest wish to acquire all possible historical data relating to Kentucky and the west.

We should especially be pleased to have:

1. Books or pamphlets of the early settlements relating to Kentucky, or any part of it; materials for Kentucky history; anecdotes of Kentuckians; old letters, or diaries; biographries of the pioneers; Indian stories, county histories, and sketches of prominent citizens, sketches of the settlement of towns and villages with the names of the first settlers; church histories; maps, early surveys, photographs or drawings of historic buildings or places or persons; early newspapers, or any files of papers published in the state, whether new or old; in fact we want any data that will enable us to preserve the history of our state.

2. All relics or records of the Revolution, Indian wars, War of 1812, Sabine, Mexican War, Civil War, Spanish American War, and World War.

3. Records and relics of states which contributed to the settlement of Kentucky.

4. Records and relics of Kentuckians who contributed to the history of other states.

5. Portraits and autographs of distinguished Kentuckians.

6. Portraits of wives of Governors of Kentucky.

7. Indian relics.

8. Cases for books and relics.

9. Old furniture, especially any chairs, divans or tables which were

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formerly used in the old State House or Mansion.

10. Old china and glassware

11. Spinning wheels, reels, a loom, traps for wild animals, etc.

INQUIRIES.

The Register has received inquiries concerning the matters enumerated below, and will appreciate information regarding any of them:

1. Date of death and place of burial of Captain Robert Benham, a pioneer settler of Cincinnati; also name and address of any descendant of Captain Benham.

2. Revolutionary record of Ben Glass.

3. Information as to ancestors of Richard Tyrus Blacklock, born 1816, moved to Texas in 1847.

4. Revolutionary record of Andrew Bourne.

5. Revolutionary record of John Hieronymous, of Clark county, Ky.

6. Information as to ancestors and descendants of Rev. Thomas Burch, an early settler of Harrison county.

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GOVERNOR JAMES B. McCREARY.

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MISS SALLY JACKSON. .....Third Vice-President and Librari
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PROF. G. C. DOWNING.

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SUBSCRIPTIONS

Must be sent by check or money order. All communications for Register should be addressed to Mrs. Jennie C. Morton, Editor Secretary-Treasurer, Kentucky State Historical Society, Frankfort,

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Mrs. Jennie C. Morton, Editor-in-Chief.

H. V. McChesney, Associate Editor.

Prof. G. C. Downing, Regular Contributor.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

If your copy of The Register is not received promptly, please ad us. It is issued in January, May and September.

NOTICE.

If there is a blue X upon the first page of your Register, it denotes your subscription has expired, and that your renewal is requested.

General meeting of the Kentucky State Historical Society, June 7th, the dat Daniel Boone's first view of the "beautiful level of Kentucky."

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3. Tribute of Affection to Hon. Z. F. Smith. By W. H. Bartholomew.
4. Patriotic Songs of All Nations. By Mrs. Ella H. Ellwanger.
5. Five Hundred Pioneers. By A. C. Quisenberry.
6. Sonnets. By Rev. F. W. Eberhardt.
7. Department of Clippings and Paragraphs.
8. Department of Questions and Answers.
9. Report from Historical Society.
10. The Railey—Randolph Genealogy, Concluded.

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CONTRIBUTORS.

Col. J. Stoddard Johnston, Louisville, Ky.
Hon. L. F. Johnson, Frankfort, Ky.
Miss Martha Stephenson, Harrodsburg, Ky.
Hon. W. W. Stephenson, Harrodsburg, Ky.
W. W. Longmoor, Frankfort, Ky.
Prof. G. C. Downing, Frankfort, Ky.
Mrs. Ella H. Ellwanger, Frankfort, Ky.
George Baber, Washington, D. C.
Dr. Thos. E. Pickett, Maysville, Ky.
A. C. Quisenberry, Hyattsville, Md.

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JAMES GUTHRIE.

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JAMES GUTHRIE

LAWYER, FINANCIER AND STATESMAN

The Outline of a Great Kentuckian

BY

GEORGE BABER

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JAMES GUTHRIE

Lawyer, Financier and Statesman

(By George Baber.)

James Guthrie, as lawyer, financier and statesman, deserves a high place in the history of Kentucky, and yet so little has been published about him that even now, after only four decades since his death, there are but few Kentuckians who are familiar with his career. His was a great example of the self-made man who, reared amidst the simplest environments, unaided by the prestige of ancestry and unsupported by wealth, won both fame and wealth by his fortitude, his industry, his self-respect and his high ambition. His father, Adam Guthrie, migrated from Scotland to America. He located first in Virginia and thence came to Kentucky as soon as the new commonwealth was made from the Old Dominion, establishing his home in what became as now the County of Nelson, where James was born December 5th, 1792. Schoolhouses were then scarce in Kentucky, colleges were unknown, and the most ordinary facilities for the acquisition of learning were hard to obtain in the State. But young Guthrie resolutely faced all difficulties, resolved to prepare himself for a career which required both a knowledge of books and fitness for public service. Having studied in a log school room under the instructions of a Mr. McCallister, he realized the need of money and sought it courageously, making successfully three trips down the Mississippi in a flat boat loaded with provisions for the New Orleans trade; and then, nearing the age of twenty years, he "left the river," and with Charles A. Wickliffe and Ben Hardin, undertook to study law under the great John Rowan, who had set up a law office at the meagre village of Bardstown. Young Guthrie was a hard student, developed rapidly under the teaching of Rowan, was licensed to practice, appeared in a few cases at court, and at the age of twenty-eight was appointed Commonwealth's Attorney by Governor Adair. This appointment, with its importance and dignity, caused Mr. Guthrie in 1820 to remove his office to Louisville, a village having more pretensions than Bardstown, as the struggling young "City of the Falls." Thus, Mr. Guthrie's opportunities were both widened and multiplied, and the fidelity with which his official duties were done enlisted the public esteem, which, from that time to the end, never flagged, and which bore him onward to high positions, large responsibilities, geat influence and ample fortune. He acquired repu-

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tation as a safe and successful attorney. His practice became lucrative, and falling into the habit of that day, he actively engaged in politics, became a zealous advocate of Andrew Jackson, rose to local prominence in the Democratic party, and was repeatedly chosen to represent Jefferson county in either one or the other branch of the Legislature. There was much strenuosity in the party conflicts of that day. The friends of Andrew Jackson and of Henry Clay, respectively, were severe in the championship of their famous leaders. But it is noteworthy that, whilst Mr. Guthrie was an unquestionable Jackson man, his self-poise and equanimity as a political debater kept him free from bitterness. He was fair toward both parties, thus strengthening the value of his public service; and when he announced his determination to retire from political warfare and devote himself more closely to private interests, three hundred active Whigs of Jefferson county united in an address soliciting him to become once more a candidate for the State Senate in order that the welfare of his constituents might be surely maintained and promoted. To this non-partisan appeal he yielded, and it may be assumed that to this fact is attributable the continuation of a career which had been already well begun, and which brought Mr. Guthrie at last into the high places which he held in connection with the National Government.

Mr. Guthrie foresaw with a clear eye the possible destiny of Louisville as a seat of commerce and as a center of industrial pro thereby giving impulse to th not of local interests only, those of the whole State. early years of Louisville's Mr. Guthrie's life of indus an inspiration. He was eve in the development of the ci was constantly organizin moving men into action. H energetic attention to the tional interests of the place. cured the first sum of mon was needed to establish the sity of Louisville. He pr the building of churches a construction of streets at th time. He illustrated, in fa axiom of Beaconsfield, th great man is one who affe mind of his generation," a other no less striking axion the pen of Don Piatt, that man is great who can use the of others to carry on hi work." Governed by this ple of co-operation and re the need of transportation ties, he enlisted his fellow in the project of building the ville, Frankfort and Lex Railroad, beginning the t far back as 1833, in the very of railway construction in A thus laying the ground c system of railway building i tucky which, having the Lo and Nashville Railroad greatest achievement, has to be the chief source of wea development in the State. I he was a zealous co-worker w late William F. Bullock in lishing our common school s and persistently labored in s of it.

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Mr. Guthrie was Kentucky's greatest financier. He sustained a leading part in perfecting legislation which laid the foundation of the banking interests of the State. He framed the charter of the Bank of Kentucky which has uniformly been conceded to be the most carefully and wisely constructed instrument ever written for the creation and government of a banking institution in any State of the Union. It thus appears that Mr. Guthrie was justly entitled to the designation of being a great business lawyer. It was natural, too, that he should have been frequently called by courts and persons to settle complicated questions in the adjustment of large private estates, and that his conclusions were invariably accepted as correct.

Few events in Mr. Guthrie's career can be now more conclusively cited to exemplify his usefulness in dealing with the affairs of Kentucky than his election and service as the President of the memorable Constitutional Convention of 1849, which was called after long and careful popular discussion. He was chosen president of that body by a vote of fifty-seven, as against forty-three cast for Hon. Archibald Dixon, who was an eminent Whig leader intimately associated with Henry Clay and John J. Crittenden, and having the influence of their great prestige. He presided over the convention with consummate ability, displaying a tact as parliamentarian which enabled a body composed of sharply conflicting elements to act with commendable promptitude in solving problems that threatened to produce a prolonged and vexatious agitati in Kentucky. In fact, he was master spirit in that great repr sentative assemblage.

Perhaps the most interesti period in Mr. Guthrie's pub career was embraced in his fo years' service as Secretary of t Treasury of the United States the Cabinet of President Pier from March 4th, 1853, to Marc 4th, 1857. President Pierce selec ed Mr. Guthrie for this importar position on two accounts, first, b cause he had long exerted a com manding influence in Kentucky a a Democratic leader, and, secondly because of his profound knowledg of financial and economic questions In this selection no mistake was made. Mr. Guthrie as a financier thus fully tried, is now properly classed with the famous Albert Gallatin who served as Secretary of the Treasury under the successive administrations of Jefferson and Madison. His annual reports, and in fact all his official papers, written in terse and clear English, were notably able; while as an administrative and executive officer he has never had a superior at the National Capital. It has been freely admitted that the greatest members of the Pierce Cabinet were William L. Marcy, Secretary of State; James Guthrie, Secretary of the Treasury, and Jefferson Davis, Secretary of War. Mr. Guthrie was much beloved among the people irrespective of party who were employed in the Treasury Department, owing to his kind consideration for their comfort and pleasure in the performance of their official duties. In this particular he illus-

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trated in a striking degree the greatness and goodness of his character. In this connection the interesting fact is recalled that Kentucky has been honored to an extraordinary extent in the selection of Cabinet Officers since the formation of the Union. Mr. Clay was Secretary of State; William T. Barry, Amos Kendall and Charles Wickliffe were Postmasters-General; John J. Crittenden and James Speed were Attorneys-General; Isaac Shelby and Joseph Holt were Secretaries of War; Judge Bibb, James Guthrie, Benjamin H. Bristow and John G. Carlisle were Secretaries of the Treasury—each and all being great characters in the country's history; and it may be said that Mr. Guthrie was equal to the best of them in their allotted places. Each of them sprang from humble life, but none of them in their laudable ever encountered greater obstacles than Mr. Guthrie in rising from the lowly walks of Nelson county to the high positions to which he was exalted, and which he adorned by his wisdom and patriotism.

In 1860, in view of the country's critical condition, Mr. Guthrie's name was presented to the National Democratic Convention as Kentucky's choice for the Presidency and had he been nominated, thereby averting the controversy between Stephen A. Douglas and John C. Breckenridge, it is quite probable that he would have been elected and the country saved from the disasters of Civil War. He would have made a grand President, being a man of affairs, an advocate of material progr a believer in the final ov of all that is visiona Utopian.

Mr. Guthrie steadfastly attitude of a conversative U during the Civil War. He f preciated the magnitude struggle, which he sought vent, and was frequently into consultation upon pub ters by President Lincoln offered him the Secretary War in his Cabinet as o contemplated.

Mr. Guthrie was elected Senate of the United Stat ing his seat in that body Ma 1865. He served as Senato more than three years, whe to poor health, he resigned returned to Louisville, sp closing days in quietude am people he dearly loved, and his residence in that city 13th, 1869. As a Senat Guthrie was held in great by his colleagues without re party, and was considered the wisest advisers of P Johnson during the bitter that occurred between tha Magistrate and his antago Congress over the measures construction" which, betwe and 1868, greatly disturb country.

Thus ended the career of Kentuckian. It is an int incident that his birth was with the admission of K into the Federal Union i The period of his public a from 1820 to 1869 was repl notable events. It was dist ed also by the appearance

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unusual number of remarkable men in the history of the State—men whose fame became national and whose services are now historic. It was a time of strong political rivalries inspired by great personal ambitions. Mr. Guthrie was continuously one of the prominent figures of that period. His personality, however, was different from that of his great contemporaries in both temperament and method. Whilst Clay and Crittenden, the Moreheads and Marshalls were winning renown by the brilliancy of their powers and the devices of their eloquence, Mr. Guthrie, without the finish of the schools, without the advantages of wealth, and without those gifts of intellect which charm the multitude, was pushi his way to the front by hard wo at the bar, and by straightfo ward, unostentatious deportme in business. He always master what he undertook. He knew h cases thoroughly. He controlle juries by the simplicity of h speech. He influenced courts b unvarnished statements of law an evidence. His, in fact, was th eloquence of truth. He gaine public confidence by the fidelit with which he discharged ever trust, and finally laid down hi work as a completed task well don in behalf of the Commonwealth which had affectionately honored him, and by which his name will be cherished for many generations to come.

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HENRY CLAY

(1777-1852)

BY

ZACHARIAH FREDERICK SMITH

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HENRY CLAY

(1777-1852)

Zachariah Frederick Smith

The life of Henry Clay possesses an interest more individual, suggestive and unique than that of any other American statesman. His biography in detail might be read and studied as a *resume* of the political history of our Government, for his era. During the half century of his public career, he was the recognized leader of forces, the exponent and director of policies, and the master of debate in advocacy and defense of measures—the man at the helm, steering the Ship of State through the rocks and reefs of experimental transition, to constitutional order and stability. He moved from Virginia and located at Lexington, Kentucky, in 1797, at the age of twenty years. He had barely passed his majority when he acquired local fame for those forensic powers for which he became universally distinguished. The stormy protest against the Alien and Sedition Acts of the Federal party in power, and the angry cry for States Rights, as set forth in the Kentucky Resolution of 1798, gave occasion for a display, before great audiences of the people, of eloquence such as they had not before heard. The next year, in the election of delegates to frame a new constitution for Kentucky, he as boldly and eloquently advocated a provision in the new instrument for the extirpation of slavery in the State, in the face of an overpowering opposition. At the bar and in the Legislature to which he was elected in 1803, he added laurels to his reputation as an orator, and as a leader of men and of measures.

In 1806, Mr. Clay, though he lacked at the time three months of the eligible age, was elected to the United States Senate, to fill out an unexpired term; yet no objection made to his taking his seat is of record. For almost half a century he shared the responsibilities of government with the eminent survivors of the Revolution and with later distinguished contemporaries. It was the pride and boast of the ancient Greeks that, within the third and fourth centuries of the Christian era, the golden age of their intellectual development, their country produced seventeen men who were the world's masters in philosophy, in oratory, in science, and in fine art. Our own country can claim that in Washington, Lee, Adams, Hamilton, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, Henry, Marshall, Mason, Pendleton, Wythe, Webster, Calhoun, Jackson, Benton and Henry Clay, in the golden age of intellectual development in America, she, in a single generation, produced seventeen

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men, not so academic, but as great as the Greek masters in oratory; and as much greater in statesmanship, and in political and judicial science, as were the latter in scholastic philosophy and fine art. Among these men of genius preeminently great in history, Henry Clay was conspicuous for his part in adjusting, without a precedent for guidance, the constitutional functions of government.

Some of the national events of his public career, in which his name appears most prominent as leader and promoter, are engraved on a gold medal presented him by the citizens of New York:

Senator, 1806; Speaker of the House, 1811; War with England, 1812; Treaty with Ghent, 1814; Spanish America, 1821; Missouri Compromise, 1821; American System, 1824; Greek Independence, 1824; Secretary of State, 1825; Panama Instructions, 1826; Tariff Compromise, 1833; Public Domain and Internal Improvement, 1833; Peace with France Preserved, 1835; Compromise Measure, 1850.

On these and other questions of national policy he performed no inferior or obscure part. "From the day he entered the public service to the close of his career, he was never a follower, but always the most conspicuous leader," said Senator Seward.

Henry Clay was born April 12, 1777, in Hanover county, Virginia. His parents were Reverend John and Elizabeth Hudson Clay, the latter the younger of two daughters of George and Elizabeth Jennings Hudson, of English descent, and

also of Hanover cou
Hudson married R
Clay in 1765, at the
years, and bore him
the time of his deat
three of whom, Jo
Porter Clay lived to
In 1784 she marrie
kins, to whom she b
children, sixteen in
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by historians and bi
Henry Clay was bor
obscure parentage,
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ancestor, Sir John
His son, John Clay,
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father. He was a
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"The English Gren

In the line of
Charles Clay, the s

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John; Henry Clay, the son of Charles; John Clay, the son of Henry; Reverend John Clay, the son of John, and Henry the Great, the son of Reverend John. From the divergent families for three centuries, there has been no generation in which the Clay family was not represented in high public positions, such as senators and representatives in Congress, ambassadors abroad, diplomatic commissioners, cabinet officers, chief justices and others of honor and trust. No family of America has been more prolific of eminent public men. "A goodly number of them have filled positions of honor, who would shine more brightly in reputation but for the eclipsing rays of the Great Commoner." The Reverend John Clay, the father of Henry, is known to history as a minister of the Baptist church and a citizen of estimable character, and much dignity of deportment, but of only local reputation. It is said of him that he was "remarkable for his fine voice and delivery." He lived in the years of revolutionary disorders, not a favorable environment for the civilian to achieve fame. He died in 1781, one year before the close of hostilities. Of the brothers of Henry Clay, Porter was Auditor of Kentucky in 1822. He became also an able minister of the Baptist church, and evangelized throughout the then frontier settlements of Missouri, Illinois and Arkansas. At Camden, Arkansas, he died, lamented, in 1850. He is said to have preached the first Protestant sermon west of the Mississippi river. Of his brother John we know but little, except that he was a business man of New Orleans, where he married and died.

Of heredity on the maternal side little or nothing was known, until the recent Filson Club Publication, mentioned. Of the many biographies and histories of the life of Henry Clay, the large majority make no record of even the name of the woman who gave him birth and early rearing; while a few but mention her name, and the names of her parents. Thus the study of this source of the origin and outgrowth of a great character of history has been neglected by omission.

In this instance it is interesting and important; the father died when the child, Henry, was but four years of age, and to the noble mother was left the beginning and fashioning of the son to become illustrious. Left an orphan and widow herself, with three infant children, and two large plantations, and some thirty slaves to manage, she met the task bravely amid the disasters and wreckage of war, not unlike that experienced by the Southern people in the late Civil War. In her extremity, a detachment of Tarleton's Troopers raided her dwelling premises, broke in pieces her furniture, ransacked her bureaus and closets for valuables, and cut open her feather-ticks and threw them out of the windows. They did their devilish work under a torrent of indignant scorn and invective from the spirited woman who knew no fear in defense of outraged rights. She only wept as she beheld an officer, on the departure of the troopers, throw across his saddle and mount upon her wedding gown of rare make, and ride away with the

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priceless memento, a bridal souvenir she had treasured with the pride and pleasure of a loving wife. Soon after Tarleton rode up, dismounted and came in. He attempted apology under the merciless fire of the angry woman's tongue, and against her protest, offered indemnity for the damages done. Finding her obstinate, he finally poured out a pile of money upon a table and departed. When he was out of sight she raked the money in her apron and threw it into the fire, exclaiming that "No British gold in her hands should ever atone for British outrage and insult."

The widow Clay afterward married Henry Watkins, ten years her junior. They moved to Kentucky in 1792, and settled in Versailles, where they conducted a hostelry, famous as a typical tavern stand of that day. She led a busy, energetic life within the domestic sphere of pioneer days, and with unfailing cheerfulness and courage, met all emergencies. Her removal to Kentucky no doubt decided her devoted son, Henry, to follow five years later, and to locate at Lexington, but thirteen miles away. The ardent mutual affection displayed through life between mother and son was beautiful in the characters of both. Some years after her death, he had her remains removed from a country burying ground and re-interred in his own lot in the cemetery of Lexington, erecting at his own expense an imposing monument, on which he ordered the following inscription to her memory:

ELIZABETH WATKI
FORMERLY
ELIZABETH CLAY
BORN 1750; DIED 1

THIS MONUMENT, A TRIBU
MANY DOMESTIC VIRTUES,
PROMPTED BY THE FILIAL
AND VENERATION OF HER
SON, H. CLAY.

As represented in th
reminiscences of aged pe
were neighbors and
friends, the mother of H
was a woman of rare p
tractions. Her comely
luminous countenance
great vigor of mind,
pressed itself in an arden
pathetic temperament.
rounded and shapely per
dium stature, betrayed u
ergy and endurance.

She unconsciously asse
of that imperiousness of
was a distinguishing trai
lustrious son. Her in
was striking. She spok
thority, yet always with
kindness to others. Her
of benevolence which we
ing, made her almost ve
neighbors and friends. I
life she was hospitable
She was born of gentle bl
old Virginia colonial s
parents, George and Eliz
nings Hudson, and h
parents, John and Eliza
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"gentry," and were p

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lands and slaves, ample to enable them to live in the pretentious style indulged in by our forefathers, of powdered wigs, silk stockings and knee buckles of silver and gold. On both the paternal and maternal sides, the heredity of Henry Clay was as good as the best; yes, Nature was in a lavish mood when the child of Genius was born into the world.

As to the environment of poverty and toil, and sore want, in the days of his childhood and youth, the stories told are mainly apocryphal. We have before us the will of George Hudson, the father of Mrs. John Clay, probated in 1773, bequeathing to his widow and two children his homestead plantation and thirty slaves, besides other lands and personalty. One-half of all went to Mrs. John Clay at the death of her mother, in 1781. We have also the will of Reverend John Clay, probated in 1782, which bequeathed to his widow and children two well stocked plantations, twenty negroes named and allotted, and other negroes unnamed to be equally allotted, besides other personal property. With other evidences, these documents attest that, in the childhood years of Henry, the Clay family was possessed of sufficient estate to enable the members to live in comfort; this was later reduced by the disorders of the times. It is a curious incident unexplained, that in all formal proceedings, and in the court records connected with these wills, the father of Henry Clay is always addressed or mentioned as "Sir John Clay," the title of the old ancestor "Sir John," of Wales.

To the age of fourteen, Henry Clay received such instruction in elementary studies as the typical country school afforded.

His worthy stepfather, Captain Watkins, obtained for him a position in the store of Richard Denny in Richmond. His exceptional fidelity and diligence led a year later to his appointment as a subordinate in the office of the High Court of Chancery, of which Peter Tinsley was chief clerk. Those eminent jurists of historic note, Edmund Pendleton and George Wythe, were then chancellors of the court. The neat, legible and accurate penmanship of the youth, together with his engaging and courteous address, won the attention of Judge Wythe, the preceptor in law of John Marshall, Jefferson and other eminent men. Henry Clay became amanuensis for him. A mutual intimacy grew into mutual interest. The fatherly and friendly counsel and favors of Judge Wythe decided the young man to study law under Judge Brooke, Attorney-General of Virginia. At the age of twenty years he received his license to practice, and soon after followed his mother to Kentucky. Henry Clay had little or none of academic culture; but he was a diligent and apt student in the school of experience and of character-lessons, where he learned much that was serviceable. The most learned men in legal science in Virginia were his tutors and daily monitors, while illustrious statesmen, such as Jeffer-

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son, Madison, Monroe, Mason, Patrick Henry of his own county, Hanover and others as great, were his most constant and familiar ideals. The youthful genius of Henry Clay blossomed in the Garden of the Gods.

That Henry Clay was preeminently a great man, is not questioned, but what were the qualities and measure of that greatness which placed him a conspicuous figure in the front rank of the few preeminently great characters of history? No man has been endowed, or can be endowed, with a wealth of attributes to make him greatest in all things above his fellows. The genius of Heny Clay had its limitations. But, in the gift of true oratory that moved the souls of men, in comprehensive and prophetic vision of statesmanship, in diplomacy to adjust foreign relations, in advocacy of national measures of importance, and in the mastery and control of men and political parties to accomplish ends, he contests with peers in America, and no less with peers of the ancient and modern world, for the honors of the title *Primus inter Pares.* For a just and impartial view of the great man of history, we would inquire and know in what estimation his name and fame were held, when death, on June 29, 1852, at Washington, closed his long and brilliant career. The enthusiasm of friends was then chastened, and the animosities of enemies were subdued, in the pervading grief of the nation.

On the first of July his remains were borne to the Senate Chamber, where were assembled Congressmen, the President an ambassadors from for tries, officers of the army and of the civic authorit fitting tribute to the mer deceased. In the many at the Capitol, and thro States, upon the mournfu we have a chapter of m eloquence unsurpassed elegiac literature of th language. Tributes wer orators and statesmen of national repute. The de our own countrymen, r the sympathetic grief of of liberty and democrac out the world, bears wit veneration in which H was held by his contempo said by one orator: "T of his death, borne wi speed, have opened up tains of sorrow. Every village and hamlet will in mourning. Along th coast, the commercial marines, with flags dr half-mast, own the be State-houses draped in b the sounds of minute-gu ing bells, proclaim the ment of one of the grea the Senate; for amid th of our race, he was equal. The nation's la fitting requiem for the dead." And another in State Capital: "The wh rose up to pay such hon memory, as had never be ed to any other statesm country." The remains v in state to Kentucky. A eral cortege passed thro more, Philadelphia, Clev

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cinnati, and other cities and towns, the people assembled in thousands to give expression to their veneration in words of lament, and often in tears.

The name of Henry Clay was treasured in the gratitude and affections of oppressed foreign people, whom he had befriended in the days of their struggle for freedom. His speeches of glowing eloquence, in plea for recognition of independence for the Greeks in revolt against Turkish tyranny, and for Mexico and the South American provinces in revolt against Spanish misrule, had been read to the insurgent soldiers in their camps, and cheered to the echo. Addresses of thanks had been voted and ordered sent to him, by the authorities of these young governments, recognizing him as the champion of liberty and self-rule for all peoples throughout the world. When tidings of the death of their friend and benefactor were borne to them on the shores of the Hellespont, in Mexico, and on the slopes of the Andes, flags were again at half mast, and minute-guns and tolling bells gave token that the grief of our own nation found response in world-wide sorrows. No higher evidence of distinctive greatness was ever bestowed on any character of history.

Again, we are interested to know in what light, and in what measure of preeminence, the great tribune of the people was viewed by his colleagues in the councils of the nation. In the words of Senator Underwood of Kentucky, "By his death our country has lost one of its most eminent citizens; and as I believe, its greatest statesman. No man was ever blessed by his Creator with faculties of a higher order of excellence than those given to Henry Clay."

By Senator Cass of the opposition party: "He belonged to his country, and has taken prominent part both in peace and war, in all the questions affecting its interest and its honor, I believe he was as pure a statesman as ever participated in the councils of a nation. That he exercised a powerful influence throughout the whole country, we all feel and know, as we know the eminent endowments to which he owed this high distinction." By Senator Hunter: "He had beyond any man known to me the true mesmeric touch of the orator—the rare art of transferring his impulses to others. Thoughts, feelings, emotions, radiant and glowing, came from the ready mould of his genius, and communicated their own warmth to every heart that received them. His was the gift of wielding the higher and intenser powers of passion, with a majesty of ease which none but the great masters of the human heart can employ."

By Senator Seward: "His personal endowments were the elements of the success of that extraordinary man. He was indeed eloquent; all the world knows that. He held the key to the hearts of his countrymen, and he turned the wards with a skill attained by no other man. But eloquence was only an instrument, and one of many that he used. His conversation, his gestures, his very look, were persuasive, irresistible. De-

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feat only inspired him with new resolution. He divided opposition by the assiduity of address; while he rallied and strengthened his own ranks of supporters by the confidence of success which, feeling himself, he inspired among his followers. His affections were pure and generous; and chiefest was his love of native country, which rendered him more impartial between conflicting interests and sections than any other statesman who has lived since the Revolution. With versatile talents, and the most catholic equality of favor, he identified every question, whether of domestic administration or foreign policy, with his own great name, and so became a perpetual tribune of the people. He converted this branch of the Legislature from a negative position, or one of equilibrium between the Executive and the House of Representatives, into the active ruling power of the Republic."

By John C. Breckinridge, of the opposition, representing the Ashland District of Kentucky, and like Mr. Clay, an eminent orator, statesman, and leader of his party: "As leader in a deliberative body, Henry Clay had no equal in America. In him intellect, quence and courage un a character fit to com fired with enthusiasm, ed with his amazing w uals and masses. No r subdue his spirit, nor d him to despair. In h eventful life, he came with men of all ranks sions; but he never felt in the presence of a s the assemblies of the p bar, in the Senate, within the circle of h presence, he maintaine of preeminence."

These are only a few of the many notable ries of Henry Clay, wh ute to him on the occa death; but all are of the and many in terms fa gistic. A common se that, in the endowment genius, which, though is nearest akin to ins orator and statesman, er of men and forces i cacy of public measu Clay was the peer of in American history, a the world's history, modern.

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LETTER OF MISS LUCRETIA H. CLAY TO HON. Z. F. SMITH

April 4th, 1911.

HON. Z. F. SMITH,

Dear Sir:—

I have read the notice of the last meeting of the Filson Club, and as you have expressed at all times an interest in the Clay family, I am sending you a few extracts from a letter written by Henry Clay's brother, Porter Clay, and published in the New York Tribune many years ago.

From my earliest youth I had heard this same account, given by older members of the family, but it was not until a few months ago, that I came across the *published letter* of Porter Clay and the interesting details contained therein, which he states as a fact and not family tradition. This same account of the Clay family was also given to the late Hon. Cassius M. Clay, as stated in a letter from him to one of my brothers, some years ago. And this is the account I have sent with a sketch of my father, to the Lewis Publishing Co., to be used in a history of Kentucky.

You who wrote such an interesting and valuable account of my great grandmother, Elizabeth Hudson Clay, may be interested in knowing that the Hon. Francis Burton Harrison is descended from this same family of Hudsons. According to their account, Ann Hudson, a sister of Elizabeth Hudson, married Captain Isaac Burton, one of the founders of the town of Lynchburg, Va. In a book recently published, entitled, "The Harrisons of Skimino," sent to me by the Hon. Francis Burton Harrison, is an interesting account of Ann Hudson's daughter, who married Samuel Jordan Harrison.

With Porter Clay's account of the Clay family, I will send a little sketch of his life. The Rev. Mr. Stackhouse, of the Baptist Church, said of him a short time ago, that a monument should be erected to him, as he was the most godly man he had ever heard of.

Hoping that you are well, and thanking you for the great interest you have shown in Grandfather Clay and his mother,

I am

Sincerely your friend,

LUCRETIA H. CLAY.

P. S.—The mistake which has always been made in regard to my grandfather, is that people have never taken into consideration the conditions existing in Virginia when he began life. We know that a hostile army destroyed everything in that part of Virginia in which he lived. The slaves were taken away from their masters, the live stock driven off, and even household furniture destroyed. In fact, the conditions were similar to those existing throughout the South after the Civil War, and Henry Clay had to make his own way in the world, just as hundreds and thousands of Southern boys were forced to do after the Civil War.—L. H. C.

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THE REV. PORTER CLAY'S ACCOUNT OF THE CLAY FAMILY

In a letter written to a friend in Franklin county, Maine, March 30th, 1848, and published in the New York Tribune, May, 1859, he says:

"Your wishes to know something about the history of our family could not be gratified within the limits of a letter. The following concise account must suffice: Among those who came over to the Virginia plantations, were three brothers, sons of Sir John Clay, of Wales, England, who gave them ten thousand pounds (fifty thousand dollars) each. Their names were Charles, Thomas and Henry. They settled on James River near Jamestown. Two of them, Charles and Thomas had large families. Henry had no children. The name Henry has been handed down in both branches of the family with great tenacity ever since.

Cassius M. Clay (of whom you have doubtless heard, for he made considerable stir in the East during the last Presidential canvass) is a descendant of Charles Clay; Henry and myself of Thomas Clay. Thus the two brothers alluded to are the progenitors of all the Clays in the United States. My father as you have heard, was a clergyman of the Baptist denomination. He died in early life, leaving seven children —four sons and three daughters, all of whom died without children with the exception of Henry and myself.

"Our father had one brother, Edward Clay, who married at an early period of life, an South Carolina, where large family, I think th dren. Judge Clay of speak, was one of them. law, became eminent in sion, was appointed a long afterwards was was ordained an Eva was called to the care tist Church in Boston, under the care of Dr. Sti however, was soon ren the scene of his labor to triumphant."

Porter Clay, Brother Clay.

Porter Clay was in lawyer, practicing his p the town of Versailles, In or about 1816, Gover Slaughter appointed h of Public Accounts for with a salary of $3, office he held for four Later in life he became minister and was an of note, preaching the Christ, as some one sa "with his old time tend power." He died in 1 great brother wrote, " enjoyment of the Christ

In his published lett of himself, among ot "With regard to mys merely say I have be life a child of God providence, etc., etc.

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life I married an amiable lady, by whom I had six children, three of each sex, who are now all dead. I buried the last, a son, two years after my visit to the East. My second daughter married a full cousin of General Zachary Taylor. She has left me two grand children—a son and a daughter. They are residing with their father in St. Louis, Mo. My grandson was a soldier with Col. Doniphan, in his three thousand mile campaign in Mexico, losing only one man at the battle of Sacramento." After the death of my first wife, I married the widow of General Martin D. Hardin, etc., etc.

TRIBUTE OF AFFECTION TO HON. Z. F. SMITH

(By W. H. Bartholomew)

John XIV:1-3; Thessl. IV:14-18; Rev. XIV:13; Rev. XXII:14 were read, after which the following tribute to the memory of Brother Smith was feelingly paid by his warm friend and loyal coworker.

"My brethren and friends, we are here this afternoon to pay our affectionate respect to the memory, and our appreciation of the life and work of Brother Smith, our staunch friend and loyal coworker. A prince and a great man has fallen. His ripeness of experience and his richness of service have endeared him to his brethren and fellow-citizens.

He possessed in an unusual degree, intellectual and moral endowments, and these he cultivated to a very high degree. His services to the State were conscientiously and unstintingly rendered, and in the various positions which he filled his identity disappeared that he might present the cause for which he plead upon its own merits. Personal ease and personal advantage were eliminated from every effort which he put forth. This was especially true at the time he assumed the duties of the responsible position of State Superintendent of Public Instruction. Out of chaos he brought forth system, and out of disorder, that of order, whatever has come to the State, educationally through organization and progress efficiency, was inaugurated by him, and for this his fellow citizens owe him a debt of gratitude.

Perhaps no man was better versed in the history of the State than he. His History of Kentucky is a model of style and accuracy, and it is the consensus of opinion that it is the best history of the State that has thus far appeared.

Brother Smith was an indefatigable worker and omnivorous reader, especially was this true when discussing or writing upon any theme. No work was too difficult when truth and facts were the object of search. He had an abiding faith in the supremacy of

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truth, right and justice, because these were the expressions of the Divine will, these constituted the foundation upon which he always builded his arguments, therefore they were always forceful and convincing.

But, while our brother has wrought out much for the benefit of this world, the splendor of his character shines forth as a Christian gentleman. His ideals of life and service were inwrought with those Divine precepts enforced by the Scriptures of Jesus Christ.

His loyalty to Christ and His word was characteristic of him in all his dealings with mankind. At the age of twenty-five he was called to the responsible position of an elder, which position he held at the time of his death. This position he filled with remarkable faithfulness, frequently ministering to the congregation of which he was a member, and always to growth in Christian life. The influence of his Christia will exert itself in the h lives of men and wome years to come. So he liv he died.

His bright anticipatio blessed immortality be grave are now fully rea he knows what it is to l beautiful country, the spl purity of which cannot b ed in human language.

Brother Smith has honors to the world, an deemed spiritual nature

My brethren, I close t tionate tribute to my fr brother by using the words of Mrs. Barbauld.

Life, we've been long together
Through pleasant and throu
weather,
'Tis hard to part when friends
Perhaps 'twill cost a sigh, a tea

Then steal away, give little war
Choose thine own time;
Say not "good night," but in so
clime
Bid me "good morning."

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Patriotic Songs of All Nations

BY

ELLA HUTCHINSON ELLWANGER.

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PATRIOTIC SONGS OF ALL NATIONS

(By Ella Hutchinson Ellwanger)

There are few people so unpatriotic as not to be stirred by some song or story of their native land. If one day more than another brings to mind the patriotic songs of our own free America it is the "Glorious Fourth."

When the order was given to Robert Charles, of London, to cast a new bell for the State House of Pennsylvania, and to contain in well shaped letters around it, the inscription:

"By order of the Province of Pennsylvania, for the State House in the city of Philadelphia, 1752."

A order was also given to place underneath this the fateful and prophetic words from Leviticus XXV, 10:

"Proclaim liberty throughout the land and to all the inhabitants thereof."

We hold but lightly the wonderful possession handed to us from a former generation. We are apt to forget the sacrifices our forefathers made that we may enjoy the priceless blessings of liberty. So let us pause and ponder upon the reason why we celebrate the "Glorious Fourth" in the United States of America.

"Let us gather the fragments that nothing be lost,
To show the next ages what liberty cost."

Let our glorious flag speak to us of more than mere possession. Let it speak to us of duty done through toil, through sickness, privation and death. Reverence it next to your God, for there is no other standard for which so many men fought and died; for which so many women suffered privation and widowhood.

The old saying: "Let me make a nation's songs and I care not who makes her laws," has been quoted over-much, and yet, when one comes to think of it, what law could ever make a man do what a simple song of country has done? Small wonder that to the strains of "America," or to the "Star Spangled Banner," men have marched to the very jaws of death —yea, and entered in. Of all the songs written and sung no other country has written them because they must. The national anthems of our dearly beloved and dearly bought America have all been written under stress of circumstances that could have sprung from nothing save an inspired breast. Our national anthem has for many years been an agitated question. Opinion is about equally divided between the "Star Spangled Banner," and "America." Several years ago the secretary of the navy decreed that the stirring tune associated with Francis Scott Key's poem should be played as our national air by naval bands. The army had recognized it as such long before.

The tune of "America" is stately enough to be beloved of such musicians as Beethovan and Weber. It really is that of "God Save the King." Its authorship

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has been disputed but it was probably written by Samuel Francis Smith.

The most popular of our national anthems is, however, "The Star Spangled Banner," and there is not a school boy in America who can refrain from yelling himself hoarse when the band plays this air and the ragged street arabs yell and throw up their caps when an old organ grinder reels it out from his battered music box.

It was written by Francis Scott Key, while a prisoner on board an English vessel that rode at anchor off Fort McHenry near Baltimore.

The Brittish general, Ross, had boasted that the Americans would yield in a few hours. After pacing the deck all that night in suspense for the fate that hung over his comrades that immortal song was born in Key's brain in the battle's stress and storm.

Next day, "by the dawn's early light," Key saw the glorious flag of his country still flying from the fort. There in the gray dawn he wrote the words that make the throat of all loyal Americans ache with a laudable desire to cry whenever they hear it.

There are three national anthems that never fail to stir the pulse and warm the blood—the "Marseillaise," the "Watch on the Rhine" and the aforementioned "Star Spangled Banner." All three are chants of defiance to tyranny and oppression and were written in the hour of a nation's peril.

Francis Scott Key was
lawyer of Georgetown
rowed out to the British
there was taken prison
wrote the words that w
die on the back of an old
and never dreamed
James Lick, the Califo
lionaire, gave $150,000
erection of a handsome
to Key in San Francisc
Wendell Holmes wrote
verse for the "Star Span
ner."

"America" was writt
Baptist minister by the
Samuel Francis Smith,
chusetts. He had writt
other songs and hymns
ing ever equalled his "A
Edward Everett Hale ha
story of how he was walk
Park street as a boy of
followed the crowd int
church on the Fourth
when he heard the song o
ica" for the first time.
very popular during the
and will always dispute
nence with the "Star
Banner" as the national

"Hail Columbia" was
by Joseph Hopkinson, L
son of Francis Hopkinso
of the "Battle of the
Previous to this he
claim to be regarded a
but his "Hail Columbia"
him instant fame. It wa
in the summer when
France was thought to
able. The contest betw
land and France was ra
the people of these Unit
were divided into partie

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side or the other. Every school lad and lassie knows his or her "Hail Columbia," beginning:

"Hail Columbia! Happy Land!
Hail ye heroes, heaven-born band."

"Yankle Doodle" is and always will be popular, but it is undignified and of the "ragtime" variety of national songs.

"Dixie" was written by Daniel D. Emmett, who lived in Mt. Vernon, Ohio, and never was South. The Civil War itself, without the incentive of a prize, produced a plentiful crop of patriotic songs. Chief among them was "Dixie" and is popular despite the fact that it is also ragtime. It was written by Emmett for some minstrels and was first sung in New York City in 1859.

Of all the songs produced during the war of Secession only two deserve to be called poetry. "Maryland, My Maryland," was regarded as the finest poem the war has produced, and this, also, has received the critical approval of Lowell. The author was a professor of English literature in a school near New Orleans, when he read of the attack on the Union soldiers in the streets of Baltimore, his native city. It was first sung by a gathering of ladies and gentlemen of strong Southern sentiment to the tune of a German student song, "Lauriger Horatius" and the Christmas chorus, beloved of Teutons, beginning: 'O Tannebaum." It was called by Alexander Stephens, Vice-President under Jefferson Davis, "The Marseillaise of the Confederacy."

"Marching Through Georgia" was written by a journeyman printer, who was ill and out of work. He began writing war songs that immediately became very popular. He wrote "Marching Through Georgia" in 1864, shortly after Sherman began his famous March to the Sea. It had a most romantic history. The author's father had spent four years at hard labor in a Missouri prison, for telling some fugitive slaves which way to go.

"The Battle Cry of Freedom" and "Tramp, Tramp, Tramp, the Boys Are Marching," were written by Dr. George F. Root, of Chicago. Charles A. Dana of the New York Sun, once said that Root "Did more to preserve the Union than a great many brigadier-generals, and quite as much as some brigades."

It is said that very few patriotic songs of the highest order were ever written by a great poet. The "Watch on the Rhine" was written by a German iron-master named Max Schneckenbuger, of Thalheim, Wurtemburg. The words have often been set to music, but only one version, that of Carl Wilhelm, formerly Cappelmeister at Crefeld, Rhenish Prussia, has become popular. It is full of strong German sentiment as the following verse of English version will prove:

"A cry ascends like thunder crash;
Like oceans roar, like sabre clash;
Who'll guard the Rhine, the German Rhine
To whom shall we the task assign?"

That most stirring of all battle songs, irrespective of country, is

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the beautiful "Marseillaise," the battle hymn of the French Republic and which has since come to be regarded as the battle hymn of France.

It was written by Roguet de Lisle, a young French soldier stationed at Strasburg. It is contended that the air was taken bodily from the Credo of Holtzman's Fourth Mass, which was composed in the year 1776.

It was called at first the "Chant de Guerre de l'Armee de Rhin" and became instantly popular. Young Lisle was imprisoned for failure to agree with his party in all things, but after the fall of Robespierre he was released. He lived the rest of his life at Paris, where he was pensioned by Louis Phillipe.

He was buried at Choisy in 1836. Besides the "Marseillaise" he was the author of a small volume of poems that had no especial merit, but the writing of a battle hymn that could stir the hearts of men to do the valiant things that the "Sons of France" accomplished should be glory enough for one man.

It is an interesting fact to note that no other country has furnished so much of the world's music as Ireland. Her songs are numberless but they are not, properly speaking, national songs. They are more on the order of "Folk-songs" and are written in a sad strain. The ones written in the nature of laments seem to have the strongest hold upon the hearts of the warm-hearted Irish people.

"The Wearing of the Green" possibly is the most po might be considered as national song. "St. Day" and "Garry O among those best known by all classes.

There is more real ro nected with the popular Scotland than with any o try. Many were the s ballads connected and i Bonnie Prince Charlie. favorites being, "Welco Charlie," which is a "Charlie Is My Darling hearts of the loyal Scot

Bobbie Burns has w many typically Scotch s sentimental and patriot is no easy matter to mak that would suit all reade "My Heart's in the Hig full of pathos and carr his verse has a way of tender sympathy with t Another Scotch favorite the Blue Bonnets come Border," but the most of all the songs of Sco that written by Burns dress of Robert Bruce lowers before the battl nockburn.

The Swedish and airs are not so musica pretty as the other nati and the words do not se as if written on the impu heart or at the stirrin their country's history. not possess the martial generally characterizes tional anthems.

During the war betw Britain and the Boers

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Africa the New York Tribune furnished the following about the national war songs of the Boers: "They have no brass bands in the Transvaal, but they know the value of martial music, and, like the Hussites of the fifteenth century, they cheer themselves to deeds of valor by singing their patriotic hymns. Of these they have several, but their Marseillaise is not only the war song of today—it has been advanced to the dignity of the national hymn of the South African Republic. Though it cannot be old its authorship seems to be unknown. The translation of the song was made by the Rev. Maurice C. Hansen."

Switzerland, the most picturesque perhaps of any country on earth, is not without her brave heroes in battle. The life and death of brave Winkelreid alone shows the spirit of these hardy home-loving mountaineers. There is no peasant so poor in song and spirit that cannot be heard yodelling his native song as he toils among the mountain fastnesses.

If there is one country more than another that the world is at present interested in, that country is Japan. We have ceased to admire the Japanese as "little brown men" but, honor them for their bravery, fortitude, skill, and more than all, for the loving abandon with which they lay down their lives for their native land. So, the air that thousands and thousands of men have listened to as they breathed their last and what must have been sweet music to their dying ears will be of interest to all the world.

One writer tells us "that notwithstanding that the music of the Orient is conceived and executed without harmony, it is full of expression and meaning. We have very little music in which the melody, pure and simple, begins to express as much as do these simple Oriental melodies."

Another writer says: "When the Japanese began to remodel their country and place it on equality with other modern nations, they did not omit music. In 1871 they began by placing the art in the public school curriculum."

The music in Japan is printed in vertical rows like all other Japanese literature. Their bands are strong in brass and woodwind, but weak in the string department. In singing the national hymn they usually repeat the one verse three times, singing the melody all in unison. The words of the national song are:

"May our land's dominion last
Till a thousand years have passed;
Twice four thousand times o'er told
Firm as changeless rock, earth rooted,
Mass of ages uncomputed."

If you read the Japanese words in the original you would read them thus:

"Kimi, ga Yowa Chiyoni Yachiyoni
Sazareishino Iwahoto Narite
Kokeno musu made."

The national air of the Russians is a prayer for "peace" and according to one authority has been the national air since 1799. It is an old story, this crying for peace and preparing for war. It was written by Alexis Lvoff in

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1799 and is entitled: "God, the All Terrible."

Speaking of patriotic songs a writer has aptly said: "It is not the Goethes, Hugoes, Tennysons and Poes who have produced the national songs of their people. There is a profound significance in this fact. It shows that the song writer, to reach the people's heart, must be of the people, not dwelling on the heights of Parnassus. It reminds me of what happened in old Greece six hundred years before Christ. Sparta, hard pressed during the second Messenian War, consulted the oracle of Delphi and was told to send to Athens for a leader. Athens, unwilling to help the rival city, sent a poor lame schoolmaster. But that little schoolmaster was Tyrtaeus the poet, and he composed such stirring war songs that the Spartans were heartened and won the victory." Truly, there was deep wisdom in the sentence recorded by old Andrew Fletcher, of Saltoun, and above set down, that "if a man were permitted to make all the ballads, he need not care who should make the laws of a nation."

Kentucky's Own Songs.

Strictly speaking Kentucky could not have a national song. But she has a song that is famous —not alone in "Old Kentucky" but in the old world, where the air of Stephen Collins Foster's "My Old Kentucky Home" is as familiar as any native song in any land on this or the other side of the sea.

In Judge Rowan's ho
eral Hill" near Bardst
this song was first writt
manuscript was destro
the mansion was burned.
Collins Foster was a p
highest order but nothi
wrote attained the last
rity of "My Old
Home."

During the "Home
Week" of all loyal K
there was one day set
"Foster Day." On th
statue to the memor
author was unveiled.
were contributed by t
children of Kentucky.

The words of this
song are well known but
here just as written b
mortal Foster.

"MY OLD KENTUCKY

**"The sun shines bright in the
home;
'Tis summer, the darkies ar
The corn-top's ripe, and the
the bloom,
While the birds make music
The young folks roll on the
floor,
All merry, all happy and br
By-'n-by hard times comes a
the door;
Then my old Kentucky home**

**Weep no more, my la
O, weep no more toda
We will sing one song for the
home,
For the old Kentucky home fa**

**They hunt no more for the 'po
coon,
On the meadow, the hill and
They sing no more by the gli
moon,**

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On the bench by the old cabin door.
The day goes by like a shadow o'er the heart,
With sorrow, where all was delight;
The time has come when the darkies have to part;
Then my old Kentucky home, good night.

The head must bow, and the back will have to bend,
Wherever the darkey may go;
A few more days and the troubles all will end,
In the fields where the sugar canes grow.
A few more days for to tote the weary load,
No matter, 'twill never be light;
A few more days till we totter on the road;
Then my old Kentucky home, good night!

Weep no more, my lady,
O, weep no more today;
We will sing one song for the old Kentucky home,
For the old Kentucky home, far away."

Payne's "Home Sweet Home."

While there are many national songs that vie with each other for beauty of rhythm, martial air and what not, there is one international song that stands alone in its pathetic sweetness, unrivalled and exquisite in its tender pathos and joining the hearts of all nations by the tribute of a tear that it never fails to bring, when heard far from one's native land. That song is Payne's "Home Sweet Home."

John Howard Payne was born in New York in 1792 and died, while United States consul at Tunis, in 1852.

While a very young man his precocious literary and histrionic talents attracted the attention of prominent men and women to this unusual boy—for he was not yet fifteen when he enjoyed the friendship of the noted men and women of the day both in New York and Boston.

His talents and inclinations indicated a stage career and after the business failure of his father in 1808 he secured an engagement and made his debut at the Park Theater, in New York, in February, 1809.

"For the next fifteen years," says a writer in Scribner's Magazine, "until his return to America, he devoted himself mostly to translating and acting, dividing his time between London and Paris, according to the varied necessities of producing and marketing his wares, and the state of his pocketbook."

In 1823 while in Paris under contract to supply operas and plays to Covent Garden, he wrote the libretto for an operetta, "Clari," the music being furnished by Sir Henry Bishop. A song being required for one scene in the opera, the home-sick Payne wrote "Home Sweet Home" and suggested the music which Bishop so well fitted to the words.

Several years ago when the noted Band-master Vesella and his famous Italian band were at Atlantic City he was requested by a naval officer to play "Home Sweet Home."

"I'm sorry," the noted director wrote back on the slip of paper, "but the Steel Pier would be emptied of its thousands were I to play that wonderful song."

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He was right. That simple melody, so strikingly sweet, so full of haunting memories cannot be heard in castle or hut by an exile from home without tears.

Nearly all great poems or songs have been written under stress of circumstances, and it is more than possible that Payne wrote the song that will live forever, pressed and miserably and "far frae his hame

Never was there a son so many, irrespective o ity, have paid the tribut as John Howard Payne Sweet Home."

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FIVE HUNDRED KENTUCKY PIONEERS

BY

A. C. QUISENBERRY.

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FIVE HUNDRED KENTUCKY PIONEERS

(By A. C. Quisenberry)

Twenty years ago I was assigned the duty of searching out, in the archives of the Revolutionary war period that are preserved in Washington, certain data that were required for use in the preparation of a historical work that was to be published by the department in which I was employed. My duties included the examination of the original manuscript documents comprising the private papers of George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, Alexander Hamilton, and other fathers of the republic, and also of the original manuscript documents pertaining to the transactions of the Continental Congress in all its sittings from 1775 to 1783. I was engaged upon this business for months; and in going over those old papers one by one I found many that were of great historical interest on subjects other than the object of my search. By consent of the custodian of the papers, I had copies of some of them made, which I have since published in the Virginia Magazine, and other historical periodicals. Among the papers of the Continental Congress I found two petitions from citizens of Kentucky that date back to 1780. The copies I had made of those two old petitions were mislaid soon afterwards, and have only recently been found again; and I now make them the theme of this article.

The two petitions have an aggregate of about five hundred and fifty signatures, but there are duplications of some of them,—that is,—about fifty men signed both petitions. This leaves about five hundred people whose residence in Kentucky at that early date is officially authenticated by their signatures to these petitions.

The petitions originated just five years after the first permanent settlement of Kentucky at Boonesboro in 1775; and date back to a time (1780) when the entire population of Kentucky probably did not amount to three thousand people all told, men, women and children, white and colored; so it may be assumed that they were signed by at least one-sixth of the total residents of Kentucky at that time, all the signers being apparently heads of families. Many of those signers still have numerous descendants in the State who may thus fix with close approximation the date of the arrival of their ancestors in Kentucky. Many of the signers also have descendants of distinction, socially and in other ways, in Kentucky and elsewhere. For instance, there is the signature of Thomas Hart to one of the petitions, and it is altogether probable that he was the same Thomas Hart (then living in Kentucky) who was the grandfather of Thomas Hart Benton, one of the most

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eminent statesmen our country has produced.

Some of the names signed to the petition are evidently misspelled, and it was almost impossible to decipher many of them.

* * * * * *

The first petition is not dated, but it is briefed on the back, by one of the clerks of the Continental Congress: "Petition of the Inhabitants of Kentucke. Read August 23, 1780."

It is as follows: (Original spelling and capital letters preserved, but the names arranged in alphabetical order by me for the convenience of the readers of The Register who may wish to seek out the names of their ancestors among them):

"To the Honourable Continental Congress:

"The Petition of a number of the true and loyal Subjects of the United States of America at large most humbly sheweth:—

"That your Petitioners having heretofore been Inhabiters of the different States of America since the commencement of the contest with Great Britain for the common cause of Liberty, have ventured their lives in a wild uncultivated part of the Continent on the Western Waters of Ohio, called by the general name of Kentuckey, where they have made improvements on what they allowed was King's unappropriated Lands before the commencement of the said contest, and that in the face of a Savage Enemy, with the utmost hardships, and in daily geopardy of being inhumanly murdered.

Your Petitioners
ed that the Honou
would allow them
Retaliation in Land
ices your Petition
fending and Settlin
expence the Countr
the weakening of t
the Strengthening
States whenever th
test with Britain
sided in favour of
the full assurance
Petitioners Sold a
in the Settled part
nent and have rem
Wives and families
effects to the Cou
in order to take pos
improvements afo
when they came
all their Improve
away by a Sett of
ed or pretended to
late Act of Virgin
also allows large
any reserve of Se
proving the sam
means almost the
Lands in the Cou
are Engrossed into
few Interested me
part of which liv
the internal parts
while your Petitio
with their wives
daily exposed to t
the Savages, to w
their Acquaintance
rifice since their
as yet but a short
the late Acts of V
your Petitioners
Oath of Allegiance
renouncing all

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Princes and States, and be true to the State of Virginia only, and the prospect of Military Government taking place shortly in this place gives your Petitioners the greatest apprehension of the most severe usage, unless they comply with their Mandates.

"Your Petitioners, considering all those grievances, would gladly return into the Settled parts of the Continent again, but having come seven hundred miles down the River Ohio with the Expence of the greater part of their fortune, find it impracticable to return back against the Stream with their wives and children, were they to suffer the most cruel death.

"Your Petitioners, being drove to the extremity aforesaid, have but three things to chuse. One is to tarry in this place, take the Oath of Allegiance to Virginia, and be true to that State only, and also become Slaves to those Engrossers of Lands and to the Court of Virginia. The other is to remove down the River Ohio and land on some part of Mexico, and become Subjects to the King of Spain. And the third is to Remove themselves Over the River Ohio, with their wives and children and their small Effects remaining, which is now in possession of the Savage Enemy, to whom they are daily exposed to Murders. The two former appearing to your Petitioners to have a Tendency to weaken the United States and, as it were, Banish the common cause of Liberty, Humbly Pray the Honourable Continental Congress to grant them the liberty of taking the latter choice, and removing their wives and families and Effects to the Indian side of the Ohio and take possession of the same in the name of the United States of America at Large, where your Petitioners suppose to support themselves in an Enemy's Country at their own risque and Expence, which they humbly conceive will have a tendency to weaken the power of the Enemy, strengthen the United States at Large, and advance the common cause of Liberty.

"Your Petitioners further pray the Honourable Congress to allow them the liberty of making such Regulations among themselves as they shall find necessary to govern themselves by, being subject to the United States at Large, and no other States or power whatsoever.

"Your Petitioners humbly pray the Honourable Continental Congress to consider their case and grievances in its true light, and grant them such Relief as they in their great wisdom shall see meet.

"And your Petitioners as in duty bound shall ever pray."

(Signed):—

John Adams, John Ainwin, James Anderson, Thos. Applegate, Hankerson Ashby, William Armstrong, Harrison Averill, John Averill, William Averill.

John Bailey, Thos. Bamfield, Frederick Bamford, Albert Banta, Cornelius Banta, Jacob Banta, John Banta, Benjamin Bayard, David Beach, William Bennett,

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John Beson, Hugh Biggerstaff, Charles Bilderbach, Jacob Bilderbach, Charles Black, George Black, Reuben Blackford, Cornelius Bogard, Abraham Bonta, Squire Boone, Joseph Booth, Peter Bordmess, Isaac Boulden, James Boyer, Thomas Boyd, Henry Brenton, David Brinton, Jacob Brockman, John Brookill, James Brown, Joseph Brown, Robert Brown, William Brown, Robert Brusler, James Burke, William Burness, Comfort Busler, Peter Buzzard.

Gerard Campbell, Henry Campbell, James Campbell, John Campbell, John Capps, Meshech Carter, Conrad Carito, Reuben Cass, Benj. Casselman, John Catlett, Moses Cave, William Chraven, George Clark, Jesse Clark, William Clave, Benjamin Cleaver, Joshua Cleaver, John Clem, Wm. Clenwell, John Cline, Spencer Collings, William Collings, Thomas Collins, James Colmore, Martin Colmore, Joseph Conaway, George Corn, Jacob Coseman, Benjamin Coselman, Thomas Covet, Theophilus Coxe, Andrew Coyne, George Craventon, Samuel Criss, George Crist, John Cross, Charles Crump, Wm. Cummins, Jonathan Cunningham, Thomas Cunningham, George Cuward.

Charles Davis, David Davis, Dennis Davis, James Delaney, Peter Demaree, Jacob Denning, Thomas Dillon, Andrew Dodds, John Dongan, Jacob Doom, John Dorland, Benjamin Doslie, Jacob Dosson, James Dougherty, Thomas Dowdall, Dennis Downing, William Drennon, James Dunbar, Charles Duncan, Sa
Zachary Dye.

William Ewing.

John Felty, John
erick Fox, James F
Frisel, Isaac Froman
man, John Fugas, Jac

James Galloway,
way, William Gallow
Gilding, George Gilm
Gilmore, Samuel Gil
Glasher, Samuel Gla
Gordon, Samuel Gord
Grady, Herman Great
Greathouse, William
John Green, Joseph
Greenhaw, Jasyrk Gr
len Griffin, Joseph
Adam Grounds, Geor
John Grundy, Joseph

David Hamilton, Ja
ton, John Hamilton, H
ilton, Thomas Hami
Harborough, Jeremy
Thomas Hargis, Jon
ned, William Harker,
ris, John Grahue Har
ris, Samuel Harris, S
ris, Elijah Hart,
Thomas Hart, Aden H
Hase, Henry Haugh
Hawkins, Ulrich Heve
kiel Hickman, Lewi
Hardy Hill, George H
Hockins, Zachariah H
Holmes, Benjamin Ho
Hook, Henry Hoos, W
kins, John Houghlan
Houghland, James H
Huewes, Chris. Huf
Huffman, Randolph
Paul Humble, John
Hunter.

Joseph Inlow, Robe

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Edward Irwin, John Irwin, William Irwin.

Hugh Jackson, Matthew Jaferes, John Jail, Daniel James, John James, Richard James, Anthony Jenkins, David Johnson, James Johnson, John Johnson, Joseph Johnson, Thomas Johnson, Jeremiah Johnston, John Johnston, James Judy.

John Keith, Samuel Kelly, John Kennedy, Robert Kennedy, Thomas Kennedy, Michael Kintner, Michael Kirkham, Joseph Kirkpatrick, David Kirkwood, Martin Kurtz.

David Langhead, William Lawrence, Charles Lecompte, John Lee, Samuel Lee, John Light, Benjamin Linn, William Linn, Edward Liston, John Liston, John Little, Joseph Little, Michael Little, William Little, James Logan, John Logan, Matthew Logan, William Logsdon, William Look, Peter Lover.

John McCann, Joseph McClintock, James McColloch, James McElharton, James McKee, James McLoughlin, David McQuale, Seneca McRakin, John Martin, Charles Mason, Philip Mason, Samuel Mason, John Massey, Charles Masterson, Joseph Matthews, Gabriel Melted, Anth. Miller, James Miller, John Miller, Samuel Miller, John Mitchell, William Mitchell, Adam Money, John Moore, Richard Moore, John Morris, Joseph Mounts.

George Neal, James Neavill, John Nelson, James Newkirk, Peter Newkirk, Tobias Newkirk.

Joseph Oldham, William Onie.

Arthur Parks, Benjamin Patten, Thomas Patten, Michael Paul, Peter Paul, Thomas Phillips, Peter Pohene, George Pomer, Edward Poomer, Abraham Powell, Thomas Powser, Henry Prayter, John Pringle, John Province, Joseph William Province, John Puck, James Purse, Dennis Pursell, Thos. Pursell, John Purseley, Thomas Putnam.

Elijah Quartermus, James Quartermus.

Aaron Rawlings, George Ray, Adam Raymond, Francis Reach, Gerardis Rekid, George Reading, Solomon Resiner, Edward Rewalno, John Rice, William Rice, Henry Richards, John Ridley, Thomas Roach, Matthew Rogers, Adam Rowe, John Ruth.

Jacob Salmon, Thomas Sanderson, Chris. Schultze, Matthew Sellad, John Sellers, Nathan Sellers, Valentine Sewall, John Shaw, John Sigwald, Hector Simpson, John Skaig, Edward Skidmore, Daniel Spears, Jacob Spears, Moses Speed, Thomas Spencer, Thomas Stansbury, George Stewart, James Stewart, Basil Stockton, Thomas Stone, Jesse Stuart, John Stuart, Martin Stull, Joseph Sullivan, John Sumet, William Sutherland, William Sweden, Robert Sweeny.

Thomas Talbott, George Taylor, Mike Tedenham, Jonathan Thickston, John Thickston, Robert Thirkman, Samuel Thirkman, Michael Thomas, James Thompson, John Thompson, Nicholas Thurley, Mikel Titties, Benjamin Tomlinson, Jesse Tomlinson, John

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Tomlinson, John Townsend, Jeremiah Trefar, Joseph Tumblestone, Isaac Tune, John Turner, Edward Tyler, John Unsel.

Jacob Vanmeter, John Vantress, Cornelius Vorheis.

Henry Wade, Samuel Wadmes, John Wager, Adam Wall, Josiah Wallis, Henry Wasson, Samuel Watkins, Edward Welch, Thomas Welch, William Welch, Samuel Wells, William Wellwood, Charles West, John West, Jakob Westeroeb, Burgess White, Isaac White, John White, Thomas Whithedge, John Wilkerson, Daniel Williams, John Williams, John Williamson, Evan Wilson, William Winter, Michael Woods. John Yery, Charles Young, Peter Young.

* * * * * *

The second petition is neither dated nor briefed, but it states that "in the spring of the year 1780" the signers settled in Kentucky. Further along it refers to the peace that had been established between the United States and Great Britain, and as the treaty of peace between the two countries was concluded on September 3, 1783, this petition was evidently gotten up subsequent to that date. It is as follows:

To the Honourable President and Delegates of the Free United States of America, in Congress Assembled.

"The Memorial and Petition of a number of Inhabitants of Kentuckey Settlement, of Low Dutch Reformed Church persuasion, in behalf of themselves and oth tended settlers, Humbly She

"That in the Spring of the 1780 they moved to Kentuckey their families and effects w view and expectation to proc Tract of Land to enable the settle together in a body fo conveniency of civil society propagating the Gospel in known Language. When the rived there to their sorrow disappointment they were, the dangerousness of the tim a cruel savage enemy oblidg settle in Stations or Forts in places where there was the appearance of safety. Not standing all their precau numbers of them suffered gr in their property, several and others captivated by enemy. Living in such a dis ed confined way, always in ger, frequently on military it was impossible for them more than barely support families with the necessarie life, by which means they are reduced, and what adds mo their disappointment and affl is that contrary to their exp tion before their arrival and the most or all of the Ti Land has been located and m olized by persons that had th vantage of your Memorialis being acquainted with the co and your Memorialists strangers and confined as said; and being so reduced a able to purchase Land at th vanced price, and especiall a body conveniently toge agreeable to their wishes.

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Whereas, Providence has been pleased to prosper and support the virtuous resistance of the United States in the glorious cause of Liberty, which has enabled them to obtain an Honourable Peace whereby they have obtained a large extent of unappropriated Territory; and whereas, it is currently and repeatedly reported amongst us that Congress has broke or made void Virginia's right or claim to Land in Kentuckey Settlement.

Your Petitioners therefore humbly pray in (behalf of themselves and other intended friends of that persuasion) the Honourable Congress would indulge them with the grant of a Tract or Territory of Land in Kentuckey Settlement, if the Virginia claim thereto should be made void, or otherwise in the late ceeded land on the northwest side of the Ohio river whereto there is not any prior legal claim, to enable them to settle in a body together, on such reasonable terms as Congress in their wisdom and prudence shall see just and reasonable, they complying with and performing all reasonable conditions required, to enable them to put their intended plan and purpose in execution, they having principally in view the Glory of God, the promotion of civil and religious society, educating and instructing their rising generation in the principals of religion and morality, hoping the Honourable Congress will give all due encouragement to such a laudable undertaking. The premises duly considered, your Petitioners as in duty bound shall ever pray; etc."

(Signed):—

David Allen, William Armstrong.

Abraham Banta, Abraham Banta, Jr., Albert Banta, Cornelius Banta, Daniel Banta, Hendrik Banta, Henry Banta, Jr., Jacob Banta, John Banta, Peter Banta, Jr., Samuel Banta, Richer Bersley, John O. Bleanes, John Bodine, Cornelius Bogart, Henry Bogart, Samuel Bogart, Daniel Brewer, Jr., John Brewer, Daniel Brewer, Sr., (Illegible) Brinkehoff, George Brinkerhoff, Gilbert Brinkerhoff, Jacob Brinkerhoff, Luke Brinkerhoff, Samuel Briten, George Burnett.

Peter Carmichel, Samuel Cock, Henry Comminger. John Comminger, Andrew Conine, James Cook, Cornelius Cosine, David Cossaart, Francis Cossaart, Jacob Cossaart, Bergen Couert, John Cownover, Cornelius Cozine, Jr., Derrick Cozine, John Cozine, John Cozine, Jr.

Catherine Darling (widow), John Darling, Lambert Darling, Abraham DeBaen, Joseph DeBaen, Abraham DeGroff, Wilhelm DeGroff, Cornelius Demaree, John Demaree, Peter Demaree, Peter Demaree, Jr., Samuel Demaree, Samuel Demaree, Jr., Samuel Demarest, Albert Durie, Marga Durie (widow), Samuel Durie.

George Hall, Daniel Harris, John Harris, Abraham Hooghtelin, Hezekiah Hooghtelin, Wilhelmus Hooghtelin.

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William Jewell, Abraham Johnson, Andrew Johnson, Thomas Johnson.

Barney Kipp, John Kipp, John Knight, John Conrad Knight, Derrick Kooesen.

Conrad D. Lowe, Gilbert Lowe.

Peter Monfort, Jr., Francis Monfoort, Jacobus Monfoort, John Monfoort, Lawrence Monfoort, Peter Monfoort, Sr.

Martin Nevius.

John Obercow, Adrian Oten, Cornelius Oten, John Oten.

John Persyl.

Aaron Rawlings, John Ryker.

David Seabourn, George Seabourn, Peter Seabourn, William Seabourn, Johanna Seabourn (widow), Henry Shiveley, Andrew Shoe, Mattis Shoe, Benjamin Sloat, Barney Smock, Smock, Matthis Smock, Spader, James Stagg.

Cornelius Tueb, Laurens

John Vanarsdal, Lucas V dal, Simon Vanarsdal, John arsdale, Gerritt Vanarsdale mon Vanasdal, John Va William Vancleve, Peter Va Tunis Vanpelt, Charles Va Thomas Vantine, Jaquish tyne, James Voreis, John V Sophia Voreis (widow), Vorheis, Cornelius Vorheis, Vorhis, Luke Vorhis, Rulef his.

James Westervelt, Mary tervelt (widow), Samuel W velt, Geo. Williamson, Peter koff, Benedick Yurey, He Yurey.

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MEETING OF THE KENTUCKY STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY

AT THE CAPITOL,

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 3, AT TWO O'CLOCK, P. M.

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MEETING OF THE

KENTUCKY STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY

AT THE CAPITOL,

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 3, AT TWO O'CLOCK, P. M.

The Executive Committee met in the Library of the Historical Department, promptly at 2 p. m.

Hon. H. V. McChesney, Chairman of the Executive Committee called the meeting to order. Full attendance.

The reports of the Secretary-Treasurer were laid before the committee as approved by the Executive Committee, the Governor and the Curator, and published in pamphlets, to be laid before the General Assembly of 1912. These reports were endorsed by the committee.

Mrs. Miles moved, and her motion was seconded by Prof. G. C. Downing, that "Mrs. Morton now as Regent, be empowered hereafter as formerly, to act for the society, and in future, purchase for its benefit, whatever in her judgment will be for the good of the society, and enlargement of its influence, throughout the State of Kentucky." Motion carried unanimously.

Mrs. Morton thanked the committee and said: "From these reports is seen what we have acquired to lend value to the State and interest to the society. The Register has lengthened its subscription list and broadened its scope of influence, until now it is solicited by the leading Historical Societies of this country and Europe as an exchange. The Register, bound for the year 1910, is before you, and those for 1911 are being bound. Renewing my thanks for the new honor you have conferred upon me, and the hope, that as your Regent now, as well as still your Secretary and Treasurer, I may be able to keep your approval and confidence in the future as in the past, I remain faithfully and truly yours."

Miss Sally Jackson then presented her type-written copy of the list of the books and pamphlets received since June, 1910. This list was too long to read, and the Librarian who carefully compiled it for publication, could only present the volume to be seen. She made the estimate of the number of visitors to the society—since 1910—as ten thousand (10,000). Many schools, colleges and excursion parties that could not register by name, gave the number of their parties, from one hundred to one thousand, making by estimate, as well as by registered names, about ten thousand persons. Miss Jackson's report was very gratifying and accepted with congratulations. Lists of new members

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and subscribers to Register were omitted, as the time was limited.

Mr. Longmoor, Curator, read the following letter from Dr. Bruner, which is filed herein.

Office of
SECRETARY OF STATE,
FRANKFORT

September 22, 1911.

Mr. Woodford W. Longmoor,
V-President and Curator,
Kentucky Historical Society,
Frankfort, Kentucky,

Dear Sir:—

I beg to acknowledge receipt of the September number of The Register, published by The Kentucky Historical Society. It is a handsome magazine, and does much credit to those in charge of the society.

Further, I desire to congratulate you, and all associated with you, on the splendid service you are rendering the State, in the management of the society. The historical interest in future years in the preservation of the relics kept by your society, will be of much value to the coming generations.

I assure you, that you shall my earnest support and heart operation, in your efforts to the society a success.

Most sincerely,
BEN L. BRUNER,
Acting Governor of Kentuck

The election of officers re in the re-election of the boar the ensuing year.

The meeting then adjourn the Hall of Fame, where the annual meeting was held, a interesting program was c out.

The thanks of the society tendered Mr. Quisenberry f time honored silver watch, framed and hanging in the souvenir case. Also to all p who had contributed relics kind, gold, silver, books, m instruments. Not the least a ive among the gifts are the fans, showing the fashion of delightful breeze-catchers more than a hundred years.

The splendid new piano a magnificent harpsichord, bot chased for the benefit of t ciety, were the special new o of delight. In future they w ford inspiration to our mus when open meetings are he special concerts given in th torical rooms.

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SONNETS

BY

F. W. EBERHARDT

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SONNETS

(F. W. Eberhardt.)

THE CHOIR INVISIBLE.

To James Lane Allen.

A lilt of nature love the pagan knew;
The sensuous charm exhaling from the breast
In Bacchic glory, carnally expressed—
Hymettus honied, nectared through and through
Is then this song of phantom singers true?
Or like the painted "Butterflies," in toils
Of gorgeous fancy caught, or serpent coils
Of glamoured vice the unwary soon must rue?
What is this Hellene worship of the man—
The unveiled man however fair and great
But lustful homage to the grosser Pan?
How far removed from even Plato's state!
So fair it seems, yet all too rash and bold
For nature's truest message to unfold.

—F. W. Eberhardt.

THE KENTUCKIANS.

To John Fox, Jr.

Seer of our mountains rude and strong,
Prophet of the children of our hills.
Where justice knows no law, but strikes, and kills,
And shows no mercy, palliates no wrong.
Clean and pure the highland air we breathe
Through the rhododendron purpled page,
Unfolding visions of a primal age
E'er the vengeful blade men learned to sheathe.
Be thou the prophet of our sensuous plain;
Strength of oak into our veins infuse;
Virile honesty of heart and brain—
Our languid blood with ruddier heat suffuse
Till welding fire of kindred love shall flame
To make "Kentuckians" a peerless name.

—F. W. Eberhardt.

THE POET.

To Robert Burns Wilson.

Poet, come out to the fields and sing again.
Sing as of old, when evening's solemn hush
Wooed thee from painted scenes to leave thy brush
And canvas in the gloom, to wake the strain
Of fervent song in nature's sacred choir.
String up thy lute and thrill us with its fire;
We miss the vibrant hymns and glad refrain
Of passion pure—of greed, the high disdain.
Sing of the great white dog-wood flowers among
The cedars on the Elkhorn hills; in song
Breathe the breath of the fruitful earth, inspire
Anew our souls to life and high desire.
O, poet-voice, the world hath need of thee!
The gift is thine, we claim the penalty.

—F. W. Eberhardt.

THE OLD FOUNTAIN.

A Picture by Paul Sawyer.

As when the waves of ocean smite the shore,
And all too soon take toll of places dear,
And one by one old land marks disappear
In Neptune's Caves, to greet us nevermore:
So do the tides of time, forevermore
Take toll of forms beloved by many here;
And oft for them we drop the longing tear,
And sigh for power their presence to restore.
How fine that gift which can anew create,
And give us back in pictured whole
This vanished fountain's form! environed true;
But lovelier now, thus making fortunate
Our loss, a charm abiding ever new—
The fairy's jewel, showing beauty's Soul!

—F. W. Eberhardt.

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Department of Paragraphs and Clippings

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PARAGRAPHS AND CLIPPINGS

GOVERNOR JAMES B. McCREARY

The editors of the Register heartily endorse every tribute to Governor McCreary. As a statesman, as a friend and as a citizen he is an honor to Kentucky. A man of wide information, a judicial mind, cultured and eminently wise —and, added to his fitness for his position as Governor of Kentucky he is a Christian gentleman. His name leads the list of the distinguished men of world-wide reputation, as will be seen from the World's Work for February, 1911 —thus; "That America has the leadership in the world's peace movement, I have shown by reference to the achievements of such distinguished Americans as James B. McCreary (of Kentucky) and Elihu Root, Andrew Carnegie, etc., etc." (Register May, 1911.)

Governor McCreary has had in his election a second time to the gubernatorial chair, a magnificent endorsement from the people, one alike honoring to the Commonwealth and to himself as "the man who has come to the kingdom for such a time as this." Read the following from the Frankfort News-Journal:

GOVERNOR OF KENTUCKY.

"Just thirty-six years ago James B. McCreary, a native of Madison county, was elected Governor of Kentucky, by the Democrats of the State. He defeated, at that time, John M. Harlan, who recently died, at a ripe old age, as one of the most distinguished justices of the highest court in our land.

"Yesterday this same James B. McCreary, looking but little older and feeling but little older than he was in 1875, was again elected Governor of Kentucky. The Democrats again elected him.

"Governor McCreary has been through a grilling campaign in which he has covered the entire State, making one and two speeches every day. He has stood the strain remarkably well and is as active and vigorous as any younger man who accompanied him on his trip. His vitality has been shown to be wonderful. Age does not seem to have touched him at all and he will take up the reins of government with as firm a hand as over a third of a century ago. He will bring to the office this time a mature judgment and a sounder reason than he had when he was first Governor. In the years that have elapsed since he sat in the Governor's chair he has been in Washington as Congressman and Senator for many years. He has served in other positions of responsibility and these things have taught him more than any man could have learned in his own state. Kentucky will have the benefit of this experience and it means that the State will have a

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splendid Governor. Governor McCreary always has been wise and prudent but now more than ever he has those qualities that go to make a Governor of the people who will look to the interest of the people.

"Governor McCreary is known all over the United States. He will attract attention to Kentucky and will aid the State in making rapid strides to prosperity and its proper place in the nation."

Gov. McCreary Tells Plans—Will Earnestly Endeavor To Carry Out Platform Pledges.

(From Frankfort News-Journal.)

Governor elect James B. McCreary has issued the following statement regarding his victory in Tuesday's election and his course when he becomes Governor of Kentucky.

"I am very grateful to the voters of Kentucky for the large majority given me for the high office of Governor. I consider the majority given me and to other Democrats on the State ticket as an endorsement of the time-tried and time-honored Democratic party and the principles for which it has fought with courage and sincerity for so many years.

"The platform on which I asked the support of the voters of Kentucky represents my views on public questions therein presented, and I will earnestly endeavor to carry out its pledges with the assistance of the members General Assembly.

"I am in favor of p improvements and advan and it will be my ambition Kentucky the most pro State in the Union, and I deavor to advance its inte every line and try to brin perity to the State and ha to the people. To the cl and members of the Dem Campaign Committee I my sincere thanks for the ful management of the ca and I am thankful to my as on the ticket and to the Dem press of Kentucky and speakers from this and states for their valuab splendid assistance.

"I am gratified to kn this splendid victory w without receiving contr from any corporations, l or other persons who migh or ask for any special pr or favors. I am also ple believe that the victory tucky is a forerunner of national Democratic victor achieved next year in the of a Democratic President.

Governor McCreary's ration.

The inauguration of a G is always an event of grea est, but the recent inau of Governor McCreary oc even greater interest than attaches to this combined mental and social functio

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is doubtless attributable, in large measure, to the unusual event of an ex-Governor taking the Executive Chair after a lapse of thirty-six years since his first inaugural. This added quite a bit of sentiment to the occasion.

Another factor in the development of the interest in the event was the fact that Governor McCreary is a Confederate veteran. The public felt that in all probability this was the last occasion upon which they would see this signal honor conferred upon a follower of the Lost Cause. The recent unveiling in Lexington of the equestrian statue of General John H. Morgan, under whom Governor McCreary was a gallant officer, still further heightened this particular interest. All this culminated in the gathering at the Capital of a large number of ex-Confederates, who marched in the parade with as light hearts as the "Boy Scouts," even though their steps may not have been quite so elastic.

Still another feature of interest was the "reorganization" of the "McCreary Guards" for the occasion. As many of this famous military organization of the seventies as could be mustered marched in the parade and attracted much attention.

Many other things combined to make the Inaugural a great success, not the least of which was Governor McCreary's popularity, not alone with his own party, but with the whole people of the Commonwealth.

So auspicious an inaugural presages a successful administration, and the Register desires to express its best wishes to this end.

We give below some extracts from Governor McCreary's Inaugural Address:

"Fellow Citizens—Called a second time to the office of Governor of Kentucky by the suffrages of a generous and patriotic people, I, with sincerest pleasure, express my profound gratitude to the people of my native State for the honor conferred upon me.

In assuming this important trust I am deeply sensible of its vast responsibility, as well as its honor, and I bring to it a conscientious desire and determination to discharge its duties faithfully, fearlessly and impartially.

I shall be Governor, not of any particular class or section, but of all the people of our great Commonwealth, and I will have no individual schemes to advance, and no personal aspirations to promote, and I will endeavor in every proper way to uphold and advance all that will bring prosperity to the State and happiness to the people.

Relying upon the support of free, brave and patriotic Kentuckians, and entreating the aid and protection of "The Lord of Hosts —great in councils, and mighty in works," I pledge whatever ability or energy I possess to the faithful support and maintenance of the Constitution and the laws.

We live in an age of progress and development, and we should

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have united, aggressive efforts for industrial and commercial supremacy, and Kentucky should forge to the front as one of the leading States of the Republic, in education, in agriculture, in development, in internal improvements, in manufactures, in mining, and in all the varied interests of a great people inhabiting a great State.

The inestimable rights of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness should be secured to all persons. Upon the maintenance of these rights depends the prosperity of the people, and the preservation of our institutions. To this end law and order should be rigidly observed. The law should be the shield and armor of every person, and I shall use all power and authority vested in me as Governor of the Commonwealth to preserve law and order. In this I earnestly ask the co-operation of all persons, regardless of past political affiliations.

I know of no State that is more prosperous, or whose citizens are happier and freer than ours.

* * * *

My countrymen, we have one republic, with one Constitution, and one destiny. Kentucky is a component part of the great Federal Union, one State in a confederation of States. That which effects liberty in one State will ultimately effect liberty in other States. That which increases the prosperity of one State will in time be beneficial to other States. That general law which is oppressive or injurious in one State will be oppressive or injurious in
States, therefore our State sh
its part of the honor or disho
the blessings or burdens of the
public, and I desire our Com
wealth to be in full accord and
mony with her sister States in
porting the Constitution an
striving to advance the best i
ests of the whole country, an
endeavoring to add to the g
deur and glory of a wond
destiny.

On this great occasion my h
is full of admiration and hope
my country and love and grati
to the people of my native S
who have elected me twice by
largest majorities given in
years to a Governor of the S
of Kentucky.

I shall by fidelity to duty
obedience to the Constitution
the laws strive to merit the c
dence reposed in me by the elec
of the State of Kentucky.

I succeed an honorable and
triotic statesman, who, accor
to his view has been a faithful
an efficient Governor, and I
him during his retirement to
vate life success and happines

Earnestly invoking the bless
of Almighty God on our State
on our people, I appeal to my
low-citizens, regardless of
political sentiments, to co-ope
with me in conducting an ho
impartial and economical ad
istration, which will uphold
tice, freedom, education, prog
and righteousness and advance
interests and maintain the in
rity of the Commonwealth of K
tucky."

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TO USE OLD INKSTAND

Which Was His When He Was Governor Thirty-Two Years Ago—State Historical Society Loans Gov. McCreary Interesting Relic of the Past.

(From Frankfort News-Journal.)

Days of the past, when he was Governor the first time, were recalled pleasantly to Gov. McCreary yesterday afternoon when he was "loaned" by the Kentucky State Historical Society, the cut-glass inkstand which he used when he was Governor thirty-two years ago. The inkstand was presented to the Historical Society by Gov. McCreary when he went out of office thirty-two years ago. It has been carefully preserved, as one of the most valuable relics of the society, ever since. Yesterday the inkstand, mounted on a silver tray, was presented to Gov. McCreary.

Just "Loaned."

The presentation was made by the officers of the society, Mrs. Jennie C. Morton, Miss Sallie Jackson, Miss Eliza Overton, Wood W. Longmoor and Harry V. McChesney. Mr. McChesney made a short speech, telling of the history of the inkstand and the value that attaches to it. He said to the Governor that it was only "loaned" to him, for use during the next four years, as the Historical Society wants it back, to preserve for future generations of Kentuckians.

With the inkstand, was presented a handsome gold fountain pen, with a silver rest for it. Gov. McCreary said he was deeply touched by the thought which prompted the preservation of the inkstand and the "loaning" of it to him for four years. He said he would use it on his desk during his term as Governor.

Presentation Speech.

"Your Excellency: As an officer of the Kentucky State Historical Society, and speaking by its authority, I wish to assure you of the delight with which we greet you as its President. There are many reasons why this affords us great pleasure, but there is one very special reason, and that is, that you were the society's first president, during your former administration as Governor. There are some of the officers of the society present here today, Mrs. Jennie C. Morton, our distinguished Regent and Secretary, and Miss Sally Jackson, our Librarian, who recall, not only that you were the society's first president, but that you were one of its warmest and most faithful friends; and many of us know that you have so continued throughout all the years of its history.

"As an evidence of your regard for the society, when you retired from the office of Governor, thirty-two years ago, you presented it

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with a souvenir of your administration—the inkstand which you had used during your term. That you may know how deeply the gift was appreciated, we have called today to show you that we have preserved it. And as a token of our esteem, we now propose to loan it to you for four years, and to present you this pen, pen rest and tray, and ask that you honor the society by using them.

"And, again speaking for the society, let me assure you of our very best wishes for the success of your administration, and of the happiness we shall derive from your association, counsel and advice."

THE PRESIDENTS.

There was nothing new in the visit of President Taft to the city of Frankfort, for the unveiling of the Lincoln Statue, on the 8th day of November, 1911. We, as the people of Frankfort, are accustomed in our day to visits of the most distinguished statesmen, writers, artists, poets of the world. In our recollection, Hays, Grant, and Arthur have been here. How long they were here we do not know, or whom they visited. Then in early days, 1794, 1797, 1821, we had Louis Phillippe, afterwards King of France, as visitor for some time. He went from here to Bardstown to teach school, where he remained (incognito) until recalled to France. (See Reg Jan. 1909, Department Inq and Answers.)

We had President Monroe, ident Madison and Andrew son. Just before Jackson we learn, it was feared he receive a sound whipping f invidious remarks about the tuckians at the Battle of Ne leans, 1815. But when hea he was received kindly. H then regarded as one of the war generals of the world prospective candidate for dent of the United States, he became at the next electi

James Buchanan lived in abethtown, Ky., and was of "pretty little Frankfort." eral Zachary Taylor ha warmest reception and mos oring of any of the Pres The old newspapers of 184 filled with accounts of hi umphal entry into the cit the honors paid him duri stay. He was then on his Washington to his Inaugu on March 4, 1849. So it w seen that Frankfort is u great men and great occasio

We understand Presiden thought Frankfort "a cold town." Doubtless, he forg the while, he came on a fune casion, the unveiling of a ment to the dead. The con the people of Frankfort was ly in harmony with the sp the occasion.

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WHY KENTUCKY IS THE MOST REMARKABLE OF THE EARLY STATES.

INVENTORS

Kentucky was the home and burial place of at least three of the earliest inventors of steamboats—John Fitch, James Rumsey and Edward West. The latter was born in 1757 in Virginia, and removed in 1788 (one account says in 1785) to Lexington, where he died August 23, 1827.

He was the first watchmaker there, was a gunsmith by trade, and a man of great inventive genius. He constructed a steamboat on a small scale, which in 1794, in the presence of hundreds of citizens, he had the proud satisfaction to see move through the water with great velocity, in an experimental trial on the town fork of Elkhorn, previously damned up near the center of Lexington for the purpose. This miniature steamboat had no fly-wheels; but to overcome the dead point, the piston-rod was made to strike metallic springs at every return motion given by the steam. The identical engine—or rather the cylinder, piston-rod, frame work, supply and escape pipe—were preserved for more than fifty years in the museum of the Adelphi Society of Transylvania University, and have since been transferred to the museum of the Eastern Lunatic Asylum.

On July 6, 1802, Mr. West received a United States patent for his steamboat invention. Why he delayed until then obtaining a patent, we have not learned. On the same day he was awarded three other patents—for a gun-lock, for a nail cutting machine, and for a nail cutting and heading machine*—the first ever invented, and which the celebrated English traveler, F. A. Michaux, in 1805, said cut, in twelve hours, 5,320 pounds of nails, and the patent of which "he sold at once for $10,000." Lexington, shortly after, actually exported nails of her own manufacture to Louisville, to Cincinnati, and even to Pittsburg—which is now the most extensive nail manufacturing point in the United States, if not in the world.

April 28, 1816 (only four and a half years after the first steamboat in the West), a steamboat made by Bosworth and West, on Mr. West's model, left the mouth of Hickman creek, on the Kentucky river, in Jessamine county, for New Orleans. This boat, an edi-

*Letter from Prof. Geo. C. Schaefer, U. S. Patent Office.

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torial notice in the *Kentucky Gazette* says, was upon a plan distinct from any other steamboat then in use, and on a trial against the current of the Kentucky river, at a high stage, more than answered the sanguine expectations of her owners (a company of Lexington gentlemen), and left no doubt that she could stem the current of the Mississippi with rapidity and ease. She did not return.

In 1796, Nathan Burrows (who had settled in Lexington four years before, and died in 1846) introduced into Kentucky the manufacture of hemp—being the pioneer in that branch of manufactures; but through the unworthiness of agents, he never reaped from it any advantage, although he invented a machine for cleaning hemp. He afterward introduced the manufacture of mustard, and manufactured an article which has been famous for fifty years—even taking the premium in England, at the World's Fair in 1851, where it was shown by his relative and successor, Captain Samuel Davies McCullough, who was still manufacturing it when he died January 11, 1873.

Dr. Joseph Buchanan, while studying medicine in Lexington, in 1805, invented a musical instrument producing its music from glasses of different chemical composition, and originated the conception of the *Music of Light*—to be executed by means of harmonific colors luminously displayed. The invention was never put in operation.

About 1803, John Jone
died in Lexington in 1849,
invented a speeder spind
also a machine for sawing
Thomas Harris Barlo
August 5, 1789, in Nicholas
Ky., and died June 22,
Cincinnati, Ohio—was the
genious and celebrated of
ton inventors. His educat
limited. He was a soldie
War of 1812, in Colonel
M. Johnson's regiment.
a steamboat at Augusta,
county. After his removal
ington, he built in the w
1826-7, a steam locomoti
car attached, for two pas
and with power to ascend
vation of eighty feet to t
In May, 1827, it was opene
public for exhibition, in
room over Joseph's Brue
chine shop, where an ov
around the room was cons
and the first "train" in
America put in motion.
Leslie Combs, Dr. Wm. S
ley, and other old citizens
living who took a ride at fif
a ticket. Samuel Robb pu
the novelty for travel—
Louisville, Nashville, Memp
New Orleans, at which latt
it was burned while on ex
In 1827 he built another loc
and sold it to a party wh
it profitable to travel and
it. In 1835 another locon
with two upright cylinde
lever beams, both engines
ed to one engine, with cr
right angles and upright b

*Ranck, page 185.

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was built by Joseph Bruen, for the new railroad from Lexington to Frankfort, constructed of strap-iron rails spiked down to stone sills, which proved to be as unsubstantial as its advocates claimed it would be substantial.

In 1845, in the silversmith shop of his son, Milton Barlow, he made a small rude planetarium, to illustrate the motion of the heavenly bodies in teaching his grandchildren. The idea grew as he studied and labored, and his son and William J. Dalsem aided him in working out such combinations of gearing as produced the minute fractional relative revolutions of the planets. After three years patient labor, the first fine instrument was completed, and sold in 1849 to Girard College, Philadelphia. Other instruments were built during the next ten years, and after the exhibition of one at the World's Fair in New York, in 1851, sold for $2,000 each; two of the larger size to Congress for the Military Academy at West Point, N. Y., and the Naval Academy at Annapolis, Md., and one to the city of New Orleans—besides a number of smaller ones to colleges and public institutions. Thus has Kentucky the honor of presenting to the scientific world the only perfect instrument to show the motions of the solar system—the dates of all eclipses, of the transits of Mercury and Venus, and every other suggested problem during hundreds of years, that scientific men were curious to test it. It is one of the most exact and wonderful combinations of machinery ever made.

In 1840, Mr. Barlow had invented a rifled cannon, and made a model, but laid it aside. In 1855, encouraged by the liberality of Congress, in buying two of his planetariums, he obtained for his gun a patent, with the most comprehensive claims. Congress appropriated $3,000 for an experimental gun—which was cast at Knapp and Totten's great foundry in Pittsburg, and taken to Lexington to be rifled and completed by the father and son. It weighed finished 6,900 pounds, was five and a half inches bore, and twisted one turn in forty feet. It then was sent to Washington navy yard to be tested, and developed greater accuracy and range than was expected. Although neglected for awhile by our own government, it attracted the attention of foreign ministers and agents, and is believed to have originated or suggested most of the rifled guns of Europe and the United States.

Previous to this Mr. Barlow invented an automatic nail and tack machine, which capitalists eagerly purchased. About 1861, a stroke of paralysis, from which he recovered but partially, cut short Mr. Barlow's usefulness as an inventor. His son Milton, on returning from the Confederate army in 1865, gathered up the fragments of $9,000 worth of planetariums built for educational institutions in the South—which could not reach them on account of the Civil War, and which were broken to

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pieces or scattered by the malicious and destructive spirit of some Federal soldiers—and finished two in elegant style. One of these, by the liberality of the Kentucky Legislature, he was enabled to exhibit at the World's Exposition in Paris, France, in 1867—as Kentucky's contribution to that grand collection of the products of all civilized nations. It received the highest premium awarded to any illustrative apparatus. (Collins' History of Kentucky, Volume Second.)

LONG AGO

IN THE PIONEER DAYS WHEN THE FIRST CHURCHES FORMED IN KENTUCKY, AND HARRODSBURG FIGURES LARGELY IN THEIR ORGANIZATION—A CHOICE BIT OF HISTORY.

(Harrodsburg Republican.)

An article on the oldest churches in Kentucky, published last week by A. C. Quisenberry, the historian, contains some things very interesting to Harrodsburg people. He says that the first organized church in the State was of the Baptist denomination. It was formed by a colony from Orange county, Virginia, who started out to settle at Boonesboro, taking their "letters" from Pamunky Baptist church. Meeting up with Rev. Robert Elkin, a Baptist preacher, just beyond what is now the border of the State, they formed themselves into a church, him their minister, and r forward into the new coun rying their church cons with them, and built Old dence church in Clark coun was in 1781, but there course, been divine services the State before, though no inational congregation ha formed. 'Squire Boone, a of Daniel Boone, was a minister, and as early as 17 Thomas Tinsley was pr regularly at Harrodsburg.

This historian says that back as he can verify th Presbyterian church was ized in 1783 by Rev. Davi affectionately called ' Rice," at Danville. The year he established two Presbyterian churches, one Run in Mercer county, a other at the Forks of Di He preached longest at Ca and is buried in the gr adjacent to the church.

The first Catholic church ganized in Nelson county by Bishop Whalen, sent out Bishop of Baltimore for th pose. In 1783 the first M "class" was organized in a borhood about six miles where Danville now stand the first regular church was tablished until 1790 at Mas Station, in Fayette county.

This historian states th two branches of the C church developed in K after 1804. The "New followers of Barton W.

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erected their first church during that year at Cane Ridge, in Bourbon county. In 1825 the "Campbellite" branch, or the adherents of Rev. Alexander Campbell, established a church at South Elkhorn, and the two branches united into one body at a meeting in Lexington on January 1, 1832.

The first regularly organized Episcopal church was what is now Christ Cathedral, in Lexington and it was formed in 1809 with Rev. James Moore as the first rector. However, as early as May, 1775, there is a record that Rev. Mr. Lythe, an Episcopal minister, was a delegate from Harrodsburg to a legislative assembly, opened at Boonesboro on that date, and he preached to the people here. Rev. Mr. Lythe is generally conceded by historians to be the first minister who ever held divine service in Kentucky, as he preached "under a magnificent elm tree at the settlement at Harrod's Fort." In the records of the Boonesboro assembly is still to be seen this statement: "Rev. Mr. Lythe, one of the delegates from Harrodsburg, obtained leave to bring a bill to prevent profane swearing and Sabbath breaking."

It is also an interesting fact that the sect known as "Soul Sleepers" sprang up in Mercer and Boyle counties in 1782 under the ministration of Rev. Wm. Terhune. The principal articles of their faith was that the soul sleeps with the body after death until the resurrection; that God is material; that Jesus was the first created being and that baptism is essential to salvation. The Soul Sleepers built a church several miles from Harrodsburg, not far from Nevada, which stood for many years after the sect had died out, and was only torn down a few years ago.

ZACHARIAH FREDERICK SMITH

Author; *b.* Henry Co., Ky., Jan. 7, 1827; *s.* Zachariah and Mildred (Dupuy) S.; ed. Bacon Coll., Ky.; *m.* Sue Helm, of Shelby Co., Ky., Jan. 27, 1852; 2d, Anna A. Pittman, of Louisville, June 5, 1890. Engaged in farming; pres. Henry Coll., New Castle, Ky., during Civil War; Sup. Pub. Instrn. of Ky., 1867-1871, and author of post-bellum sch. system of Ky.; originator, and pres. Cumberland and Ohio R. R. Co., 1869-73; engaged in ry. constrn. in Tex.; 4 yrs. mgr. of a dept. for D. Appleton & Co., pubs., New York; one of founders and 12 yrs. pres. Ky. Christian Edn. Soc.; a curator of Ky. (now Transylvania) U., Lexington, since 1858. Mem. Ky. Hist. Soc., Ohio Valley Hist. Soc. *Club*: Filson. *Author*: History of Kentucky; Memoirs of the Mother of Henry Clay; School History of Kentucky, 1889; Battle of New Orleans; History of the Reformation of the 19th Century, Inaugurated, Advocated, and Directed by Barton W. Stone, of Kentucky, 1800 to 1832. *Address*: 127 W. Broadway, Louisville, Ky.

This biographical sketch above appears in a book called, "Who's Who," in Chicago.

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COMPLIMENT OF EDWARD W. BOK, TO THE SOU

For the Christian Observer.

"THE HEART OF AMERICA."

By Rev. W. W. Moore, D. D., LL.D.

The following delightful tribute to the South and the Southern people by Mr. Edward W. Bok, the distinguished editor of the "Ladies' Home Journal," appeared sometime ago, but it is worthy of reproduction from time to time:

"The most wholesome American ideas, those ideas upon which our government rests, are nowhere so prevalent as they are at present in the South. * * * They do not question Divine laws in the South; they accept and perpetuate them. Intellectual progress there goes hand in hand with strict adherence to the accepted beliefs of religion. The Southern mother does not explain the Bible to her children in the light of so-called 'modern teachings.' She places it in their hands as her mother gave it to her. And with the fundamental principles of religion the Southern child is taught patriotism and a love of country; hence religion and patriotism stand side by side in the education of a Southern child.

"The Southern people believe in progress, but progress along healthy, rational lines. Theories, which mentally upset, find no sympathy with them. They are content to move slowly, but sanely and surely. And some day when the vast majority of us who l other portions of this count through with our camping-o ilization, when we drop our ful manners, when we g enough to understand that t a stronghold of conser which stands between tyran anarchism, our eyes will tu wards the South. And we v there a people who are Am in ideas and in living; a worshipful, progressive, e courageous and patriotic—a who have made of their against defeat and prejudic heart of America.'"

Richmond, Va.

CONFEDERATES WHO S AT ARLINGTON.

History of the Care of Graves—Removal of Sou Sectional Bitterness— dent McKinley's Aid.

(From a Richmond, Va. Exc

Arlington, once the ho Robert E. Lee, now a nation itary cemetery, years ago a shrine for the people North, owing to the nearly Union soldiers buried ther likewise in late years of the of the South in love and he General Lee, and the Confe soldiers having graves in th federate section. The Lee m

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has become an imposing memorial, the grandest in that vast field of monuments. And the most notable and beautiful site of graves in the entire area of 400 acres is the Confederate section.

The Southern visitor to Arlington at once seeks the mansion, and as he reverently treads its stately halls and apartments, and stands within the eight pillars of its Doric porch, his thoughts naturally turn to reflection upon the purity of life and character and the wonderful military genius and career of General Lee.

Arlington was the home with which he was most closely identified, and his name can no more be disassociated from it than can be George Washington's from Mount Vernon. His name and fame will cling to it as long as there is a tree or a stone left to mark the historic spot. The extensive grove of druidical oaks surrounding the mansion, the multitude of monuments and white headstones resting under the wide-spreading branches; the historic Potomac flowing at its base, broadening out for many miles in fair view; the beautiful city of Washington, with the Washington Monument, the Capitol, the White House and other public buildings, and the parks, all in majestic panorama, make the outlook from the Lee mansion supremely impressive and beautiful.

From the city of Washington, on the farther side of the Potomac river, Arlington appears as an elevated plateau immersed in trees of mature growth; from the summit of the approach gleams the exceedingly simple classic facade of the renowned mansion, reminding one of a Greek temple. A pantheon at which Americans assemble with patriotic pride and reverence to heroes from all sections of the country.

These familiar facts are recited here to emphasize the notable change in sentiment that has come in respect to Arlington since the year 1868, when Federal soldiers with fixed bayonets tore from the graves of the Confederate soldiers the wreaths of flowers which had been laid upon them by their relatives and friends, and compelled those patriotic men and women to leave the burial grounds at point of bayonet.

It is the story of this change and the manner in which it was brought about that I wish to make better known to your readers.

Soon after Colonel Robert E. Lee left his home in April, 1861, to espouse the cause of his native State, the Federal authorities took possession of these admirably situated broad lands for military uses, and so held them until January, 1864, when they were caused to be sold for non-payment of war taxes, the Federal government becoming the purchaser at a nominal valuation. After the death of his mother, in 1873, George W. Custis Lee brought a suit in ejectment and successfully contested the legality of the title of the Federal government under the tax sale. But on these lands had been established a military cemetery in 1864, a graveyard for soldiers of the Federal army, together with negro

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contrabands, refugees and Confederate soldiers who had died in hospital and prison in the District of Columbia, designated as rebels. In time this graveyard became a sort of Walhalla for Union soldiers, and for a long period a large number of the people of the North seemed to find some grim satisfaction in the fact that the old home of the Lee family had been perverted forever to such purposes. On the other side, the Southern people felt that great outrage was being done. They had borne without murmur the hardships of war, but thought it more than unseemly that the government should misuse in this way the home of the Lee family.

Under these irremediable circumstances General Custis Lee was prevailed upon to consent to a forced sale to the United States government. Accordingly, the United States Congress in 1883 appropriated the sum of $150,000 for the purpose, and General Lee, perforce, made conveyance of these broad lands, most eligibly located, of more than 1,100 acres, thus being ruthlessly wronged of his rightful inheritance.

The Southern people will ever hold that the Lee family have been despoiled by the Federal government, but they have come to recognize the fact that this action of a past generation of the Federal government is a deed accomplished, and beyond recall, repair or remedy. Since the scattered remains of Confederate soldiers have been brought together in an appropriate plot and the graves suitably marked, many Southern
ple visiting Washington, jou
to the Confederate section to l
the memory of those valiant
diers; and once each year,
sands go there to strew flo
over those beloved dead; and
performing that sacred duty,
ers are placed at the base of
monument erected to the unk
Union dead. How and by w
was this great change in senti
brought about? Certainly g
ous-minded and patriotic me
both sides must have joined i
accomplishment of a resul
praiseworthy.

Twelve years ago, Dr. Samu
Lewis, a generous and sympat
Confederate soldier veteran,
and some of his comrade
Washington, District of Colu
began an investigation to asce
the number and condition of
graves of Confederate soldie
Arlington and in the Distri
Columbia. At this time, it wa
general belief of the Southern
ple that not exceeding a
dozen Confederate dead were
in Arlington, two hundred
forty-one bodies having bee
moved to the States of Virg
North Carolina and South C
lina in the early seventies.
Lewis and his associates pu
their search among the seve
thousand graves in the cem
and, after considerable labor
difficulty, finally located one
dred and thirty-six graves of
federate soldiers interspersed
those of Union soldiers, negro
trabands, refugees and other
ilians. There was nothing o

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plain headstone-slabs to indicate that they were graves of Confederate soldiers, or soldiers at all, nor to distinguish them from negro contrabands, nor did the registry of the dead in Arlington, which was kept by the superintendent, furnish any data concerning them, except their names and that they were Confederate soldiers. The existence of many of these graves was unknown to the superintendent of the cemetery, although he had been in charge of the grounds for seven years.

When this thorough and exhaustive investigation was completed at Arlington, the same gentlemen proceeded to locate all the graves of Confederate soldiers in the District of Columbia, and found an additional number of 128, which were finally brought to Arlington, making the total number recovered 264, and then the military record of each of the dead soldiers was, as far as possible, looked up and made a matter of public record. Dr. Lewis and his comrades had been engaged in this work four or five months when President McKinley made his speech of December 14, 1898, at Atlanta, Ga., in which he said that the time had come for the people of the whole country to share in the care of the graves of Confederate soldiers. Shortly after this time the Broadway Rouss Camp of Confederate Veterans was organized by Dr. Lewis and others for the purpose of carrying on this work, and a committee of the camp at once petitioned President McKinley to have a suitable plot of ground in Arlington set apart where all of the Confederate dead in that cemetery and in other cemeteries in the District of Columbia might be collected and their graves marked by appropriate headstones. This petition was most kindly received by Mr. McKinley, resulting in a site being selected and platted, but there being no law under which the bodies could be removed and no appropriation to pay the expense of such removal, an appeal was made to Congress for the necessary legislation.

Senator Hawley, of Connecticut, a brave and fair-minded ex-Union general, was at this time Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs of the Senate, and when he learned through his friend, General Marcus J. Wright, the condition of these graves, he readily agreed to give the matter prompt attention. A statement of the facts, in writing, and an estimate of the probable cost were furnished the proper Committees of the Senate and House of Representatives, by Dr. Lewis and General Wright. At the request of Senator Hawley, Dr. Lewis, and General Wright, prepared a suitable bill providing for remedial measures to be laid before Congress. This bill was introduced and passed both Houses and became a law. It authorized the Secretary of War to have reburied in some suitable spot in Arlington Cemetery and the graves marked with proper headstones, the bodies of the Confederate soldiers in Arlington and in the District of Columbia, and appropri-

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ated a sufficient sum of money to cover the necessary expenses.

The bodies were all carefully disinterred and reburied in the presence of a committee of the Broadway Rouss Camp, of which Dr. Lewis is the commander, and each grave was properly marked with a white marble headstone of distinctive shape to distinguish Confederate graves from those of negro-contrabands and others, inscribed on it the name of the soldier, his company, regiment and State, and the letters "C. S. A.," signifying Confederate States Army. The ground in the Confederate section was laid off and beautifully improved by grading, constructing driveways and planting of trees and by raising of a mound in the centre of the section. All of this work was done in the kindest and most considerate manner by or under the direction of the officials of the War Department, and under the observation of a committee of the Broadway Rouss Camp.

Each year, on the Sunday following the birthday anniversary of Jefferson Davis, appropriate and impressive ceremonies are conducted in the Confederate section. Orations are delivered by prominent speakers, Southern airs are sung by selected choirs, and instrumental music is rendered by a military band, acting under orders of the Secretary of War. When these ceremonies are concluded a Southern cross is formed of young women on the ground; then they and others proceed to decorate all of the graves. Large crowds of Southern people participate in these services, and in these a blies may always be seen ma terested and sympathetic me were Union soldiers.

Following the reburial o Confederate dead in Arli Dr. Lewis undertook an inve tion of the locations and cond of the 30,000 Confederate g in the Northern States, and c to be introduced a bill in Co for an appropriation for re measures regarding the same appropriation was made in and that great work is now i cess of accomplishment.

Thus has been removed a source of sectional bitterne isting since the downfall o Confederate government.

MONUMENT NEAR LO VILLE TO VICTIMS FLOYD'S DEFEAT

(Louisville Courier-Journal.)

In the yard of the Silas D residence at Eastwood, near ville, is the monument erect the State to commemorat death of fourteen of the pi who fell in Floyd's defeat an buried in a nearby ravine. monument gives date of 178 authenticity times the disast September, 1781.

Some twenty-five or thirty commanded by Col. John were en route to bury the dea avenge the Long Run mas which had occurred the pr day. Maj. Bland Ballard, wh of the party, and who had

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manded during the massacre of the previous day, advised the precautionary measure of sending out scouts to locate the enemy. His advice was disregarded, however, and before reaching Long Run, sixteen of their number fell at the first fire of the Indians, who were ambushed in the ravine.

The late Dr. Robert W. Pearce, of Louisville, stated to the writer that "near the sink where were buried the fourteen pioneers, a tree was standing marked by fourteen tomahawk chops." He was at one time owner of the land whereon the fight occurred.

An incident connected with the tragic event was the reconciliation of Col. Floyd and Samuel Wells, a boy of fourteen years.

For some time previous to the defeat there had existed most strained relations between Col. Floyd and Wells. When the Long Run expedition was forming, Floyd ordered Wells to join the party.

"I have no horse," replied the boy.

"Then take one," commanded the officer and was doubtless surprised that the youth promptly obeyed by seizing the bridle of the horse on which Col. Floyd was mounted. What immediately followed is not recorded, but Isaac Boone, an eyewitness, related the following incident bearing on it:

"During the retreat, Col. Floyd, a large, fleshy man, was afoot and almost exhausted. Wells discovering his condition, dismounted, urged and assisted him to mount the horse and walked beside him until they reached a place of safety.

"Colonel, that brought you to your milk," remarked Boone.

"He is a noble boy and has saved my life," was Floyd's response.

Subsequently, Samuel Wells was awarded the military promotion.

The Long Run Massacre.

At Lynn Station two prospective bridal parties awaited the coming of a minister, and Maj. Bland Ballard, with another, had started to Brashear Station to secure the services of the Baptist divine, John Whitaker.

On the way, Ballard, discovering the trail of a large body of Indians evidently destined for Boone Station, immediately returned to Lynns, sent a messenger to Beargrass Station and hastened to warn the settlers at Boones—"Painted Stone."

A council was held and for some unknown reason 'Squire Boone, his family, including Enoch, the first male child born in the Kentucky wilds, and a few other families, decided to delay until the second day their departure for the more secure Lynn Station.

Those who refused to remain had reached the bed of the stream, Long Run, when they were attacked, front and rear, by a large body of Indians.

Maj. Ballard rushed to the several points of attack, to and fro, bravely aiding in the defense of the women and children, but all in vain; many were massacred, of

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whom were the Misses Hansborough and 'Squire Boone's sister-in-law, Mrs. Van Cleave, whose severed hand was later recognized by the rings upon it.

The fighting was close and desperate throughout.

Maj. Ballard had just placed a Mrs. Cline upon a horse and struck the animal a blow with his riding switch when an Indian snatched a sack from the animal's back. Ballard killed the savage and rushed to the rescue of others.

Much plunder and some captives were taken by the savages; of those massacred—about 100—was a McCarty, brother of Mrs. Richard Chenoweth.

Some ten days later 'Squire Boone and party safely arrived at Lynns, where he remained some months. At the close of the year he returned to his station, which was attacked in 1782 by Simon Girty and Indians. In 1783 he transferred the command to Col. Lynch, after which this station, on Clear creek, near present Shelbyville, was known as Lynch Station —formerly Boone's Station or Painted Stone.

Lou Catherine Clore.

PRICELESS GIFTS TO HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

Articles Sent By A. C. Quisenberry and Added to Collections.

(From Frankfort News-Journal.)

The State Historical Society has received the following valuable gifts from A. C. Quisenber Hyattsville, Md., and they been placed in the priceless tions of antiquities in the torical Society rooms at the House.

An antique silver watch, description attached. It i years old, having been ma John Harrison the great L watchmaker in 1730.

Copies of two petitions of tucky to the Continental Co in 1780 and 1783. These c the names of many of the pioneers not found on any list and are invaluable recor the society.

A letter from the Navy D ment relative to the Kentu who fought on Perry's ship i tle of Lake Erie.

Mr. Quisenberry is conside most valuable member of th torical Society. He is a pa Kentuckian whose pen is ready to defend his State polish brighter her escut with the half-forgotten name deeds that gave her worl fame.

RARE RELIC IS SECU

For State Historical Soc The Famous Morgan H chord.

(From Frankfort News-Journal

In response to enquiry abo celebrated harpsichord, Mrs. ton, the Regent of the Ken State Historical Society, the following:

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"The harpsichord is now in the 'Hall of Fame,' where it will remain on exhibition until after the meeting of the Historical Society on the 3rd of October. After that day it will be removed to the Reading Room to take its place beside the time-honored spinnet, violin, guitar and splendid new piano.

"This harpsichord is one of the exclusive five harpsichords made for this country—longer ago than the historian can date—but in 1830 it was brought to Lexington, Ky., the property of the Morgans. It had been in that family until Mrs. General Basil Duke (who was Miss Morgan, of Lexington) died some years ago, when she bequeathed it to the Albert Sydney Johnson Chapter of the U. D. C., Louisville, of which chapter she was a member. From its efficient President, Mrs. Andrew Sea, it was purchased for the Kentucky State Historical Society. It is a magnificent relic, and represents the musical culture of the elegant, wealthy people of that day in Lexington.

"This harpsichord was loaned by Mrs. Duke to the Kentucky Building at the Chicago World's Fair, and attracted the wonder and admiration of the thousands who visited the Kentucky Parlor. It is hoped it can lend the old-time sweetness of its musical strings as soon as it can receive the attention of a harp tuner, but it is 'a thing of beauty' and a treasure as a relic, for it once, like

"The harp that once thro' Tara's halls
The soul of music shed."

"The harp is of great antiquity. Only three kinds are known in history—David's harp, the Assyrian harp, and the harpsichord. This last style of harp suggested the piano to a German musician, now about two hundred years ago. Since its introduction, the harpsichord (more difficult and expensive than the piano) has passed to rich collectors of rare musical instruments as valuable antiques.

"We think the State Historical Society is to be congratulated upon the possession of one of the rarest musical instruments known and especially as it adorned once an old Kentucky home, now distinguished in history as the 'Morgan home in Lexington.'"

SONG DREW HIM

"My Old Kentucky Home" Brought a Filipino Boy to This State.

Because hearing the song, "My Old Kentucky Home," made him think Kentucky would be a good place to live, Primitivo Deleon, of Ylog, Occ Neg., Philippine Islands, came to this State, and registered as a student at Kentucky State University. He will take a course in agriculture, and make a special study of the culture and cure of tobacco, and when he has graduated he expects to return to the Philippines and engage in the tobacco industry. He is nineteen years old, and for three years has been a student at the University of California.—Ex.

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STICK TO IT.

John Wanamaker, the big Philadelphia merchant, says: "Advertising is not an enterprise for a quitter. If there is one enterprise on earth a quitter should leave alone it is advertising. To make a success of advertising one must be prepared to stick like a barnacle to a boat's bottom. He should know before he begins that he must spend money, lots of it. Somebody must tell him that he can not hope to obtain results commensurate with his expenditures early in the game. Advertising doesn't jerk; it pulls. It begins very gently at first, but the pull is steady. It increases day by day and year by year until it exerts an irresistible power."—Ex.

FIRST AMERICAN NEWSPAPER.

The first newspaper published in America was issued in Boston on September 25, 1690. It was "printed by R. Pierce for Benjamin Harris." In the first issue the publisher promised that the paper "shall be furnished once a moneth (or if a Glut or Occurrences happen, oftener) with an account of such considerable things as have occurred unto our notice; to give a faithful relation of all such things, and to enlighten the public as to the occurrents of Divine Providence." It gave a summary of the important news of the time and was quite readable if not exactly spicy. To us it would appear a very harmless sheet; but thorities of that day we rigid in their censorship press, and after a few iss Harris' paper was suppre cause "it came out con law, and contained reflecti very high nature."—(Ex.)

INTERESTING ISSUE TORICAL REGIST

The Register of the K State Historical Society tember is just out, and its contents insures to the re unusual amount of fine Judge Samuel M. Wilson C. Quisenberry each co an interesting article up tucky's part in the War with special reference to ' Victory." These articles unusual interest just now, of the coming "Perry's Centennial," to be held a Bay. Mr. Quisenberry's embraces the first compl ever published of the Ken who participated in that naval battle. This list c adds much value to the article.

The picture and biog sketch of the late Hon. Z. occupy the first page; also an interesting article pen of Dr. Thos. Pickett, ville, and the second ins of the Randolph-Railey G with a picture of the auth E. Railey, also, the Mort alogy, by Miss Morton, mingham, Alabama; there

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a picture from "The Lady of the Quill" of the Regent of the State Historical Society, Mrs. Jennie C. Morton, with an account of the interesting proceedings in connection with the conferring of this title.—(Frankfort News-Journal.)

WAS EQUAL TO THE OCCASION.

The elder Southern, the creator of the Lord Dundreary fame, was extremely sensitive to interruptions of any sort. Seeing a man in the act of leaving his box during the delivery of one of the actor's best speeches he shouted out: "Hi, you sir, do you know there is another act?" The offender was equal to the occasion, however; he turned to the actor and answered cheerfully: "Oh, yes; that's why I'm going!"—In Lighter Vein.

MAN'S MANY WANTS.

How many ways there are in which our peace may be assailed, besides actual want! How many comforts do we stand in need of, besides meat and drink and clothing! Is it nothing to "administer to a mind diseased"—to heal a wounded spirit? After all other difficulties are removed, we still want some one to bear our infirmities, to impart our confidence to, to encourage us in our hobbies (nay, to get up and ride behind us,) and to like us with all our faults.—Hazlitt.

A PEDANT AT DEATH.

Malherbe, the French poet, on account of a delicate ear and refined taste, and a habit of criticising everything that he saw or heard, was called "the tyrant of words and syllables." When dying, his confessor, in speaking of the happiness of heaven, expressed himself inaccurately. "Say no more about it," said Malherbe, "or your style will disgust me with it."—A. P. Russell, Characteristics.

MUST KNOW HOW TO COOK.

CHRISTIANA, Sept. 14.—A bill before the Norwegian Parliament providing that no marriage shall be performed unless the prospective bride has previously obtained a certificate attesting a satisfactory knowledge of cooking, laundry and dressmaking.

What two women can do is shown by the present splendid condition of Kentucky State Historical Society and its collection of relics of interest to the people of the State. Mrs. Jennie C. Morton and Miss Sally Jackson practically have done all this by themselves. It is a great work that they are doing for future generations of Kentuckians and their names will go down to fame as a part of the present history of the State.—Ex.

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MRS. BAILEY

To Sing At Historical Society Meeting—Attractive Program Arranged For Tomorrow At the Capitol.

(From Frankfort News-Journal.)

The meeting of the State Historical Society in the Hall of Fame at the Capitol, as noted by the following program, will be one of the most charming intellectual and musical treats that has been given by this famous State department in a long while.

The speakers and readers and musicians are well known Kentuckians. Mrs. Cecilia Epping-hausen Bailey, of Shelbyville, Ky., lends her exquisite voice in song to the occasion. She has an international reputation as a concert soprano, as well as composer, whose work has been commended by musical artists such as Sembrich and Gadski. She is indeed a musical genius. With her wonderful voice and magnetic personality, she captivates audiences wherever she appears.

Kentucky State Historical Society, October 3, 1911. Meeting in the Hall of Fame, State Capitol, Frankfort, Ky., 2:30 p. m.

Program.

Meeting opened by the President of the Society presiding.
Invocation—Rev. Jesse R. Zeigler.
Ballet (Chaminade—Miss Lucy Chinn, Pianist.
Address—Hon. Charles W. B
Song (Spring Flowers)—Miss anna Smith.
Address—(The Chenoweth sacre)—Hon. Alfred P Louisville.
(a) Cero Nome, Verdi; (b) ta's Song, Wagner—Mrs. C Eppinghousen Bailey.
Reading—"Kentucky Bell Mrs. C. W. Bell.
Song—"Kathleen Mavourneer Miss Lida Edelen.
Appeal of the Pioneers to Continental Congress, from tucky, 1780-1783—Hon. H McChesney.
Song—"Marguerita" (Meyer mund)—Miss Genevieve P
Address, "The Pittsburg Ce nial"—W. W. Longmoor.
Piano Solo—To Spring (Gre Miss Lucy Chinn.

MRS. JENNIE MORTON CONGRATULATED

On Attractiveness of Pro At Historical Society Mee

(From Frankfort News-Journal.

Perhaps the most intere meeting the Kentucky State torical Society has ever hel its history was the one whic curred in the rooms of the So yesterday afternoon. This the meeting which was to been held on Boone Day, Ju but was postponed on accou the illness of the Regent, Mrs. ton.

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The splendid program which had been prepared was carried out, with the exception of one or two musical numbers, the persons being absent and the address of Mr. H. V. McChesney, which was omitted in order to shorten the program.

The meeting was presided over by H. V. McChesney, the First Vice President. Governor Willson, President of the Society, being absent. The principal addresses were delivered by Hon. Charles W. Bell, Hon. Altred Pirtle, and W. W. Longmoor. Mr. Bell delivered a most excellent address, dealing with the history of the society, and also embracing short sketches of Boone, George Rogers Clark and Simon Kenton. Mr. Pirtle read a very interesting paper on the Chenoweth Massacre, giving much valuable historical data connected with the early settlements around Louisville. Mr. Longmoor spoke entertainingly of the coming "Steamboat Centennial" which is to be held at Pittsburg, and gave many interesting details connected with the invention of the steamboat, and of the early steamboats that plied the Kentucky, Ohio and Mississippi rivers.

Mrs. Charles W. Bell gave one of her always charming readings, selecting "Kentucky Belle" for the number. The musical part of the program was superb, four of Frankfort's most talented musicians, Miss Lucy Chinn, Miss Willanna Hampson Smith, Miss Genevieve Posey and Miss Lida Edelen participating.

Mrs. Cecilia Eppinghausen Bailey, of Shelbyville, Ky., was on the program for two song numbers, and captivated the audience.

The audience filled the large reception room of the Historical Society to overflowing, and at the conclusion of the exercises they showered their congratulations upon Mrs. Morton, Regent of the Society, who had prepared the program, and arranged for the meeting.

The society has been growing rapidly in its scope and influence in recent years, and this splendid meeting will give new impetus to the work.

After the program was completed delightful refreshments were served.

AT LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY.

Unveiling on the Eighteenth of October of John Morgan's Equestrian Statue.

This occasion was one of the most notable and splendid that has occurred in Lexington in many years. The statue is very handsome, and stands in front of the Court House with nothing to mar its imposing beauty. It is erected to the memory of "John Morgan and His Men" by the U. D. C. of Kentucky.

The program of the day included a long procession of the heroes of this "Marion of the South's" re-

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markable company of cavalry. In the procession were many Confederates of other commands, also a number of Federal officers and soldiers—with bands playing stirring martial music—as they marched down Main street to the Court-House.

The Daughters representing the delegates from the different chapters of the U. D. C. came in elegant automobiles, provided by the citizens—each one bearing a flag with the nature of her chapter. It was a magnificent pageant in honor of the immortal "John Morgan and His Men."

The unveiling took place after the oration of E. Carlton Lee, which was one of the finest efforts of this orator. The cords were drawn with graceful ease by Miss Frances Breckenridge Steele, a granddaughter of General John C. Breckenridge—and two little girls, one a granddaughter of General Bazil Duke—the intrepid staff officer of John Morgan, and the other a granddaughter of General John B. Castleman.

When the veils were drawn aside, and the statue, bathed in the glory of the evening sun, stood before the rapt spectators such a shout of enthusiastic applause rent the air, as was never heard in the old city—since the days when "John Morgan and His Men" dashed in thrilling triumph through its streets, unheralded and unexpected as streaks of lightning from a clear sky.

The monument, the hero's name,
Is now the legacy of fame.

W. W. LONGMOOR WILL REPRESENT KENTUCKY.

At Celebration of Centennial of River Navigation on the Ohio.

(From Frankfort News-Journal.)

The fifth annual meeting of the Ohio Valley Historical Association will be held at Pittsburg, October 30 to November 1, inclusive, to celebrate jointly with The Historical Society of Western Pennsylvania and the City of Pittsburg, the centennial of the launching and sailing of the "New Orleans," October 20, 1811. This was the first steamboat on Western waters, and its advent was the wonder and admiration of that time, opening up as it did great possibilities for transportation and shipping throughout the vast territory of the Ohio and Mississippi.

[W. W. Longmoor, of Frankfort, Ky., is Vice-President and also Curator of the Kentucky State Historical Society and is sent by the society to represent Kentucky at this unique celebration. He is Vice-President of the Ohio Valley Historical Society also—and is on a committee of five who have had charge of the program for this occasion. The program includes many interesting papers on steamboats.—Ed. The Register.]

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Department of Inquiries and Answers

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DEPARTMENT OF INQUIRIES AND ANSWERS

QUESTION EDITOR OF THE REGISTER:

Why do you not write editorials about the newspapers of the day? It seems to me if I had your ability and your courage, to say and write as you think and please to, about other things, I would touch them up on their stunts, and scandalous items. "B."

Answer.—It is not the province of the Register to reprove the newspapers for their lawlessness, their license and their liberties, with what the Scripture tells "should not so much as be mentioned among you." They are the local collectors of the news and inspectors of the people and the events of the day. It seems to us the best way to remedy the conditions you speak of is to improve the people, and thus change the events. When a physician is called to heal one who is ill he inquires into the conditions that led to the illness. He removes these and the patient is speedily restored to health. So it is with our people and our country. The newspapers point out the conditions of evil. The evils must be abolished by the physic of enforced laws. Then we will have refined and healthy newspapers. We deplore as you do the want of refinement in much of the literature of the day. We do not buy books for our library, where the sentiment of the book is not for Christian refinement in act and conversation. We are trying to teach the heathen, and yet it is said the heathen laughs at the idea of our religion, that permits such books and newspapers to be published, and such crimes and immoralities to be committed. They do not permit commercial activities to interfere, or control social refinement and literature. So they say to the missionary: "Your people must reform their morality to conform to their religion." They are critics of our Christianity and our civil government. It is with the Christian people to reform the newspapers and literature of the day. If they were not bought they could not long be published. And if crime and scandal and immorality were punished severely it would cease.

The sprinkling of the streets and rock roadways of Kentucky with oil has proved a sucessful treatment to avoid dust. The highways and thoroughfares of the cities become intolerable from dust

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in the summer notwithstanding they were watered heavily morning and evening by hose. The oil has solved the problem. Good roads are everywhere, and many of them are sprinkled copiously with oil—which renders the drives in carriage and automobiles now delightful—without the stain of dust, or its suffocation in summer.

When subscribers do not receive their magazines, it is usually found they have not renewed their subscriptions to the Register. The same is true of members whose yearly dues have not been paid. We cannot continue over the second year by courtesy, sending the Register, unless the annual dues are paid.

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REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-TREASURER KENTUCKY STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Newspapers, Magazines, Books and Pamphlets

NEWSPAPERS.

The Frankfort News-Journal.
Louisville Times.
Harrodsburg Republican.
Maysville Bulletin.
The World.
The Woodford Sun.
The Farmers' Home Journal.
The Kansas City Times.
The Lexington Herald.

* * *

MAGAZINES.

The World's Work, New York.

Report of Library of Congress.

The Watchman, Sample Copy, Nashville, Tenn.

The Ohio State Archaeological and Historical Society, Columbus, Ohio.

Wisconsin Women in the War, by Ethel Alice Hurn; Wisconsin Historical Society; The Chattanooga Campaign, by Fitch, Madison, Wis.

Ohio Archaeological and Historical Quarterly.

The Appalachian Exposition (Pamphlet), Knoxville, Tenn.

Bulletin of the New York Library, 476 Fifth Avenue, New York.

Scribner's Magazine, The Century.

The American Magazine.

America, &c., Karl W. Hiersemann.

Sherwood's Books—Leipsic Germany, New York City, Maiden Lane.

Annual Report of the American Historical Association, 1908, two volumes.

Annual Report of the Smithsonian, Washington, D. C.

"The Confederate Veteran," Nashville, Tenn. We like to read this faithful journal—so true to the South and true to its lost cause. It is published monthly—and has in each issue a list of creditable publications.

"Historic Letters, West Chester, Penn." Principal Normal State School. Thanks for this valuable souvenir.

Vol. II. Report of the American Historical Association, Washington, D. C.

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Journal of The Presbyterian Historical Society, Philadelphia, Penn.

The History Teacher's Magazine, Philadelphia, Pa.

Splendid Book. The Commission of Achives. Presented to the State Historical Society by Sub-Committee. Rev. Samuel Hart, D. D., J. Pierpont Morgan, LL. D.

The Quarterly Journal of the University of North Dakota.

Publication Volume 2, No. 4, of the University of California. The Portola Expedition of 1769-1770. Diary of Miguel Costanso, Berkley, Cal.

Historia, Magazine of Oklahoma Historical Society, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.

University of California P tin, September 1, 1911. T Series, Vol. V, No. 3.

The New England Historic G alogical Magazine, October 1,

The Quarterly of Texas Historical Society, Austin, T

The Empire, Magazine of Royal Colonial Institute, Lo England.

The October number of the Journal of History and Po Much enlarged—full of intere information.

Seventeenth Biennial Repo the State Historical Societ Kansas.

The Missouri Historical Re Edited By F. A. Sampson, C bia, Mo.

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Railey-Randolph History and Genealogy

CONCLUDED

CHAPTER III

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RAILEY-RANDOLPH HISTORY AND GENEALOGY

CHAPTER III

THE RANDOLPH-RAILEY GENEALOGY.

With this issue of the 1912 Register, this fine historical and genealogical chapter of two remarkable families, is concluded. Descendants in any part of the United States, Canada and England, if these have not been subscribers to the Register since last May when the first chapter was published—can have copies of the magazine which was enlarged to supply the unusual demand for this history and genealogy of one of the famous families of America. All orders promptly attended to at the stated price—25 cents single copies.—Ed. Register.

Through the indulgence of the Editor of the "Register," to whom I am so deeply indebted for numerous favors, I want to make a request of the relatives. I have earnestly endeavored in my long and patient effort to get my family record correct in every detail, but I recognize the fact that with such a multitude of notes to run over for verification it is possible that a few minor errors may have crept in. If you find such to be the case I will thank you to advise me of it that I may correct my manuscript, as I shall preserve it. I will also request that you continue the record of names and dates of marriages, births and deaths as they occur in your particular lines so that if at some future period any relative concludes to publish in a more elaborate way a history of these people, the additional data will be more easily obtained. I already have my manuscript prepared with that object in view, giving to each descendant a short sketch. Many of those sketches are already written in my manuscript.

To facilitate the work and relieve me of so much correspondence I urgently request that each relative who subscribed for the Register make me up a list of all descendants of whom they have any knowledge telling me what business each male is engaged in, his religious tenets, political affiliations and other matters of interest. Do likewise as to the husbands of female descendants. In this way I can complete my work in a short while and have it ready for publication on short notice should any of the relatives conclude to publish it. In this way you could also compensate me for my long and expensive labor of love in placing before you your several lines of ancestry covering a period of more than two and a half centuries. I hope that future generations will not lower the standard of venera-

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tion to God and respect for manly men set by our ancestors.

In conclusion I will say that the descendants of Thomas Railey and Martha Woodson, Isham Railey and Susanna Woodson and William Railey and Judith Woodson come from Col. John Woodson and Dorothy Randolph, while those of Anna Railey and Mathew Pleasants and Randolph Railey and Martha Randolph Pleasants come from Tarlton Woodson and Ursula Fleming. Tarlton Woodson was the uncle of Col. John Woodson. In order that you may know all about your Woodson relatives I will suggest that you will make no mistake in subscribing for "The Woodson Family" soon to be published by Mr. H. M. Woodson of Memphis, Tenn. He goes into full detail about the Woodsons while I merely bring down the direct line. He has spent twenty years on the work and I am sure it will be worth having. Very truly and affectionately your kinsman,

WM. E. RAILEY.

September 12, 1911.

ANNA RAILEY

Fifth born of John Railey and Elizabeth Randolph. Married Mathew Pleasants. Their descendants:

John Railey [1] -Elizabeth Randolph.

Anna Railey, [2] born September 16, 1759; died 1826.

Married Mathew Pleasants, February, 1784.

Susanna Pleasants, [3] born December 2, 1785; died 1865.

Caroline Fleming Pleasant born July 27, 1787; died Febr 21, 1852.

Married William Mayo, 180

Dr. Addison F. Mayo, [4] December 6, 1809; died

Married first Francis St. September 7, 1831; married se Susan M. Wilson, June 19, 184

Addison F. Mayo, Jr., [5] October 18, 1841.

Married Catherine Gert Hands, September 30, 1862.

William Frederick Mayo, [6] June 1, 1865.

Edward Everitt Mayo, [6] September 24, 1866.

Married Louise Willoug June 30, 1908.

Francis Gertrude Mayo, [6] April 1, 1869.

Married Rufus Edgar Tur January 5, 1889.

Catherine Randolph Mayo born July 28, 1871.

Thomas Jefferson Mayo, born February 4, 1874.

Anna Lillian Mayo, [6] born 4, 1879.

Married William Henry Th September 4, 1902.

Georgianna Mayo, [4] born A 11, 1813; died October 16, 1840.

Married Dr. William P. Ha man, January 12, 1837.

Dr. William P. Harriman, J born May 28, 1838.

Married Elizabeth Rus April 5, 1866.

William Peyton Harriman born December 28, 1866; died 8, 1883.

Russell Harriman, [6] born Ma 24, 1868.

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Married Josephine Stephens, 1906.

Russell Harriman, Jr., [7] born January 31, 1907.

Albert C. Harriman, [6] born November 22, 1870.

Married Hortense Adams, April 10, 1900.

Mary Margaret Harriman, [7] born July 3, 1903.

Albert C. Harriman, Jr., [7] born September 14, 1905.

William Adams Harriman, [7] born April 6, 1909.

Elizabeth Belle Harriman, [6] born January 20, 1872; died May 18, 1908.

Married William C. Ross, June 1, 1892.

Margaret Ross, [7] born September 7, 1903.

Georgianna Harriman, [5] born April 30, 1840; died June 27, 1902.

Married J. F. Rodgers, December 31, 1861.

Frank Rodgers, [6] born February 22, 1869.

Married Emma Thro, November 28, 1893.

Etta Rodgers, [6] born April 7, 1872.

Married A. J. Fluke, January 26, 1899.

George Fluke, [7] born June 16, 1900.

Vivian Fluke, [7] born October 21, 1903.

Frederick E. Mayo, [4] born January 8, 1816; died.

Married first, Mary Rankin; second, Mary McDowell.

F. E. Mayo, Jr. [5]

Peyton Randolph Mayo, [4] born May 9, 1818.

Married, first, Mary James; second, Caroline Prentice.

Caroline L. Mayo, [4] born March 6, 1825; died January 7, 1873.

Married Dr. William P. Harriman, May, 1849. (Her brother-in-law.)

John Hulsey Harriman, [5] born November 25, 1851.

Married Mollie Briggs, May 19, 1874.

Robert S. Harriman, [6] born May 25, 1875.

Married Jennie Stites, June 29, 1904.

Lucile Harriman, [7] born May 31, 1905.

Jennie Harriman, [7] born December 31, 1907.

Joseph Halsey Harriman, [7] born May 14, 1910.

Leslie M. Harriman, [6] born March 25, 1878.

Married Mabel Chamberlain, June 11, 1900.

Briggs Harriman, [6] born September 30, 1886.

Married Iva True, March 28, 1910.

Belle Harriman, [5] born 1853; died 1866.

Jennie Harriman, [5] born February 27, 1854.

Married Joseph A. Thompson, October 19, 1876.

Carolyne Thompson, [6] born January 8, 1879.

Married B. S. Buckridge, October 19, 1901.

Mary Elizabeth Buckridge, [7] born March 4, 1903.

Carolyne Buckridge, [7] born September 19, 1906.

Josephine Thompson, [6] born December 5, 1881.

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Married Edward T. McDavid, November 9, 1904.

Emma Catherine McDavid, [7] born April 3, 1907.

Gertrude Thompson, [6] born December 6, 1891.

Robert L. Harriman, [5] born March 12, 1856.

Married Rosa Stephens, February 13, 1883.

Louise Harriman, [6] born June 30, 1884.

Married Wilbur Wallace, March 21, 1906.

Helen Harriman, [6] born July 16, 1890.

Regis A. Harriman, [5] born September 18, 1858.

Married Grace McCutchen, April 24, 1889.

John McCutchen Harriman, [6] born February 11, 1890.

Grace Virginia Harriman, [6] born December 19, 1898.

Caroline Mayo Harriman, [5] born November 22, 1862.

Married John D. McCutchen, November 8, 1885.

Louise McCutchen, [6] born December 1, 1886.

Married Griffin Olson, May 15, 1907.

John Olson, [7] born February 5, 1908.

Isabella McCutchen, [6] born July 23, 1893.

John D. McCutchen, Jr., [7] born August 9, 1898.

George Woodson Pleasants, [3] born July 1, 1789; died 1812.

Peyton Randolph Pleasants, [3] born April 19, 1791; died 1817.

Married Ann Catherine Humphries. (No issue.)

Pauline Pleasants, [3] born July 16, 1793; died 1816.

Married Robert Johnston.

Jane Johnston, [4]

Married, first, William Agin; second, John T. Lyle.

Pauline Lyle, [5] died, aged 14 years.

Annot Mary Lyle, [5] died, aged 16 years.

John Lyle, [5] died young.

Robert Lyle, [5] died, aged 12 years.

Benjamine Franklin Pleasant's, born November 10, 1795; died June 2, 1879.

Married Isabella McCalla Adair, February, 1817.

Pauline Pleasants, [4] born December 13, 1817; died, June 23, 1829.

Ann Catherine Pleasants, [4] born May 28, 1820; died, September 5, 1880.

Married Rev. Mason Noble, 1836.

Rev. Joseph Franklin Noble, [5] born August 25, 1837.

Married Emma M. Prime, June 4, 1862.

Mary Noble, [6] born September 22, 1863.

Married Frederick R. Dudley, June 8, 1892.

Margaret Adair Dudley, [7] born April 23, 1895.

Isabella Pleasants Noble, [6] born December 22, 1864.

Married Henry McKeag, August 16, 1893.

Catherine McKeag, [7] born July 21, 1894.

Catherine Pauline Noble, [6] born July 5, 1872; died January 23, 1878.

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Henry Prime Noble, [6] born May 27, 1874.

Married Letitia M. Demarest, October 12, 1905.

Henry Prime Noble, Jr., [7] born January 30, 1907.

Bertha Demarest Noble, [7] born January 19, 1909.

Alice Noble, [6] born May 24, 1878.

Married Francis M. Ball, November 28, 1906.

Francis M. Ball, Jr., [7] born August 29, 1907.

Rev. Mason Noble, [5] born September 12, 1842.

Married Mary E. Adams, September 12, 1867.

George Adams Noble, [6] born June 23, 1868.

Katherine Pleasants Noble, [6] born February 2, 1870.

Rose Noble, [6] born September 6, 1872.

Mason Noble, [6] born October 16, 1874.

Married Minnie Carter, 1906.

Mary Elizabeth Noble, [7] born August 31, 1907.

Mason Noble, Jr., [7] born May 9, 1909.

John Adair Noble, [6] born December 30, 1879.

Carl Noble, [6] born December 26, 1881.

Joseph Franklin Noble, [6] born August 20, 1885; died August 22, 1887.

Rev. George Pleasants Noble, [5] born January 4, 1844.

Married Elizabeth T. Ketcham, September 15, 1868.

Dr. Henry T. Noble, [6] born January 27, 1870.

Married Caroline Leslie Place, December 30, 1896.

George Pleasants Noble, [7] born November 4, 1897.

Rosalind Noble, [7] born March 17, 1900.

Franklin Pleasants Noble, [6] born March 25, 1872.

Married Jennie Francis Backhoven, June 18, 1898.

Jean Noble, [7] born April 23, 1899.

Enid Noble, [7] born June 30, 1901.

Elizabeth Noble, [7] born April 2, 1906.

Fannie Ketcham Noble, [6] born October 10, 1873.

Charles Noble, [6] born January 8, 1877.

Married Grace Charlick, October 22, 1902.

Manly C. Noble, [7] born April 25, 1907.

George Pleasants Noble, [6] born May 29, 1881.

Rev. Charles Noble, [5] born December 3, 1847.

Married first Alice Thomas, January 24, 1874, no issue; married second Mary S. Carlisle, June 16, 1886.

Judge George W. Pleasants, [4] born November 24, 1823, died October 22, 1902.

Married Sarah Bulkley, January 30, 1850,

Adair Pleasants, [5] born April 8, 1850.

Married Sarah Mary Crawford, May 2, 1888.

Dorothy Pleasants, [6] born March 18, 1889.

Mathew Pleasants, [6] born February 21, 1892.

Nannie Buell Pleasants, [5] born January 8, 1858.

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Married Samuel A. Lynde, August 27, 1879.

Cornelius Lynde, [6] born February 20, 1881.

Married Bertha L. Pollock, November 25, 1908.

Margaret Emily Lynde, [7] born September 13, 1909.

Isabel Adair Lynde, [6] born October 9, 1883.

Married John Francis Dammann, Jr., November 16, 1909.

George Pleasants Lynde, [6] born March 13, 1887.

Isabel Adair Pleasants, [5] born April 13, 1860.

Married Benjamine Ford Orton, April 10, 1888.

Elen Adair Orton, [6] born December 12, 1890.

George B. Pleasants, [5] born June 26, 1867.

John Adair Pleasants, [4] born May 17, 1826, died November 19, 1893.

Married Virginia Cary Mosby, May 6, 1852.

Mary Webster Pleasants, [5] born February 21, 1853, died March 13, 1854.

Louise McLain Pleasants, [5] born October 24, 1855.

Catharine Noble Pleasants, [5] born April 8, 1857.

Married Judge Edmund Christian Minor, April 18, 1877.

Louise McLain Minor, [6] born March 3, 1878, died May 27, 1880.

Catharine Pleasants Minor, [6] born November 5, 1879, died September 30, 1887.

Virginia Adair Minor, [6] born July 19, 1882.

Married Edward Gilchrist, September 8, 1907.

Catharine Gilchrist, [7] born.

Edmund Christian Minor, [6] born January 10, 1885, died October 22, 1890.

Caroline Minor, [6] born August 19, 1887.

Anna Hyde Minor, [6] born December 3, 1890.

Lydia Mosby Pleasants, [5] born May 14, 1860.

Married Benjamine Ladd Purcell, April 14, 1893.

Martha Webb Purcell, [6] born March 26, 1894.

John Adair Purcell, [6] born May 13, 1900.

Lydia Mosby Purcell, [6] born May 9, 1902.

Benjamine Ladd Purcell, Jr., [6] born July, 1903.

Rosaline Harrison Pleasants, [5] born September 6, 1864.

Married William Wharton Archer, May 24, 1893.

Adair Pleasants Archer, [6] born August 31, 1894.

Sheppard Archer, [6] born January 19, 1898.

William Wharton Archer, Jr., [6] born June 13, 1902.

Edmund Minor Archer, [6] born September 28, 1904.

Mathew Franklin Pleasants, [4] born September 17, 1829; died November 2, 1906.

Married Lydia Mosby, October 6, 1852.

Isabella Adair Pleasants, [5] born October 21, 1853.

Married Reginald Gilham, October 16, 1888, no issue.

Virginia Mosby Pleasants, [5] born January 10, 1856.

L. McLain Pleasants, [5] born June 21, 1860; died June 29, 1903

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Married Hester Roberta Kyle, April 12, 1893.

Mathew Franklin Pleasants, [6] born March 4, 1894.

Roberta Kyle Pleasants, [6] born November 30, 1896.

Catherine Cellers Pleasants, [6] born September 25, 1898.

Mathew Pleasants, [5] born July 22, 1865; died September 24, 1867.

John Adair Pleasants, [5] born May 14, 1870; died January 7, 1904.

Elizabeth Randolph Pleasants, [3] born January 9, 1796; died December, 1881.

Married Douglass Young, 1835.

Susanna Railey Young, [4] born March 31, 1836.

Married Dr. T. K. Layton, December 2, 1856.

Jennie Layton, [5] born August 27, 1857.

Married Andrew Wallace, July 19, 1888. (No issue.)

Elizabeth Layton, [5] born September 16, 1859.

Married John M. Garth, January 28, 1879.

Jefferson Garth, [6] born February 15, 1880.

Mattie Garth, [6] born June 28, 1882.

Belle Garth, [6] born December 3, 1884.

Susanna Garth, [6] born February 3, 1887.

David W. Layton, [5] born June 14, 1861.

Married Maude Vance, May 25, 1892.

Kelby Vance Layton, [6] born March 3, 1893.

Barbara Layton, [6] born February 15, 1896.

Francis Layton, [6] born January 2, 1899.

David W. Layton, Jr., [6] born February 7, 1903.

Annie Layton, [6] born February 14, 1906.

Edward S. Layton, [6] born February 16, 1908.

Whitney Layton, [5] born May 9, 1864; died April 27, 1907.

Married Ida Yeaman, February 26, 1890.

Douglass Young Layton, [5] born October 27, 1866.

Married , Zadah McCulloch April 12, 1894.

Benjamine Pleasants Layton, [6] born May 20, 1896.

Douglass Young Layton, Jr., [6] born August 4, 1900.

Thomas K. Layton, Jr., [5] born February 28, 1869; died July 5, 1902.

Nannie Layton, [5] born September 18, 1871.

Married Charles J. Crabb, April 27, 1893.

Charles Layton Crabb, [6] born March 3, 1894.

Elizabeth Crabb, [6] born January 9, 1897.

Susan L. Layton, [5] born March 20, 1874.

Married Marshall B. Reid, August 7, 1895.

Marshall B. Reid, Jr., [6] born August 21, 1897.

Oscar L. Reid, [6] born February 12, 1900.

Hugh P. Layton, [5] born January 18, 1877.

Ambrose Young Layton, [5] born May 8, 1880.

Thomas Jefferson Pleasants, [3] born March 6, 1798; died 1817.

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Mathew Pleasants, [3] born February 14, 1800; died 1818.

Anna Railey was the fifth born of John Railey and Elizabeth Randolph born on "Stonehenge" farm in 1759. She married Mathew Pleasants, third of John Pleasants of "Pique-nique" and Susanna Woodson. Mathew Pleasants was an uncle of Gov. Pleasants, of Virginia, and of Martha Randolph Pleasants, who married Randolph Railey, hence Anna Railey became by marriage the aunt of her brother Randolph Railey, and Mathew Pleasants, by marriage was the brother-in-law of his neice Martha Randolph Pleasants. Beside this, Anna Railey and Martha Randolph Pleasants were first cousins, their mothers being daughters of Col. Isham Randolph of "Dungeness," Va.

Susanna Woodson, the mother of Mathew Pleasants, was a daughter of Tarleton Woodson and Ursula Fleming from whom the Venables, Bates and many other prominent Virginia families sprung, and she was a first cousin of Col. John Woodson, who married Dorothy Randolph, another daughter of Col. Isham Randolph. The three Woodson girls who married three of the brothers of Anna Railey were daughters of Col. John Woodson and Dorothy Randolph, and hence the three Woodson girls married their first cousins, and it follows that they were second cousins and sisters-in-law to Mathew Pleasants, and first cousins and sisters-in-law of Mathew Pleasants' wif
Railey.

Mathew Pleasants and
came to Kentucky from
about 1800 and settled
ford county, in the ol
neighborhood where he
1816. His daughter
Fleming Pleasants mar
liam Mayo, the seventh s
William Mayo and
Swann of Richmond, V
couple moved to Coope
Mo., about 1846. Their
Addison F. Mayo practi
cine for many years in
His descendants are now
of Colorado.

George Anna Mayo,
Dr. Addison F. Mayo, ma
William P. Harriman.
Dr. Wm. P. Harriman,
terested in the banking b
Missouri, but has a wi
dence in San Antonio
where he and his wife, w
lated to the Throckmo
Kentucky and Virginia
much of their time. Qui
ber of this line are in th
business in Missouri a
homa.

Peyton Randolph
fourth of Mathew Pleas
Anna Railey married A
rine Humphries. He di
years after his marriage
had children I have not
to get a line on them.
afterwards became Mrs
of Louisville, Ky.

Benjamine F. Pleas
sixth of Mathew Pleas
Anna Railey married

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Adair, daughter of General John Adair who served a term as Governor of Kentucky. Benjamine F. Pleasants lived at Harrodsburg, Ky., for many years after his marriage and was appointed to a position in the Treasury Department of the United States about 1830 under President Jackson's administration and moved his family to Washington City, where he made his home until his death in 1879. Many Kentuckians and Virginians who visited the Capital City prior to the Civil War made his hospitable home headquarters. Benjamine Pleasants and Isabella Adair had four children, one daughter and three sons who married and reared families. The three sons all adopted the profession of law and were successful lawyers. The daughter, Ann Catherine Pleasants, born at Harrodsburg, Ky., in 1820, married Rev. Mason Noble, a Presbyterian minister, in the City of Washington in 1836. He was a chaplain in the United States Navy for many years. Four children were born of this union all of whom, like the father, studied for the ministry. Joseph Franklin Noble, Mason Noble, Jr., and Charles Noble, being of the Congregational persuasion, and George Pleasants Noble adopted the Presbyterian faith. The Rev. Charles Noble is President of the Iowa College at Grinnell, Iowa. Carl Noble, son of the Rev. Mason Noble, Jr., is a lawyer at Jacksonville, Fla.

George W. Pleasants, third of Benjamine F. and Isabella, married Sarah Bulkley and settled in Illinois where he was elevated to a seat on the Supreme Court Bench and served consecutively for thirty years. His son, Adair Pleasants is now practicing law at Rock Island, Ill., and Nannie Buell Pleasants, daughter of Judge George W. Pleasants married Samuel A. Lynde, a lawyer of Chicago. They have two sons who are lawyers in Chicago.

John Adair Pleasants, fourth of Benjamine F. and Isabella, married his cousin, Virginia Cary Mosby, a descendant of Tarleton Woodson and Ursula Fleming. They settled at Richmond, Va., where he practiced law until his death in 1893. Their daughter Catharine Noble Pleasants married Judge Edmund Christian Minor, of Richmond, Va., where she and her sisters now reside.

Mathew F. Pleasants, fifth of Benjamine F. and Isabella, married his cousin, Lydia Mosby, sister of the wife of his brother John Adair Pleasants. He, too, settled at Richmond, Va., where he also practiced law until his death in 1906. To their daughter, Virginia Mosby Pleasants, I am very much indebted for assistance in tracing the line of her grandfather, Benjamine F. Pleasants. She and her sisters and brothers are residents of Richmond, Va.

Elizabeth Randolph Pleasants, the seventh of Mathew Pleasants and Anna Railey, was born at Richmond, Va., in 1796. She came with her parents to Kentucky when a mere child. She married Douglass Young in 1835 at Ver-

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sailles, Ky., and resided on the old Jackson farm near Versailles, Ky., until they reached an advanced age. Only one child blessed this union whose name was Susan Railey Young. She married Dr. T. K. Layton and they raised a large family of children who have done well their part in life. Mrs. Andrew Wallace, of Versailles, Ky., is the only one of this line left in Kentucky, her brothers and sisters being residents of St. Louis, Mo., and neighboring towns.

Mrs. Elizabeth Randolph Young was an interesting old lady with a thorough knowledge of family history and traditions, and as a boy I learned much from her conversations that has been of great assistance to me in this work.

WILLIAM RAILEY

Sixth born of John Railey and Elizabeth Randolph. Married Judith Woodson. Their descendants:

John Railey, [1] Elizabeth Randolph.

William Railey, [2] born February 26, 1760; died February 8, 1818.

Married Judith Woodson, March, 1793.

William Randolph Railey, [3] born February 4, 1794; killed at the battle of the "River Raision."

Sarah Railey, [3] born March, 1796; died August, 1862.

Married, first, Thomas Railey, Jr., 1820; second, Parham Walhn, 1829.

William Randolph Railey 1821; died 1840.

Judith Ann Walhn, [4] bor 1830; died August, 1862.

Married Dr. William White, March 18, 1853.

Dr. Thomas Phillip W born June, 1855; died 1902

Married Eugene Dillma issue.)

Judith Woodson Railey, March 15, 1799; died Octo 1842.

Married P. I. Railey, 21, 1817.

Martha Woodson Railey, February 10, 1820; died M 1837.

Richard Henry Railey, April 26, 1823; died Oct 1888.

Married Catherine Keit kins, February 25, 1852.

William Edward Railey, December 25, 1852.

Married Annie H. Owsl 26, 1886.

Jennie Farris Railey, June 28, 1887.

Bertha Hontas Railey, April 26, 1854.

Married, first, Chas. R Darnell, 1882; second, P. Bride, 1892.

P. Woodson Railey, [5] bo 24, 1864.

P. I. Railey, Jr., [4] born 25, 1829.

Married, first, Sarah E. October 22, 1851; second, Gough, 1861; third, Church, 1898.

Josephine Railey, born ber 22, 1852.

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Married Robert Ward Macey, November 21, 1872.

Pattie Railey Macey, [6] born March 24, 1876.

Sadie Macey, [6] born June 9, 1877.

Robert Ward Macey, Jr., [6] born October 8, 1879.

Railey Woodson Macey, [6] born August 30, 1881.

Thomas Jefferson Railey, [4] born August 10, 1831; died August 18, 1851.

Laura L. Railey, [4] born August 20, 1832; died August 24, 1847.

William Railey, the sixth born of John Railey and Elizabeth Randolph, was born at "Stonehenge," Chesterfield county, Virginia, February 26th, 1760. He came to Kentucky about 1784 and settled on a farm near Versailles, Ky., that he called "Liberty Hall." Railey's Station on the Louisville Southern Railway is located on the border of this farm. He built one of the first brick houses erected in Woodford county and it is standing today, more than one hundred and ten years after its completion. After getting everything in shape for a useful, busy and prosperous life he returned to Virginia, where in 1793 he married Judith Woodson, tenth born of Col. John Woodson and Dorothy Randolph. He raised but three children, one son and two daughters. His son William enlisted in the War of 1812 and was killed in battle at "The River Raision." He never recovered from this shock and died from grief a few years later. His descendants are but few and the most of them reside in Kentucky. There has been but one professional man in this line, Dr. Thomas Phillip White who was educated in Paris, France. He located at Cincinnati, Ohio, where he built up a lucrative practice, but death ensued when his usefulness was at its meridian height.

P. I. Railey, Jr., is the only living grandchild of William Railey and Judith Woodson and he has passed his eightieth birthday. His brother Richard Henry Railey died in 1888 and the tribute of the late Daniel M. Bowmar, Sr., in the columns of the "Woodford Sun" of that year is worth more than a towering shaft of marble. It is reproduced here:

"Richard H. Railey."

"'Alas, poor Yorick, I knew him well.' The trite quotation is not unmeaning, for we did know him well, and he was, as Yorick was, a 'fellow of infinite jest.'

"Richard H. Railey was the son of P. I. Railey, Sr., and his wife Judith Woodson Railey, of whose children, P. I. Railey, Jr., is now the only survivor. Richard was born April 26, 1823, on land settled by his maternal grandfather, adjoining the farm now owned by Logan Railey. He died at Rich Hill, Mo., on October 3, 1888, and was buried in Versailles, Ky., on the fifth inst. His wife and three children, Wm. E. Railey, Bertha Railey and Woodson Railey survive him.

"A kinder heart than Dick Railey's never animated a human breast. A sunnier nature never

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brightened the rugged pathway of life. Gifted with a superb physique, reared amid plenty, if not luxury, a descendant of the Raileys, Randolphs and Woodsons of Virginia, a kinsman of Jefferson, he was a gentleman by instinct, and his joyous laugh was as natural as the song of a bird. He married one of Kentucky's uncrowned queens, Miss Catherine Hawkins, a lady who would adorn a palace or a thatched cottage with equal grace.

"Fortune smiled upon him more than once, not with her 'winsome smile,' but rather as if in mockery. At once generous and improvident, money was to him contemptible dross. Judged by the world's standards he was not a successful man, but if to illumine his own home with sunshine, to scatter gladness wherever he went, to inspire his children to noble aims be success, then the beautiful flowers which decorated his grave were laurels fairly won. His closing years were brightened by a steadfast faith in the promises of God."

"D. M. B."

No one knew Richard Henry Railey better than did Daniel M. Bowmar, Sr., as they had been friends for a lifetime. The wife of Richard H. Railey is complimented by Mr. Bowmar also. Catharine Keith Hawkins was the great granddaughter of the Rev. James Keith and Mary Isham Randolph, hence she was a fourth cousin of her husband, both of his great grandmothers being daughters of Colonel Isham Randolph. Richard H. Railey's eldest son, Wm. Edward Railey, was one of the very few Raileys so foolish as to engage in the undesirable game of politics. Soon after reaching his majority he was elected Sergeant-at-Arms of the Kentucky House of Representatives in which capacity he served for about ten years, then accepted a position in the National House of Representatives at Washington. Afterwards he served four years in the Internal Revenue service and was four years postmaster at Midway, Ky. By Kentucky's bighearted and whole-souled Gov. Luke P. Blackburn, he was honored with a commission as Colonel on his staff. Realizing after thirty years of loyalty to his friends and unwavering service to his party that there was more bitterness than pleasure or profit in politics he abandoned that enticing game and is devoting his time to other pursuits.

William Railey's two brothers, Charles and Randolph, and his sister, Jane, accompanied him and his wife to Kentucky in 1793. "Liberty Hall," their home, was always open to relatives and friends.

JAMES RAILEY

Seventh born of John Railey and Elizabeth Randolph. Married Nancy Watkins. Their descendants:

John Railey, [1] Elizabeth Randolph.

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James Railey, [2] born April 16, 1762.

Married Nancy Watkins, May, 1791.

Joseph Randolph Railey, [3] born February 14, 1792; died July 18, 1824.

Married Nancy Mayo, July 13, 1809.

Amanda Malvina Railey, [4] born July 22, 1810; died January 12, 1888.

Married James Mount, August 30, 1847.

Joseph Railey Mount, [5] born December 22, 1849.

Married, first, Carrie Alsop, September 1, 1871; second, Annie McRoberts, November 1, 1876.

Bessie Mount, [6] born June 16, 1872.

Married Shelby L. Allen, April 20, 1898.

Caroline Hobson Allen, [7] born August 12, 1899.

Shelby L. Allen, Jr., [7] born November 26, 1903.

Dorothy Railey Allen, [7] born November 26, 1903.

John McRoberts Mount, [6] born August 14, 1877.

Married Jean Lynn, June 12, 1907.

Margaret Mount, [6] born December 31, 1882.

Jo Ann Mount, [6] born June 14, 1884.

John James Mount, [5] born June 20, 1852.

Married Ruth Morris, January 8, 1878.

Robert Morris Mount, [6] born December 4, 1878.

Married Bessie Berry, June 29, 1903.

Ruth Berry Mount, [7] born October 2, 1904.

Alice Holmes Mount, [7] born September 26, 1906.

Mary Maude Mount, [6] born February 20, 1881.

Charlotte Amanda Mount, [6] born May 31, 1889.

Ella Morris Mount, [6] born December 3, 1903.

Sara Railey Mount, [6] born October 5, 1906.

Lavinia Harrison Railey, [4] born July 4, 1813; died September 18, 1899.

Married Camden Montague Ballard, March 29, 1831.

Joseph James Ballard, [5] born December 25, 1831; died December 23, 1861.

Married Sallie Hillyar, June 29, 1857.

Emma Louise Ballard, [6] born October 22, 1858.

Married George S. Graves, September 15, 1881.

Ruth Graves, [7] born March 24, 1885.

Edna Elizabeth Graves, [7] born December 20, 1888.

Julia Graves, [7] born October 5, 1895.

John Thomas Ballard, [5] born January 6, 1834.

Married Effie Winlock, September 7, 1854.

Camden Winlock Ballard, [6] born December 31, 1856.

Married, first, Susan Reynolds, November 4, 1878; second, Varnette Gregg Reynolds, December 16, 1899.

Fielding Edward Ballard, [7] born October 20, 1881.

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Married Hattie Thompson Weakley, December 30, 1903.

Victoria Reynolds Ballard, [8] born October 30, 1904.

Susan Mary Ballard, [8] born January 15, 1908.

Camden Winlock Ballard, [8] born August 6, 1909.

Nancy Peyton Ballard, [6] born January 25, 1859.

Lavinia Harrison Ballard, [6] born December 3, 1860.

Married George Robert Blakemore, May 25, 1887.

Effie Carrie Blakemore, [7] born August 20, 1888.

Thomas Ballard Blakemore, [7] born September 12, 1890.

Fielding Winlock Blakemore, [7] born June 8, 1896.

Edmonia Blakemore, [7] born December 30, 1897.

George Robert Blakemore, Jr., [7] born October 11, 1900.

Fielding Montague Ballard, [6] born August 31, 1862.

Married Grace Winnall, October 23, 1901.

Mary Peyton Ballard, [7] born August 10, 1902.

Nancy Winlock Ballard, [7] born October 27, 1907.

Florence Effie Ballard, [6] born January 1, 1865.

Addison C. Ballard, [5] born May 8, 1840.

Married Helen M. Varry, June 28, 1860.

Lavinia Ballard, [6] born April 9, 1861.

Married James Robert Clark, April 9, 1878.

Mildred Campbell Clark, [7] born January 10, 1879.

Married James Dudley Russell, November 16, 1898.

Mary Clark Russell, [8] born June 20, 1902.

Stuart Heth Clark, [7] born February 29, 1881.

Joe Ballard Clark, [7] born September 5, 1882.

James Robert Clark, Jr., [7] born December 16, 1889.

Anna Belle Ballard, [6] born October 11, 1862.

Married Kirby Smith Collier, July 12, 1888.

Clarence Calvert Collier, [7] born December 15, 1894.

Helen Elizabeth Collier, [7] born December 11, 1898.

Joseph James Ballard, [6] born March 16, 1864.

Married Anna Lee Hogsett, October 24, 1895.

Anna Lee Ballard, [7] born September 5, 1898.

Jonathon Young Ballard, [7] born March 7, 1901.

Joseph James Ballard, Jr., [7] born August 7, 1908.

Effie Winlock Ballard, [6] born November 12, 1866.

Married Samuel Simms Wilhoyte, December 19, 1888.

Allen Sims Wilhoyte, [7] born June 18, 1892.

Norval Joseph Wilhoyte, [7] born October 12, 1901.

Anna Florence Wilhoyte, [7] born January 29, 1909.

Margaret Ballard, [6] born July 16, 1870.

Married Jeptha Montgomery Tharp, December 7, 1888.

Ballard Montgomery Tharp, [7] born February 7, 1891.

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William Ely Tharp, [7] born September 26, 1892.

Graham Ely Tharp, [7] born September 1, 1895.

Rachael Mayo Tharp, [7] born November 3, 1898.

Elizabeth M. Ballard, [6] born October 15, 1872.

Married, first, Robert Emmet Blakemore, September 4, 1895; second, John William Paulger, November 15, 1904.

Robert Emmet Blakemore, Jr., [7] born February 15, 1896.

Helen Verry Paulger, [7] born February 22, 1908.

John Norvil Ballard, [6] born November 5, 1875.

Caroline Varry Ballard, [6] born May 6, 1878.

Married Samuel Franklin Sibert, October 1, 1898.

Samuel Franklin Sibert, Jr., [7] born July 29, 1899.

Elizabeth Armstrong Ballard, [6] born February 9, 1886.

Married Julius Morris, July 5, 1903.

Margaret Reid Morris, [7] born November 8, 1905.

Ballard Emmanuel Morris, [7] born January 17, 1907.

Frank Sidney Morris, [7] born June 17, 1909.

William Jordan Ballard, [5] born July 22, 1845.

Married Mary B. Moody, December 13, 1865.

Curtis Warren Ballard, [6] born October 13, 1868.

Married Fannie L. Williamson, July 15, 1911.

John Allen Ballard, [6] born February 17, 1870.

William James Railey, [4] born September 14, 1816; died April 18, 1863.

Married, first, Edna C. Blakemore, November 22, 1848; second, Sarah Ann Verry, July 21, 1859.

Sina Keene Railey, [5] born April 1, 1851; died August 6, 1896.

Charles Randolph Railey, [5] born November 9, 1852.

Married Elizabeth Belle Bailey, December 19, 1878.

Cecil Railey, [6] born March 9, 1880.

Loula Railey, [6] born March 30, 1885.

Joseph Lewis Railey, [5] born August 28, 1854; died March 2, 1890.

Sarah Catharine Railey, [5] born September 22, 1861.

Married William Ford, 1910.

Ann Catharine Railey, [4] born March 7, 1819; died February 10, 1883.

Married Thomas S. Blakemore, February 21, 1837.

Henrietta Blakemore, [5] born July 4, 1838; died December 2, 1855.

Joseph William Blakemore, [5] born March 6, 1840; died December 28, 1905.

James Marcus Blakemore, [5] born October 3, 1842.

Married Elizabeth Taylor Armstrong, March 30, 1869.

William Thomas Blakemore, [6] born August 12, 1872.

Robert Emmet Blakemore, [6] born August 12, 1872.

Married Elizabeth Ballard, April 14, 1895.

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Robert Emmet Blakemore, Jr.,[7] born February 15, 1896.

Annabine Blakemore,[6] born December 28, 1874.

Married Frederick M. Craven, June 20, 1906.

Virginia Hill Blakemore,[6] born May 31, 1877.

Married Garnett S. Morris, November 27, 1895.

Garnet Elizabeth Morris,[7] born September 1, 1896.

Margaret Nelson Morris,[7] born December 1, 1898.

James Scearce Morris,[7] born January 26, 1903.

Marcus Blakemore Morris,[7] born January 12, 1907.

William Emmet Morris,[7] born September 1, 1908.

Edmonia Blakemore,[5] born December 20, 1844; died July 2, 1878.

Married George W. Sparks, November 3, 1864. (No issue.)

George Robert Blakemore,[5] born March 5, 1852.

Married Lavinia Harrison Ballard, May 25, 1887.

Effie Carrie Blakemore,[6] born August 20, 1888.

Thomas Ballard Blakemore,[6] born September 12, 1890.

Fielding Winlock Blakemore,[6] born June 8, 1896.

Edmonia Blakemore,[6] born December 30, 1897.

George Robert Blakemore, Jr.,[6] born October 11, 1900.

Joseph Jordan Railey,[4] born January 12, 1812; died May 16, 1898.

Married Anna E. Barnes, September 29, 1849.

Oretta Virginia Railey,[5] born May 14, 1853.

Married Dr. Charles A. Riley, February 18, 1869.

Clarence A. Riley,[6] born February 21, 1870.

Married Elvie C. Hampton, December 1, 1890.

Kenneth Riley,[7] born August 4, 1896.

Ben Carleton Riley,[7] born August 25, 1906.

Courtland Riley,[6] born April 16, 1873.

Married September 18, 1895.

Gipson Railey Riley,[7] born December, 1891.

John Gipson Railey,[5] born December 25, 1854.

Married Julia Garner, October 18, 1886.

Joseph Jordan Railey,[6] born October 14, 1888.

Married Nellie Wagner, December, 1909.

J. Garner Railey,[6] born June 28, 1891.

George Alfred Railey,[6] born August 5, 1893.

Janette Railey,[6] born August 28, 1902.

Anna Barnes Railey,[5] born February 19, 1857.

Married J. O. Barbour, May 12, 1881.

Joseph Railey Barbour,[6] born August 21, 1882.

Peachey Lee Railey,[5] born April 20, 1860.

Married A. P. Wilson, May 14, 1884. (No issue.)

Elizabeth Railey,[3] born June, 1793; died January 28, 1853.

Married John Railey, June 4, 1807.

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John Woodson Railey, [4] born October 4, 1812; died September 30, 1874.

Married Nancy Farris Nunn, October 4, 1832.

Caroline Railey, [5] born March 6, 1835.

Married William Cary, May 18, 1854.

Evaline Cary, [6] born March 13, 1855.

Julia Ann Cary, [6] born September 27, 1856.

Married, first, Allen Kendrick Walker, July 26, 1874; second, James S. Copeland, March, 1885.

Edna M. Walker, [7] born December 10, 1875.

Married John Chappell, September 20, 1893.

Elmer Louis Chappell, [8] born April 20, 1895.

Dean Jennings Chappell, [8] born January 3, 1897.

Walker Chappell, [8] born September 22, 1899.

James Chappell, [8] born January 2, 1901.

Minnie N. Walker, [7] born October 4, 1877.

Allen J. Walker, [7] born July 24, 1880.

Married Mary Cunningham, April 19, 1906.

Julia E. Walker, [8] born February 3, 1907.

Frank Kendrick Walker, [8] born July 17, 1908.

Hallie N. Walker, [8] born August 15, 1910.

Bessie N. Copeland, [7] born February 6, 1886.

Susie S. Copeland, [7] born August 29, 1888.

Robert W. Copeland, [7] born September 26, 1890.

Ella W. Copeland, [7] born August 2, 1892.

Jesse J. Copeland, [7] born December 30, 1893.

John Herbert Copeland, [7] born December 30, 1893.

Joseph F. Copeland, [7] born April 23, 1895.

Mary E. Cary, [6] born November 12, 1858.

E. Elmore McAfee, [7] July 27, 1884.

Charles Elmore McAfee, [7] born January 9, 1886.

Married Bertha Railey, April 28, 1910.

William Leroy McAfee, [7] born February 13, 1889.

Viola A. McAfee, [7] born February 17, 1891.

Lady Rachael McAfee, [7] born February 3, 1893.

William Woodson Cary, [6] born November 16, 1862.

Susan Ann Railey, [5] born June 9, 1837; died February 9, 1839.

Isham Tarleton Railey, [5] born December 18, 1840.

Married Loretta M. Bailey, December 2, 1869.

Annie Farris Railey, [6] born September 18, 1870.

Married W. L. Herndon, November 24, 1891.

Clara Herndon, [7] born October, 1892.

Mary Elizabeth Railey, [6] born September 29, 1872.

Married F. R. Martin, September, 1889.

Laura Martin, [7] born July 2, 1890.

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Annie Woodson Martin, [7] born March 1, 1894.

Ernest Martin, [7] born November 4, 1898.

N. P. Railey, [6] born March 23, 1875.

John A. Railey, [6] born March 30, 1879.

Married Nannie Griffith, February, 1905.

John A. Railey, Jr., [7] born January 7, 1906.

Robert Woodson Railey, [7] born September, 1907.

Aubrey Lee Railey, [7] born September, 1909.

Louis Railey, [6] born October 17, 1881.

Married Martha Ecton, January 22, 1909.

Woodson Tarleton Railey, [6] born May 4, 1884.

Joseph W. Railey, [6] born April 3, 1887.

Edward T. Railey, [6] born January 16, 1890.

Robert L. Railey, [6] born March 2, 1894.

Isabella Railey, [5] born August 4, 1845.

John Randolph Railey, [5] born March 4, 1850.

Married Margaret French, February 23, 1881.

Haydon W. Railey, [6] born December 13, 1881.

Married Lee W. Symms, October, 1906.

Bertha Railey, [6] born February 25, 1883.

Married Charles Elmore McAfee, April 29, 1910.

Estelle Railey, [6] born July 25, 1886.

Mattie Railey, [6] born July 1 1889.

Married Rector Herndo March, 1910.

Boone Railey, [5] born August 2 1852, died August 8, 1871.

Caroline Railey, [4] born Augus 1815, died, 1850.

Married first Dr. Joseph Wi son, 1833; married second Rev. W E. Milam, 1837.

Elizabeth McCormick Wilson, born 1834, died 1845.

James Railey, 7th of Jol Railey, and Elizabeth Randolp remained in Va., and marri Nancy Watkins in 1791. The da of his birth was April 16, 1762, ar he died about 1795. A few yea after his marriage, his eldest so Joseph Randolph Railey, came Kentucky about 1812, and settl on a farm near Lagrange, Oldha county, where he died in 1824. B fore he left his native State, ar while yet a youth he marri Nancy Mayo, 6th of Col. Willia Mayo and Catharine Swann. Sh was a younger sister of the tw Mayo girls who married Mart and Charles Railey, uncles Joseph Randolph Railey, and al a sister of William Mayo, 7th Col. William Mayo and Catharin Swann, who married Caroli Fleming Pleasants, a first cous of Joseph Randolph Railey, hen Joseph R. Railey was a brother-i law to two of his uncles and al to his first cousin. His olde daughter, Amanda Railey, ma ried James Mount in 1847, ar their son, Joseph Railey Moun represented Oldham County in th Legislature during the memorab

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session of 1900, the exciting incidents of which brought about the assassination of Governor Goebel. The large families of Ballards, Blakemores and Raileys of Oldham, Trimble and Shelby Counties descend from Joseph Randolph Railey and Nancy Mayo. His son, Joseph Jordan Railey, married Miss Anna Barnes, and for many years was engaged in business in Louisville, Ky., and St. Louis, Mo., raised a family of children, who are residents of Missouri. Some years ago he retired from active business, after which he resided with his son-in-law, A. P. Wilson, a banker of Sweet Springs, Mo. At the home of Joseph Randolph Railey the latchstring was always on the outside and during the early part of the last century the home was noted for the number of social gatherings and the hospitality and cordiality dispensed; and those characteristics seem to have been a part of the inheritance that has come down to each generation. I know of no branch of the Raileys who are more cordial and hospitable. Elizabeth Railey, the second daughter of James Railey and Nancy Watkins, married her cousin, John Railey, and their descendants were sketched under Isham Randolph Railey, fourth of John Railey and Elizabeth Randolph. I know of but two professional men, Dr. Charles A. Railey, of Missouri, and Jo Ballard Clark, a lawyer of LaGrange, Ky., in the line of James Railey and Nancy Watkins. There may be others. Curtis Warren Ballard resides at Jeffersonville, Ind. He was elected to the Legislature as a Democrat in 1904 and before his term expired was elected circuit clerk. Was elected again in 1910—the only man ever re-elected to that office in Clark County, Indiana.

JANE RAILEY

Eighth born of John Railey and Elizabeth Randolph. Married Aaron Darnell. Their descendants:

John Railey [1]-Elizabeth Randolph.

Jane Railey, [2] born August 9, 1763; died July 16, 1824.

Married Aaron Darnell, January 21, 1797.

Elizabeth Pope Darnell, [3] born April 30, 1798.

Married Aaron Mershon, May 30, 1820.

Jane Railey Mershon. [4]

Married Randolph Darnell Mershon. [4]

Lavinia Mershon. [4]

Married Ross Reed.

Mattie Reed. [5]

Fannie Reed. [5]

Ella Reed. [5]

Benjamin Mershon, [4] killed at the battle of Rome, Georgia.

Virginia Mershon. [4]

Married Orlander Mershon.

Minerva Mershon. [4]

Married James Booker.

Elemander Mershon. [4]

Randolph Railey Darnell, [3] born February 12, 1800; died December 29, 1860.

Married Attalanta Whittington, October 9, 1827.

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Aaron Darnell, [4] born September 23, 1828.
Married, first, Catharine Hawkins, November 7, 1850; second, Sarah E. Pepper, 1857.
Judge Isham Randolph Darnell, [5] born August 26, 1851.
Married Macie Carter, August 25, 1887.
Catharine Darnell, [6] born January 2, 1892.
Shapley Darnell, [6] born April 23, 1903.
Ruth Elizabeth Darnell, [6] born October 19, 1907.
Samuel Pepper Darnell. [5]
Married Ruth Chandler, November 25, 1885.
Mayme Darnell, [5] born November 2, 1887.
Married J. R. DeRoulac, November, 1908.
Mahala Darnell. [5]
John Robb Darnell. [5]
Married Bessie Davidson.
John R. Darnell, Jr. [5]
Sarah E. Darnell. [5]
Aaron H. Darnell. [5]
Married Nellie Northop.
W. W. Darnell, [4] born March 19, 1830.
Married Sarah Taylor.
James S. Darnell. [5]
John Darnell. [5]
Randolph Darnell. [5]
John R. Darnell, [4] born March 2, 1832.
Married Susan Cotton.
Ann Elizabeth Darnell. [5]
Southey Darnell. [5]
Charles Darnell. [5]
Dunlap C. Darnell. [5]
Married Mrs. Mary E. Lucas, May 5, 1910.
Dr. Mathew Cotton Darnell. [5]
Married Ermina Jett, April 2[illegible] 1910.
Southy W. Darnell, [4] bor August 31, 1839; died Septembe 4, 1890.
Married Harvey Randolph Dar nell. [5]
George Lewis Darnell. [5]
Varsalina Darnell. [5]
Virginia Darnell, [4] born Jun 20, 1841.
Married Thomas J. Jett.
Attalanta Darnell, [4] born Apr 9, 1843.
Married Thomas W. Edwards.
Charles Eugene Edwards. [5]
Virginia Pearl Edwards. [5]
George Randolph Edwards. [5]
Wiley Edwards. [5]
Charles Randolph Darnell, born September 26, 1845.
Married B. H. Railey.
Virginia Darnell, [3] born Augus 26, 1845.
Married John Markley.
Maria Louise Markley, [4] bor 1838.
Married F. C. Blankenshi 1858.
Caroline Blankenship. [5]
Ferdie C. Blankenship. [5]
Married Robinson L. Irelan 1885.
Ann Randolph Markley, [4] bo 1840.
Married William A. Given 1865.
Agnes Givens, [5] born 1866.
Married Edward J. Meye 1901.
Virginia Givens, [5] died 1905.
Jane Railey was the 8th born John Railey and Elizabeth Ra dolph. Born in Virginia at t

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old homestead "Stonehenge" in 1763. She came to Kentucky with her brothers Charles and Randolph Railey about 1793. Enroute they were joined by Aaron Darnell, a Virginian, who was making his way to Kentucky alone. Aaron Darnell had served through the Revolution as a drummer boy and was used to such hardships and dangers that one must of necessity encounter in overland travel in those days.

The destination of the Raileys was Versailles, Ky., and as Mr. Darnell had no particular point in view he remained with the party until they reached Woodford county, where he, too, settled. In the course of the long journey he made himself very agreeable and companionable, telling many thrilling incidents of the Revolution. For several years after reaching Kentucky he made it a point to see Jane Railey, notwithstanding the protests of her brothers, and finally in 1797 they were married and became residents of Woodford county. He practiced medicine. The most of their descendants have been engaged in agricultural pursuits. They are residents of Kentucky and Missouri. I only know of two professional men in this line, Judge Isham Randolph Darnell is a lawyer and resides in Nebraska. Dr. Mathew C. Darnell is a resident of Woodford county, Kentucky.

I am sorry not to give more dates and information concerning these people, which I would have gladly done if I could have gotten them sufficiently interested. I hope that some one among these families will yet secure the missing dates and send them to me that I may complete my manuscript which I propose to hold for future generations to have access to.

MARTIN RAILEY

Ninth born of John Railey and Elizabeth Randolph. Married Elizabeth Mayo. Their descendants:

John Railey [1]-Elizabeth Randolph.

Martin Railey, [2] born October 27, 1764; died December 28, 1810.

Married Elizabeth Mayo, February 27, 1794.

Daniel Mayo Railey, [3] born October 20, 1796; died March 23, 1858.

Married Jane Elizabeth Watson, November 26, 1816.

John Martin Railey, [4] born November 29, 1821; died May 21, 1902.

Married Elizabeth Jane Steele, October 6, 1842.

Sadie Railey, [5] born October 27, 1847.

Married H. C. Cockrill, October 6, 1870.

Rev. Egbert Railey Cockrill, [6] born April 2, 1872.

Married Dura Brokaw, May, 1897.

Dura Louise Cockrill, [7] born September 30, 1905.

Louise Mayo Cockrill, [6] born November 19, 1873; died 1893.

Married G. B. Richardson, June 7, 1891.

Beverly Randolph Richardson, [7] born July 14, 1894.

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Henry Clifton Cockrill, [6] born November 30, 1884; died 1899.

Pocahontas Cockrill, [6] born August 19, 1886.

Married J. A. Hedger, June 3, 1907.

Harry Hedger, [7] born November 22, 1908.

Hampden Pleasants Railey, [5] born February 3, 1850.

Married Katharine Payne, April, 1875.

Elizabeth Railey, [6] born October 1, 1877.

Married Luke Cowan, August 1903.

Jennie Railey, [6] born 1882.

Erastus Williams, August, 1905.

Eva Williams, [7] born August, 1907.

Ella Railey, [6] born January, 1884.

Married Charles King, September, 1908.

John Martin Railey, [6] born August 14, 1886.

Married 1906.

Martin Railey, [7] born August, 1907.

Sadie Railey, [6] born November 21, 1888.

Hampden Pleasants Railey, Jr., [6] born October 6, 1890.

John Watson Railey, [5] born February 22, 1852.

Married Anna Turner, October 6, 1875.

Arthur Railey, [6] born August, 1876.

Martin Railey, [6] born August, 1880.

Oliver Daniel Railey, [5] born June, 1857.

Married Emma Matthews, 1881.

Oliver Railey, [6] born December, 1882.

Charles Railey, [6] born February, 1885.

Jerry Railey, [6] born November, 1887.

Married Elizabeth Stewart, January, 1910.

Pocahontas Railey, [5] born March 1, 1860.

Married Richard Jacquimin, October 6, 1878. (No issue.)

Eva Railey, [5] born October 27, 1863.

Married E. A. King, January, 1888. (No issue.)

Pocahontas Railey, [4] born September 10, 1824; died June 3, 1882.

Married Joseph V. Parrott, November 4, 1846.

Ella Parrott, [5] born 1850; died 1873.

Elizabeth Jane Railey, [4] born December 25, 1827; died June 30, 1902.

Married T. D. S. McDowell, May 26, 1853.

Alexander Railey McDowell, [5] born December 2, 1856.

Jane Randolph McDowell, [5] born September 13. 1866.

Egbert Railey, [4] born June 6, 1830.

Married Mary E. McAdon, September 5, 1854.

Bertie Railey, [5] born November 18. 1858.

Married John Hardesty, February 17, 1881.

Egbert Hardesty, [6] born December 3, 1881.

Married Minnie Allison, June 20, 1906.

Frank Hardesty. [7]

Bert Hardesty. [7]

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Louis Hardesty. [7]

Shortridge Hardesty, [6] born April 13, 1884.

Married Della Terrill, September, 1910.

Mayo Hardesty, [6] born September 15, 1891.

John Hardesty, [6] born April 9, 1896.

Dixie Railey, [5] born March 15, 1861.

Married Joseph E. Mayo, 1881.

Railey Mayo, [6] born August 12, 1882.

Married Maude Newman, September 21, 1905.

Daniel Railey, [5] born December 16, 1863.

Married Anna Alderson, March 17, 1887.

James Railey, [6] born December 29, 1887.

Egbert W. Railey, [6] born July 5, 1889.

Annabell Railey, [4] born June 28, 1833.

Emma Railey, [4] born May 20, 1836.

Henry Heath Railey, [4] born July 17, 1838; died November 1, 1861.

Beverly Randolph Railey, [4] born February 25, 1843; died December 5, 1864.

Catharine Railey, [3] born May 7, 1798; died February 27, 1881.

Married Anderson Shefflett.

Mary Jane Shefflett. [4]

Married Benjamin Sneed.

Edward Sneed. [5]

John A. Sneed, [5] died July 27, 1885.

Married Jane Price Railey, December 15, 1874.

Lula Gordon Sneed, born July 24, 1876.

Cary Anderson Sneed, born August 3, 1878; died November 27, 1900.

John Price Sneed, born August 19, 1883.

Married Nellie Fitzhugh, January 20, 1906.

Louise Price Sneed, born August 4, 1907.

Charles Sneed. [5]

Alice Sneed. [5]

Horace Sneed. [5]

Noble Sneed. [5]

Lilburn Shefflett. [4]

Married Lavinia Gentry.

John Martin Railey, [3] born November 27, 1800; died January 13, 1835.

Married Mary Watson, 1825.

Carter Henry Railey, [4] born February 3, 1826; died October 12, 1884.

Married Mary Jane Tanner, November 9, 1849.

Branch Railey, [5] born July 24, 1850.

Married Caroline Frick, June 9, 1880.

Randolph Railey, [6] born April 6, 1881; died unmarried.

Branch Railey, Jr., [6] born May 1, 1883.

Pocahontas Railey, [5] born June 23, 1852.

Grace Churchill Railey, [5] born November 18, 1854.

John Randolph Railey, [5] born September 4, 1856; died November 1, 1900.

Carter Harrison Railey, [5] born July 2, 1859; died June 7, 1887.

Married Ida Blanche Keith, January, 1881.

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Charles Keith Railey, [6] born December 11, 1882.

James Faulkner Railey, [6] born February 28, 1884.

Edwin Railey, [6] born January, 1887.

Sterling Price Railey, [5] born October 1, 1860.

Married Cecelia Jane Parker, December 26, 1887.

Sterling Anglairs Railey, [6] born November 3, 1893.

Mary Cecelia Railey, [6] born February 28, 1896.

Earl Bacon Railey, [6] born May 12, 1903.

John Randolph Railey, [6] born June 10, 1906.

Cabell Breckinridge Railey, [5] born July 2, 1862.

Married Emma Percival, September 2, 1886.

Cabell Percival Railey, [6] born March 6, 1890.

William Montgomery Railey, [4] born June 1, 1828; died July 28, 1909.

Mary Elizabeth Railey, [4] born September 8, 1830; died July 28, 1904.

Martha Virginia Railey, [4] born August, 1832.

Married M. A. Moseby.

Arthur Moseby. [5]

Lilburn Rogers Railey, [3] born April 26, 1804.

Married Lucy Jane Burks, January 28, 1825.

Elizabeth Railey, [4] born April 12, 1826.

Married Thomas Bowman, October 11, 1854.

Lucy Railey Bowman, [5] born October 21, 1862.

Lilburn Edward Bowman, [5] born December 5, 1856.

James Pleasants Railey, [4] born August 28, 1827; died July 21, 1908.

Married Cornelia Burnley, December, 1864.

Carrie Pleasants Railey, [5] born November 13, 1865.

Married William A. Beale, December 5, 1885.

Cornelius William Beale. [6]

Married Mary Elizabeth Graham.

Ruth Burnley Beale. [7]

William Stuart Beale. [7]

Lilburn Burnley Railey, [5] born June 4, 1870.

Married Edna Elizabeth Lewis, October, 1895.

Grace B. Railey, [5] born February 28, 1872.

Isabella Watson Railey, [4] born December 13, 1831; died 1908.

Married William Henderson.

Andrew Henderson. [5]

Col. John Daniel Railey, [4] born October 14, 1833; died July 27, 1899.

Married Ellen Miller, August 12, 1855.

Charles Lilburn Railey, [5] born August 27, 1856; died February 16, 1886.

Married Jessie Merchison, March 16, 1881.

Elizabeth Belle Railey, [5] born March 12, 1862.

Married, first, Ben T. Duvall, May 5, 1880; second, A. V. Harris, March 29, 1910.

Edward Hood Railey, [5] born May 17, 1864.

Married Catharine Riley, 1884.

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Walter Railey, [6] born July 18, 1885.

Wesley Railey, [6] born August 8, 1887.

Randolph Stroud Railey, [6] born November 23, 1889.

Vivian Railey, [6] born October 22, 1892.

John Randolph Railey, [5] born October 31, 1867.

Married Minnie Collins, October 15, 1890.

Collins Daniel Railey, born September 22, 1891.

Emma Catharine Railey, [4] born September 22, 1835.

Married William H. Inloe. (No issue.)

Mary Ellen Railey, [4] born February 12, 1838; died February 26, 1880.

Married James Warmouth. (No issue.)

William Baxter Railey, [4] born December 21, 1841; died February, 1910.

Married Cornelia Maupin, July, 1864.

Linwood Walker Railey, [5] born October 26, 1866.

Elizabeth Belle Railey, [5] born March 6, 1870.

Married Arthur Stephens, June 29, 1898.

Logan J. Railey, [5] born March 3, 1872; died unmarried.

Mary Lucy Railey, [5] born June 4, 1873.

Married P. Stanley Stevens, April 6, 1910.

Willie Virginia Railey, [5] born July 27, 1875.

Married Grayson Wood, January 20, 1900.

Rose Malvern Railey, [5] born April 2, 1877; died August 5, 1897.

Emma Inloe Railey, [5] born April 20, 1879.

Merritt Maupin Railey, [5] born March 18, 1881.

Married Cecil Johnson, September 14, 1910.

Cornelia Jane Railey, [5] born January 20, 1884.

Married Hugh Simms, December 29, 1909.

Ann Maria Railey, [4] born December 22, 1843.

Lilburn Randolph Railey, [4] born March 16, 1846.

Married Mollie Gordon, February 27, 1872.

Charles Gordon Railey, [5] born December 20, 1872.

Married Marie Josephine Livandais, August 26, 1901.

Rev. Fleming G. Railey, [4] born July 20, 1848.

Married Sallie Goodloe Barclay, September 25, 1879.

John Barclay Railey, [5] born January 20, 1881; died October 16, 1898.

Lilburn Rogers Railey, Jr., [5] born April 4, 1882.

Married Tillie Wiggington, April 4, 1910.

Fleming G. Railey, Jr., [5] born May 31, 1884.

Married Alpha S. Wiggington, September 18, 1907.

Howard Williams Railey, [5] born April 28, 1886.

Married Lunonta Battaille Blackerby, January 27, 1909.

Randolph Burks Railey, [5] born May 25, 1888.

Lucy Belle Railey, [5] born October 24, 1892.

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Jane Price Railey, [4] born November 11, 1852.

Married John A. Sneed, December 15, 1874.

Lula Gordon Sneed, [5] born January 24, 1876.

Cary Anderson Sneed, [5] born August 3, 1878; died November 27, 1900.

John Price Sneed, [5] born August 19, 1883.

Married Nellie Fitzhugh, June 20, 1906.

Louise Price Sneed, [5] born August 4, 1907.

Martin Railey, ninth of John Railey and Elizabeth Randolph, was born near Richmond, Virginia, on the "Stonehenge" farm during the year 1764. Like his brother James he lived and died in Virginia, near the place of his birth, the scenes of his childhood, and amid the associations of his young manhood. February 24, 1794, he married Elizabeth Mayo, third born of Col. William Mayo, of Richmond, Va., and his wife Catharine Swann. They raised three sons and one daughter all of whom married, lived and died in Virginia.

Daniel Mayo Railey, their first born, married Jane Elizabeth Watson in 1816. Two of the sons of this couple, John Martin Railey, Jr., who married Elizabeth Jane Steele in 1842, and Egbert Railey, who married Mary E. McAdon in 1854, migrated to Missouri about 1866 and settled at Weston where they engaged in the banking business as Railey and Railey. John Martin Railey, Jr., died in 1902. His daughter Sadie Railey married H. C. Cockrill, a lawyer, and they are now residents of San Jose, California, and her sister, Pocahontas Railey, married Richard Jacquimine a merchant of Kansas City, Mo., who retired from business a few years ago in affluence.

Egbert Railey is still at the head of the banking firm at Weston, Mo., and his three children, Mrs. Bertie Railey Hardesty, Mrs. Dixie Railey Mayo and Daniel Railey reside there.

Elizabeth Jane Railey, daughter of Daniel Mayo Railey and Jane Elizabeth Watson, married in Virginia, in 1853, T. D. S. Macdonell. Their two children, Alexander Railey Macdonell and Jane Randolph Macdonell, are now residents of Sault St. Marie, Mich.

John Martin Railey, Sr., third born of Martin Railey and Elizabeth Mayo, married Mary Watson in Virginia, in 1826. He was born in 1800. His grandson, Branch Railey, is in business in Chicago. Another grandson, Carter Harrison Railey, was in business at Covington, Ky., where he died a few years ago leaving three sons; and another grandson, Sterling Price Railey is a lawyer of Covington, Ky., where he resides, while still another grandson, Cabell Breckinridge Railey was in business in Cincinnati where he died a few years ago.

Lilburn Rogers Railey was the 4th born of Martin Railey and Elizabeth Mayo. He was born in Virginia in 1804 and married Lucy Jane Burks in 1825. He lived and

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died in the vicinity of the old "Stonehenge" farm. He raised a large family of children the most of whom are at present residents of Virginia. His son Col. John Daniel Railey served throughout the Civil War in behalf of the Confederate cause. After the war he settled at Waco, Texas, where he died during the year 1899. His children and grandchildren are residents of that state. Lilburn Randolph Railey, son of Lilburn Rogers Railey, married Mollie Gordon in 1871 and they have a son, Charles Gordon Railey, in business in New Orleans.

The Rev. Fleming G. Railey was another son of Lilburn Rogers Railey. He was born in 1848 and married Sallie Goodloe Barclay in 1879. He was prepared for the law and practiced some years but his convictions finally lead him into the ministry since which time he has devoted all of his time to work in the Presbyterian church. He is at present located at Selma, Alabama, and has in his possession the Family Tree started by John Railey and Elizabeth Randolph. At the age of fifteen years, while a fierce battle was raging on his father's farm during 1863, he joined the cause of the Confederacy and fought valiantly until General Lee surrendered. An incident in his life that had both a serious and an amusing side occurred while he was pastor of the church at Glasgow, Ky. The young men of that town had organized, or rather raised a company of State Guards. No one in the company was sufficiently acquainted with military tactics to drill the men and they finally persuaded the Rev. F. G. Railey to accept the captaincy until some one of the company qualified. However, was was declared with Spain in a few weeks after his election as Captain and under the advice of the Rev. Dr. Witherspoon, of Louisville, Ky., he went forward as both captain and chaplain of his company. Mrs. John A. Sneed and her sister Ann Maria Railey, daughters of Lilburn Rogers Railey, are residents of Charlottesville, Va. The children of James Pleasants Railey, who married Cornelia Burnley are residents of Albermarle and Fauquier counties in Virginia.

Martin Railey became the possessor of the "Stonehenge" estate after the death of his father, John Railey, in 1783 and he lived on the estate until 1806, when he purchased "Buck Island," (afterward known as "Buena Vista") the old home of President Monroe in Albermarle county, where he lived the remainder of his life and reared his family. At his death "Stonehenge" was transferred to his son, Lilburn Rogers Railey, in whose possession it remained until about the period of the Civil War when it was sold to a syndicate of capitalists of Pittsburg for coal mining purposes. The old house was destroyed during the Civil War. The house was of the colonial type built about 1750. It was a large square house, built of stone with large columns in front. In or about 1770, owing to the increase in the family, John Railey

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built an addition of brick in the rear. It was situated on the Midlothian road near Chesterfield Court House.

CHARLES RAILEY,

Tenth born of John Railey and Elizabeth Randolph. Married Mary Mayo. Their descendants follow:

John Railey, [1] Elizabeth Randolph.

Charles Railey, [2] born October 26, 1766, died October 27, 1837.

Married Mary Mayo, April 4, 1796.

James Railey, [3] born March 11, 1797, died September 2, 1860.

Married Matilda S. Green, December 14, 1820.

Mary Elizabeth Railey, [4] born January 5, 1824, died April 28, 1910.

Rev. Frederick W. Boyd, 1844.

James Railey Boyd, [5] born August 13, 1846, died May 17, 1901.

Frederick William Boyd, [5] born November 4, 1848, died November 3, 1871.

Married Lutie Temple, 1871.

Walter Stuart Boyd, [5] born November 9, 1859.

Loyd Tilghman Boyd, [5] born December 19, 1861.

Married Susan A. Patterson, 1895.

Katherine Patterson Boyd, [6] born April 14, 1896.

Mary Railey Boyd, [6] born May 5, 1900.

Charles Mayo Boyd, [5] born December 15, 1866, died February 1, 1904.

James Green Railey, [4] born September 30, 1826, died February 27, 1854.

Married Annie Hoop, 1851.

Ernest H. Railey, [5] born January 31, 1852.

Charles Randolph Railey, [4] born May 24, 1833.

Married Emma Laws, October 22, 1860.

Chapman Railey, [5] born August 1, 1862, died unmarried.

Caroline Green Railey, [4] born May 24, 1835, died June 20, 1855.

Madie Matilda Railey, [4] born March 24, 1837, died March 25, 1856.

Hervie Otie Railey, [4] born August 27, 1841.

Married Irene W. Green, 1863.

Frank Railey, [5] born February 6, 1864, died 1907.

Charles Railey, Jr., [3] born August 3, 1798, died.

Married Jane Reames, July 26, 1819.

Charles Randolph Railey, [4] born August 4, 1820, died February 6, 1889.

Married Ann Elizabeth Helm, January 18, 1849.

Ann Maria Railey, [5] born January 6, 1850, died July 14, 1900.

Married Dr. W. W. Black, October 31, 1883.

Charles Railey Black, [6] born August 13, 1884.

Benjamine Wyly Black, [6] born March 12, 1886.

Mayo Walton Black, [6] born May 11, 1888.

Jennie Railey, [5] born March 30, 1851.

Married Andrew Alfred Woods, May 22, 1873.

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Charles Railey Woods, [6] born October 8, 1874.

Andrew Alfred Woods, Jr., [6] born March 22, 1876.

C. Clarence Woods, [6] born September 8, 1877.

Elizabeth Helm Woods, [6] born December 31, 1878.

Henry Newton Woods, [6] born July 4, 1880.

James Brison Woods, [6] born March 22, 1882.

William Railey Woods, [6] born November 22, 1885.

William Mayo Railey, [5] born March 8, 1861.

Married Lina L. Howell, April 21, 1887.

Mary L. Railey, [6] born August 3, 1888.

William Mayo Railey, [6] born March 17, 1890.

Hilton Howell Railey, [6] born August 1, 1895.

Charles Randolph Railey, [6] born August 1, 1895.

James Alexander Railey, [4] born June 22, 1822, died January 24, 1892.

Married Mary Barry, 1844.

Augustus Randolph Railey, [5] born.

Married Mary J. Dorden.

Laura Railey, [5] born.

Thomas Railey, [5] born.

Joseph Railey, [5] born.

Charles Railey. [5]

Richard Railey, [4] born June 4, 1824, died 1840.

Lewis Clark Railey, [4] born September 25, 1827, died November 15, 1876.

Margaret Jane Railey, [4] born October 25, 1829, died December 27, 1837.

Alexander Railey, [4] born December 2, 1831.

Edwin Railey, [4] born December 20, 1833, died 1837.

Ellen Railey [4] born January 8, 1836, died November 18, 1841.

Catharine Swann Railey, [3] born January 2, 1800, died January 29, 1872.

Married John Steele, January 18, 1816.

Agnes Winfield Steele, [4] born April 19, 1817, died July 28, 1837.

Married Thomas F. Thornton, January 15, 1835.

Susan Catharine Thornton, [5] born September 6, 1836.

Married Sandy Brown, December 22, 1856.

Charles Rowland Brown, [6] born October 8, 1857.

Married, first Mamie Edwards, May 4, 1886, niece of Mrs. Abe Lincoln; second Grace M. Hatch.

R. Alexander Brown, [7] born April 5, 1888.

Agnes Steele Brown, [6] born July 31, 1860.

George Adams Brown, [6] born November 16, 1861.

Robert Alexander Brown, [6] born November 2, 1864.

Married Catharine Everhart, November 22, 1893.

Catharine Louise Brown, [7] born December 16, 1897.

Thornton Lee Brown, [6] born March 16, 1870.

Married Laura M. Spicer, August 23, 1894.

Dorothy Thornton Brown, [7] born April 1, 1896.

Helen Margaret Brown, [7] born June 7, 1899.

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Nancy Scott Railey, [3] born September 29, 1801, died September, 1875.

Married Allen Rowland, December 23, 1828.

Margaret Rowland, [4] born October 7, 1829, died 1887.

Married, first Robert A. Bass, 1854, no issue; married, second Joel I. Lyle, November, 1886, no issue.

Charles Wesley Rowland, [4] born November 17, 1831.

Married Virginia Green, 1854.

Samuel Railey, [3] born June 11, 1803, died October 27, 1884.

Married, first Martha Rowland, February 28, 1825; married, second Sarah Tucker, December 4, 1850.

Mary Railey, [4] born April 4, 1826, died August 27, 1898.

Married Dr. Burr Harrison Cox, October 7, 1845.

Mary Jane Cox, [5] born October 13, 1846.

Married R. H. Gunn, October 10, 1871, no issue.

Samuel Turner Cox, [5] born September 20, 1850.

Ora Cox, [5] born September 2, 1887.

Married Rev. Cyrus N. Broadhurst, March 2, 1887.

Cyrus N. Broadhurst, Jr.,[6] born July 24, 1888.

Wesley Harris Railey, [4] born June 24, 1827, died in California, 1883.

Ruth Ann Railey, [4] born July 27, 1830.

Married, first George Edgar Moore, September 25, 1855, in Versailles, Ky.; married second William A. Jack, in Cass Co., Mo.

John Hubbard Railey, [4] born August 1, 1832, died 1845.

Matilda Green Railey, [4] born March 8, 1834.

Married James Sanford Payne, 1855, in Missouri.

William Vernon Payne, [5] born September 6, 1856.

Married Elizabeth Applegate, March 6, 1884, in Missouri.

William A. Payne, [6] born 1886.

Hazel Oro Payne, [6] born March 26, 1889.

Ralph Glenn Payne, [6] born March 21, 1896.

Charles Wesley Payne, [5] born January 29, 1861.

Married Mary E. Sandusky, March 14, 1888.

Ruby Payne, [6] born July 20, 1889.

Maggie Payne, [6] born October 14, 1891.

William Payne, [6] born September 26, 1893.

Lucy Payne, [6] born March 8, 1895.

Albert Payne, [6] born September 16, 1897.

Catharine Payne, [6] born July 12, 1900.

Della Payne, [6] born April 13, 1908.

Emily Railey, [4] born December 2, 1828, died November 11, 1853.

Married Joel I. Lyle, December 4, 1849, in Versailles, Ky.

Marion T. Lyle, [5] born August 5, 1851.

Married Mary Anderson Thornton, May 3, 1882.

Samuel Lindsey Railey, [4] born October 23, 1835, died in youth.

Francis Railey, [4] born November 21, 1837.

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Married Edward T. Payne, 1855 in Missouri.

M. Douglas Payne, [5] born April 12, 1856.

Married Lola Higgins.

Nathan Payne. [6]

Fannie Payne. [6]

Annie Payne. [6]

Sallie Payne. [6]

Lee Payne. [6]

Edward Payne. [6]

Mary Payne. [6]

Martha Ann Payne, [5] born April 9, 1861, died 1878.

Married Campbell Williams.

Nathan Payne, [5] born April 9, 1861.

Married Mary Weyman, no issue.

Watson Railey, [4] born September 11, 1839.

Thornton Railey, [4] born August 6, 1841, died unmarried.

Henry Newell Railey, [4] born October 26, 1851.

Married Delia Edith Courtney, September 22, 1890.

Cornelia Railey, [5] born April 14, 1892.

Samuel Railey, [5] born July 25, 1896.

John Railey, [5] born September 19, 1906.

Margaret Kavanaugh Railey, [4] born December 13, 1853.

Charlotte Railey, [3] born March 29, 1905; died January 31, 1882.

Married Davy Thornton, June 3, 1823, at Versailles, Ky.

Mary Eleanor Thornton, [4] born August 10, 1824.

Married David I. Porter, June 15, 1841, at Versailles, Ky.

Alice Porter, [5] born September 26, 1842.

Married James M. Preston, August 23, 1864, at Versailles, Ky.

Mary Louise Preston, [6] born July 11, 1865.

Married Rev. Charles N. Goulder, June 17, 1890, in California.

Alice Goulder, [7] born August 31, 1891.

Ruth Goulder, [7] born July 27, 1896.

Ernest Preston Goulder, [7] born April 22, 1901.

James William Goulder, [7] born April 22, 1901.

Hontas Preston, [6] born March 13, 1868.

Married William Shearer, July 11, 1888, in California.

Gertrude Alice Shearer, [7] born June 11, 1889.

Mellville Preston Shearer, [7] born December 23, 1891.

Leonora Shearer, [7] born June 15, 1900.

Charlotte Preston, [6] born August 24, 1870.

Robert Irvine Preston, [6] born November 28, 1872.

Thornton Porter Preston, [6] born December 10, 1874.

Married Mrs. Ida Wood, October 25, 1897.

James Oak Preston, [6] born September 30, 1877.

Married Helen Campbell, October 19, 1900.

Woodford Campbell Preston, [7] born August 30, 1901.

Martha Elowise Preston, [7] born July 20, 1903.

Alice Preston, [6] born May 24, 1881, died January 19, 1886.

Eleanor Preston, [6] born February 6, 1884.

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Thornton Porter, [5] born July 13, 1845, killed at the battle of Vicksburg under command of General Sterling Price, June 24, 1863.

Edward Lacey Porter, [5] born November 20, 1847.

Married Sallie Boulden, September 28, 1870, in Pettius Co., Mo.

David Irvine Porter, [6] born August 8, 1871.

Married Jennie McFarland, December, 1900.

Edwin Clark Porter, [6] born May 28, 1873.

Married Susan Sparks.

Thornton Porter, [6] born January 25, 1875.

Charles Porter, [6] born August 24, 1877.

Bettie Porter, [6] born May 20, 1879.

Woodford Porter, [6] born July 9, 1881, died December 8, 1901.

Mary Porter, [5] born November 13, 1849.

Married Daniel Cooper, May 22, 1867, at Versailles, Ky.

Thornton Cooper, [6] born March 12, 1869.

Married Mary Louise King, December 11, 1902.

Mary Eleanor Cooper, [7] born July 1, 1905, died September 13, 1909.

John Daniel Cooper, [7] born April 30, 1907.

Charles Randolph Porter, [5] born October 18, 1852, died May 23, 1876.

Married Elizabeth Bennett, January 7, 1875, at San Antonio, Tex.

Elfreda Oak Porter, [5] born December 26, 1854.

Married Frederick Madeira, December 22, 1880, at Versailles, Ky.

Pauline Madeira, [6] born May 7, 1883.

Married Dr. Andrew D. Hoidale, December 27, 1905, at Kansas City, Mo.

Porter Madeira Hoidale, [7] born January 16, 1910.

Louise Madeira, [6] born November 26, 1887.

Married Herman Raymond Seiter, May 2, 1907, at Kansas City, Mo.

Herman Ridgely Seiter, [7] born March 9, 1909.

Pauline Porter, [5] born August 15, 1861, died May 5, 1892.

Married James Montgomery, October 14, 1886, in Missouri.

Oak Montgomery, [6] born April 5, 1889.

Married Granville Blackburn, March 22, 1909, in Missouri.

Paul Montgomery, [6] born December 5, 1890.

Elizabeth Thornton, [4] born September 19, 1827.

Married Ulysses Turner, May 24, 1849, at Versailles, Ky.

Charlotte Turner, [5] born October 25, 1851.

Married Joseph Marshall Bowmar, June 15, 1876, at Versailles, Ky.

Charlotte Thornton Bowmar, [6] born July 19, 1877.

Married Whitley Sessions, June 8, 1904.

Charlotte Whitley Sessions, [7] born February 22, 1905.

Fannie Adams Bowmar, [6] born March 21, 1880.

Married Herman Bowmar, September 9, 1903.

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Elizabeth Bowmar, [6] born December 9, 1881.

Married George Taylor Fishback, June 12, 1906.

George Taylor Fishback, Jr., [7] born March 18, 1907.

Catharine C. Fishback, [7] born April 12, 1908.

Catharine Hunter Bowmar, [6] born April 2, 1884.

Lester Turner, [5] born July 23, 1853.

Married Annie Roe, June 1, 1876, in Brooklyn, N. Y.

Charles Edwin Turner, [6] born March 8, 1877, died April 23, 1896.

Anna Turner, [6] born May 12, 1878.

Lester N. Turner, [6] born March 26, 1881.

Ella Steele Turner, [5] born May 15, 1855.

Hontas Virginia Turner, [5] born February 16, 1857.

Edwin Thornton Turner, [5] born December 28, 1858, died March 6, 1885.

Fannie Turner, [5] born October 16, 1860.

Mary Logan Turner, [5] born October 10, 1863.

Married William O. Davis, February 22, 1887, in Versailles, Ky.

Charlotte Railey Davis, [6] born December 12, 1887.

Ulysses Turner, Jr., [5] born April 24, 1866.

Married, first Genevieve McDougal, July, 1894; married second Annabel Scearse, June 18, 1908.

Harry McDougal Turner, [6] born January 3, 1899.

James T. Thornton, [4] born June 29, 1834.

Married Mary Simpson, October 2, 1855.

Elizabeth Thornton, [5] born August 19, 1856.

Married John James Stevens, December 3, 1879, in San Antonio, Texas.

Mary Stevens, [6] born December 1880.

Married Claude Spingall, in San Antonio, Texas.

Mary Thornton Spingall. [7]

Thornton Stevens, [6] born July 31, 1882.

Married Mae Douglass, in San-Antonio, Texas.

John James Stevens, Jr., [6] born November 19, 1883.

Married Katharine Douglas, in San Antonio, Texas.

John James Stevens, III. [7]

Douglas Stevens. [7]

Bettie Stevens, [6] born July 16, 1887.

Married Raymond Keller, in San Antonio, Texas.

Raymond Keller, Jr. [7]

Eleanor Stevens, [6] born December 15, 1892.

James Simpson Thornton, [5] born April 2, 1861.

Married Catharine Foster, December 20, 1882, in San Antonio, Texas.

Minnie Thornton. [6]

Charlotte Thornton. [6]

Charlotte Thornton, [5] born April 10, 1865.

Mary Thornton, [5] born August 3, 1871.

Eleanor Thornton, [5] born April 22, 1876.

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Hontas Thornton, [4] born September 14, 1837.

Married Edwin S. Craig, November 18, 1873, in Versailles, Ky., no issue.

Edwin Kavanaugh Thornton, [4] born November 4, 1840.

Married Lucrecia L. Hobbs, May 2, 1861.

Wilbur Hobbs Thornton, [5] born March 12, 1862.

Married Laura Hiter, 1884, at Versailles, Ky.

David Thornton, [5] born March 28, 1864.

Married Catharine Haley, January 21, 1885, at Kansas City, Mo.

Mabel Thornton, [6] born February 11, 1886.

Married William Clay Arnold, December 19, 1906.

Stanley Thornton, [5] born September 27, 1867, died January 23, 1894.

Married Virginia Woodson, October 3, 1888, at Kansas City, Mo.

Woodson Stanley Thornton, [6] born October 15, 1890.

James Thornton, [5] born July 2, 1870.

Edwin Thornton, [5] born February 16, 1876.

Woodford Railey Thornton, [4] born August 19, 1844.

Married Lucy Dupuy Bailey, May 22, 1866.

Charles Randolph Thornton, [4] born July 11, 1847, died unmarried.

Margaret Crittenden Railey, [3] born January 5, 1807, died October 7, 1863.

Married, first William Green, December 8, 1825, of Mississippi; married, second Bishop H. H. Kavanaugh, July 24, 1828.

Charles William Kavanaugh, [4] died young.

David Ella Kavanaugh, [4] died young.

Benjamine Taylor Kavanaugh, [4] died young.

John Hubbard Kavanaugh, [4] died young.

Lewis Clark Railey, [3] born December 27, 1808; died September 29, 1891.

Married Susan Mary Hardin, August 16, 1830, at Harrodsburg, Ky.

Martin H. Steele Railey, [4] born June 19, 1831, died February 13, 1888.

Married Maggie Templeton, November 3, 1875, at Pueblo, Colorado.

Mary Hardin Railey, [5] born November 10, 1877.

Married Irving Bliss Esmay, November 1, 1905.

Susan Emory Railey, [4] born September 15, 1832, died September 8, 1876.

Elizabeth White Railey, [4] born November 9, 1833, died young.

Lewis Clark Railey, [3] born February 27, 1835.

Married Maggie Lee Patton, December 31, 1873, at Pueblo, Colo.

Bertie Hardin Railey, [5] born May 6, 1875.

Josephine Railey, [4] born August 21, 1837.

Mark Hardin Railey, [4] born December 17, 1839.

Married, first Martha Randolph Slaughter, January 15, 1868, in

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Texas; married, second Clemintine Brown, 1880.

Mary Slaughter Railey, [5] born February 16, 1869.

Married George Freeman Schroeter, February 16, 1893, of Texas.

Pattie Schroeter, [6] born February 3, 1894, died young.

William Freeman Schroeter, [6] born February 3, 1896.

Mark Lewis Schroeter, [6] born September 26, 1897.

Lula Agnes Schroeter, [6] born October 11, 1899.

Susie Mae Schroeter, [6] born April 15, 1902.

Hallie Emory Schroeter, [6] born May 3, 1904.

George Railey Schroeter, [6] born December 18, 1905.

John Slaughter Railey, [5] born February 13, 1871, died October 14, 1876.

Martin Hardin Railey, Jr., [5] born April 1, 1872.

Married Daisy Speilman, September 29, 1894.

Mary Agnes Railey, [6] born January 12, 1896.

Bonnie B. Railey. [6]

Gabriel Webster Railey, [5] born May 31, 1874.

Married Beatricia Barton, January 1, 1896.

Roy Railey, [6] born 1901.

Sarah Pleasants Railey, [5] born September 23, 1876. Married William Pope LeMaster, Oct 18, 1905, at Denver, Colo.

Nathaniel Field LeMaster, [6] born April 22, 1909.

Tarleton Railey, [3] born September 1, 1810, died August 21, 1879.

Married, first Sarah McBrayer, October 27, 1835, at Lawrenceburg, Ky.; married second Mary W. Blackwell, August 15, 1839, Lawrenceburg, Ky.

Mary Ann Railey, [4] born February 17, 1838, died April 9, 1887.

Married Dr. Alfred Baxter Sloan, December 20, 1855, at Harrisonville, Mo.

Charles Clarence Sloan, [5] born October 18, 1856.

Married, first Mary Townsend Addams, November 27, 1878, in Missouri; married second Helen Gordon Brown, June, 1908, in Mo.

Edith Terrill Sloan, [6] born, 1879.

Married Charles Gregory Hutcheson, January 5, 1902, in Missouri.

Elizabeth Hutcheson, [7] born September 12, 1903.

Charles Gregory Hucheson, Jr., [7] born May 31, 1907.

Martha Brown Sloan, [6] born October 16, 1909.

Sarah Lee Sloan, [5] born April 3, 1859.

Married William Rankin Hogsett, May 11, 1881, in Missouri.

William Sloan Hogsett, [6] born September 29, 1883.

Married Sadie Estelle Cook, March 11, 1908, in Missouri.

Dr. Robert Tarleton Sloan, [5] born March 30, 1861.

Married Carrie Roberta Parks, May 25, 1887, in Kansas City, Mo.

Mary Roberta Sloan, [6] born May 17, 1888.

Helen Ewing Sloan, [6] born April 18, 1897.

Roberta Tarleton Sloan, [6] born March 10, 1901.

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Rowland Boggess Sloan, [5] born December 29, 1866.

Alfred McCready Sloan, [5] born July 10, 1870.

Married Edith Maude Bascom, 1902, in Missouri.

Olive J. Sloan, [6] born October 18, 1903.

Edith Bascom Sloan, [6] born December 4, 1904.

Roberta Lee Sloan, [6] born May 7, 1907.

Alice Patton Sloan, [5] born December 3, 1875.

Married William Sheldon Smallwood, October 26, 1905, in Missouri.

Sarah Elizabeth Railey, [4] born May 14, 1840, died December 19, 1903. Married Richard Oates Boggess, January 20, 1860, in Cass Co., Mo.

Earle Montrose Boggess. [5]

Married Hattie Gough.

Leonidas Clay Railey, [4] born February 6, 1843, died July 26, 1871.

Robert Tarleton Railey, [4] born January 19, 1850.

Married Martha Stuart Beatty, September 3, 1874, in Harrisonville, Mo.

Thomas Tarleton Railey, [5] born February, 1885.

Catharine Steele Railey, [4] born February 6, 1853.

Married James E. Hocker, February 25, 1873, in Cass Co., Mo.

Leonidas Oates Hocker, [5] born November 21, 1873.

Married Mary Norris Berry, June 15, 1904.

Edward Berry Hocker, [6] born November 19, 1908.

Lon O. Hocker, [6] born May 20, 1910.

Logan Railey, [3] born February 17, 1813, died October 28, 1891.

Married Harriet M. Rowland, June 19, 1836, in Versailles, Ky.

Belle Railey, [4] born December 17, 1840, died April 28, 1884.

Married William G. Stone, May 21, 1861, at Versailles, Ky.

William Haydon Stone, [5] born 1862.

Mary Hadley Stone. [5]

Charles Logan Stone. [5]

Married Reba Athey, November 26, 1890, at Covington, Ky.

Reba Athey Stone. [6]

Charles Logan Stone. [6]

Cornelia Lyle Stone. [5]

Cornelia Railey, [4] born March 15, 1843, died October 31, 1881.

Married Joel Irvine Lyle, February 8, 1869.

J. Irvine Lyle, [5] born February 14, 1874.

Married Elizabeth Biggarstaff, December 23, 1901.

Cornelia Elizabeth Lyle, [6] born September 22, 1902.

Joel Irvine Lyle, Jr., [6] born May 3, 1906.

Ernest Thornton Lyle, [5] born December 6, 1879.

Married Grace Boynton, April 18, 1906.

Cornelius Railey Lyle, [5] born October 10, 1881.

Married Marie Leslie Brower, June 2, 1908.

Charles Logan Railey, [4] born April 17, 1844.

Married Ada Pepper, November 4, 1868.

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Charles Elmer Railey, [5] born August 18, 1869.

Married, first Mary Belle Bradley, November 29, 1894; married, second Elise Kane Castleman, April 20, 1904.

Bradley Stone Railey, [6] born October 4, 1897.

Charles Logan Railey, Jr., [6] born June 21, 1905.

Elise Railey, [6] born May 17, 1909.

Ada Railey, [5] born May 19, 1871.

Married David Castleman, December 23, 1902.

Ada Mayo Castleman, [6] born March 20, 1905.

Annette Railey, [5] born, 1875.

Married Dr. Charles Stuart Elliott, March 17, 1898.

E. Bayard Railey, [5] born September 20, 1882.

Married Sue Metcalfe, July 19, 1904.

Russell Railey, [4] born February 6, 1850, died September 1, 1911.

Married Elizabeth Walker, December 24, 1903.

Irvine Railey, [4] born June 24, 1853.

Married Mrs. Victor Gray, (Nee Morancey), January 2, 1900.

Agnes Morancey Railey, [5] born January 24, 1906.

Hattie Railey, [4] born July 1, 1855.

Married Edward Ward, May, 1881.

Roberta Ward, [5] born September 18, 1882.

Married W. Lacey Kirtley, September 28, 1904.

Elizabeth Railey Kirtley, born June 28, 1905.

Roberta Ward Kirtley, born September 27, 1907.

Logan Railey Ward, [5] born September 29, 1884.

Married Katharine Weisenbach, 1908.

Logan Ward, born July, 4, 1909.

Anna Davis Ward, [5] born September 19, 1888.

Married E. E. Hughes, November 11, 1904.

Edward Ward Hughes, born August 22, 1905.

Margaret Ward Hughes, born December 26, 1907.

Thomas Elliott Hughes, born May 7, 1911.

Martin Railey, [3] born January 18, 1815, died September 23, 1837.

Francis Sweeney Railey, [3] born November 17, 1816, died August 19, 1843.

Charles Railey, tenth of John Railey and Elizabeth Randolph, was born on "Stonehenge" farm, near Richmond, Va., in 1766. He and his brother, Randolph Railey, came to Kentucky about 1793, and he located near Versailles, Ky., on a farm adjoining the farm of his brother William Railey. After making all necessary preparations for a comfortable future, he returned to Virginia, in 1796 to marry the girl who had looked upon him with favor before he left the old Virginia home. This lady was Mary Mayo, fourth of Col. William Mayo and Catharine Swann, of Richmond. Although his brother Martin Railey had married her sister two years be-

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fore without parental objection it was not so in the case of Charles Railey, as the family frowned upon the thought of their daughter, Mary, being taken over the mountains to the wilderness beyond, as Kentucky was called at that period by all Virginians east of the "Blue Ridge." They dreaded the dangers one must encounter owing to the numerous tribes of savages that had been driven to the interior as a result of the Revolution. So determined was this opposition to their daughter going to Kentucky, that an elopement was planned to take place from a ball given by the young men of Richmond, Va., on a night in April, 1796. Their plans were well executed and as a result the marriage occurred on the fourth day of April, 1796. They came to Kentucky during the following summer and entered upon life's duties on "Buck Run" farm in the old Railey neighborhood, near Versailles, where they spent a long, useful and happy life, rearing a large family of children to bless their old age. Russell Railey is the present owner of "Buck Run" estate which passed to him through his father Logan Railey, tenth of Charles Railey and Mary Mayo.

Charles Railey served a term in the Kentucky Legislature as the representative of Woodford county, during the 40's, but he positively refused ever afterward to run for office. Their eldest son, James Railey cast his lot in Mississippi at an early age where he married Matilda S. Green, the daughter of a wealthy planter of that State. Mary Eliza Railey, the eldest born of this couple, married the Rev. Frederick W. Boyd, a minister of the Episcopal church, in 1844. This couple raised four sons, one of whom Loyd Tilghman Boyd is the present publisher of the Milwaukee Journal, at Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

Charles Railey, Jr., the 2nd of Chas. Railey and Mary Mayo, settled in New Orleans at the age of eighteen years where he married Jane Reams soon thereafter. The eldest son of this couple, Charles Randolph Railey, married Elizabeth Helm, of Natchez, Miss., and their three children, Ann Maria Railey who married Dr. W. W. Black, Jennie Railey who married Andrew A. Woods, and William Mayo Railey who married Lina Howell, are residents of New Orleans. William Mayo Railey is at the head of a large marine and fire insurance business that takes in several states along the Gulf Coast. Other children and grandchildren of Charles Railey, Jr., and Mary Reams live in Louisiana, Mississippi and Texas.

Catharine Swann Railey, the 3rd of Charles Railey and Mary Mayo was born near Versailles, Ky., in 1800, and married John Steele, of Versailles, Ky., in 1816. Their daughter, Agnes Winfield Steele, who was the only child, was born in Woodford County, Ky., in 1817 and married Thomas F. Thornton, of Versailles, in 1835, and their daughter, an only child,

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Susan Catharine Thornton, was born in 1836. She married Sandy Brown, of Versailles, Ky., in 1856. They lived in St. Louis, Mo., for many years, where Mr. Brown was in business, but the family now reside at Joplin, Mo. Mrs. Brown has quite a good deal of family data and is a most estimable woman.

Nancy Scott Railey, 4th of Charles Railey and Mary Mayo, was born in Woodford county, Ky., in 1801, and married Allen Rowland, of that county, in 1828. Their son, Charles Wesley Rowland, married Virginia Green and was one of Cincinnati's business men for many years.

Samuel Railey, 5th of Charles Railey and Mary Mayo, married first Martha Rowland at Versailles, Ky., and second, Sallie Tucker, of Paris, Ky. Their descendants all live in Missouri and possess much data relative to their ancestors.

Charlotte Railey, 6th of Charles Railey and Mary Mayo, was born in Woodford county, in 1805 and married David Thornton in 1823. David Thornton was a banker at Versailles, Ky., for many years and served Woodford county in both branches of the Kentucky Legislature. Their eldest daughter, Eleanor Thornton, married David I. Porter, of Versailles, Ky., in 1841. She is still living at the advanced age of eighty-six years, with her daughter, Mrs. Daniel Cooper, at Sedalia, Mo., and although quite old her mind is wonderfully clear and much of the data concerning the Randolphs, Mayos and Raileys was furnished by her as she received it from her grandparents and others of the old Raileys in person. All of her Kentucky relatives remember her as a woman of many lovable traits of character. Her descendants are in Missouri, Texas and California. Elizabeth Thornton was the second of David Thornton and Charlotte Railey. She married Ulysses Turner, a lawyer of Versailles, Ky., in 1849. The most of their descendants live at Versailles, Ky. Their daughter, Mary Logan Turner, married William O. Davis, an attorney of Versailles, Ky. Hontas Thornton, fourth of David Thornton and Charlotte Railey, married Edwin S. Craig, an attorney at Versailles, Ky.

Edwin Kavanaugh Thornton and Woodford Railey Thornton, sons of David and Charlotte Thornton. were for many years bankers at Kansas City, Mo., where their sons are now connected with banking institutions.

Margaret Crittenden Railey was the 7th of Charles Railey and Mary Mayo. She married Bishop H. H. Kavanaugh, of the Methodist Church, at Versailles, Ky., in 1828.

Lewis Clark Railey was the 8th of Charles Railey and Mary Mayo. He married Susan Mary Hardin, of Harrodsburg, Ky., in 1830. His descendants live in Colorado, New Mexico and Texas.

Tarleton Railey was the 9th of Charles Railey and Mary Mayo. He was twice married, first to Sarah McBrayer, of Lawrence-

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burg, Ky., and second to Mary W. Blackwell, of the same town, his second wife being a neice of his first wife. He located at Harrisonville, Mo., before the Civil War where he raised an interesting family. His daughter, Mary Ann Railey, married Dr. Alfred Baxter Sloan at Harrisonville, Mo., in 1855, and their son, Dr. Robert Tarleton Sloan, is one of the leading physicians of Kansas City, where he married Carrie Roberta Parks in 1882. William Sloan Hogsett, a lawyer of Kansas City, is a grandson of Dr. Alfred Baxter Sloan and Mary Ann Railey.

Robert Tarleton Railey, son of Tarleton Railey and Mary Blackwell, married Mary Stuart Beatty, daughter of Dr. Thomas Stuart Beatty, in 1874. He is a lawyer and is the general attorney of the Missouri Pacific and Iron Mountain railroads with headquarters at St. Louis. His son, Thomas Tarlton Railey, is also a lawyer. Having known Robert Tarleton Railey from childhood I must say that he is universally esteemed for his manliness and high character.

Catharine Steele Railey was the youngest of the children of Tarleton Railey and Mary Blackwell. She married James E. Hocker at Harrisonville, Mo., in 1873, and their only son, Leonidas Oates Hocker, is one of the leading lawyers of St. Louis. He married Mary Norris Berry in 1904.

Logan Railey was the 10th of Charles Railey and Mary Mayo. He married Harriet M. Rowland in Versailles, in 1836. He lived, until his death, on "Buck Run" farm, the old home of his father and his son Russell Railey is the present owner of the estate.

Now to make plain the relationship of the Raileys to the Mayos you must understand that Martin and Charles Railey, two sons of John Railey and Elizabeth Randolph, married Elizabeth and Mary Mayo, daughters of Col. William Mayo and Catharine Swann, of Richmond, Va. Joseph Randolph Railey, nephew of Martin and Charles Railey, married Nancy Mayo who was a sister of Elizabeth and Mary Mayo. William Mayo, Jr., who was a brother of these three girls married Caroline Fleming Pleasants, daughter of Mathew Pleasants and Anna Railey.

RANDOLPH RAILEY

Eleventh born of John Railey and Elizabeth Randolph. Married, first, Mary Elizabeth Keith; second, Martha Pleasants. Their descendants:

John Railey [1] Elizabeth Randolph.

Randolph Railey, [2] born May 14, 1770; died May 28, 1837.

Married, first, Elizabeth Keith, 1800; second, Martha Pleasants, 1819.

Isham Keith Railey, [3] born 1801; died 1803.

Boone Railey, [3] born October 26, 1820; died March 28, 1869.

Married Elizabeth Wheeler, June 14, 1853.

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Randolph Railey, [4] born 1854; died 1860.

Samuel Wheeler Railey, [4] born February 16, 1856.

Anna Railey, [4] born April 29, 1860.

Married John Calhoun Burnett, November 16, 1883.

Gilbert Burnett, [5] born October 8, 1887.

Theodore L. Burnett, [5] born January 1, 1890.

The posterity of Randolph Railey, the 11th born of John Railey and Elizabeth Randolph, occupies less space than is required for each of his brothers and sisters. He was born on the "Stonehenge" farm in Chesterfield county, Virginia, and educated at Richmond. The date of his birth was 1770. He accompanied his brother Charles Railey, who came to Kentucky about 1793, and they both settled in Woodford county on farms adjacent to their brother William. The home of Randolph Railey was known as "Canebreak." This farm passed out of the hands of the family about ten years after the Civil War. Randolph Railey first married his cousin Mary Elizabeth Keith, second born of Captain Isham Keith and Charlotte Ashmore. The marriage ceremony was performed at the home of General Humphrey Marshall, whose wife was her first cousin. Only one child blessed this union. Both mother and child died within a short period after the birth of the latter. Randolph Railey's second marriage was to his cousin Martha Randolph Pleasants. She was also a cousin to his first wife. Martha Randolph Pleasants was the 2nd born of James Pleasants and Anna Randolph and hence a sister of Gov. James Pleasants, of Virginia. Many of the older descendants of the Raileys now living remember Randolph Railey and his wife Pattie, as she was familiarly known, with much pleasure. Many have written of the hospitable old home and speak of the old couple in affectionate terms. Their grandson, Samuel Wheeler Railey is an attorney-at-law and has been connected with the legal department of the United States Treasury at Washington City since 1886. His motto is liberty and hence he has never married. He spends his vacations in traveling and has made several trips abroad besides taking in many of the interesting points in America. His presence would assure you that he knew the most fashionable tailor in the community, and the writer knows that he is familiar with the best hostelries. His sister, Anna Railey, married Mr. John Calhoun Burnett, a lawyer of Louisville, Ky., and has several interesting children. Charles and Randolph Railey accompanied their brother William Railey and his wife, Judith Woodson, to Kentucky. In the company was also their sister Jane. Several other Virginians whose names I do not recall were in the company and all settled in Kentucky.

Now to sum up the Randolph relationship you will understand that

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the mother of these eleven children was Elizabeth Randolph. Thomas, William and Isham Railey married three of the daughters of Col. John Woodson and his wife Dorothy Randolph. Randolph Railey's first wife was a granddaughter of Mary Isham Randolph and the Rev. James Keith. His second wife was a daughter of Anna Randolph and James Pleasants, of "Contention" and a sister of Governor James Pleasants of Virginia. Elizabeth, Dorothy and Anna Randolph were daughters of Col. Isham Randolph and Jane Rogers, and hence sisters of Thomas Jefferson's mother, Jane Randolph. Mary Isham Randolph was a daughter of Thomas Randolph and Judith Fleming. The writer of these notes is descended from Elizabeth and Dorothy and also from Mary Isham Randolph. Samuel Wheeler Railey is descended from Elizabeth and Anna Randolph.

The Strothers and their Railey connections:

William Strother, [1] died 1702.

Married Dorothy (Strother).

Jeremiah Strother, [2] died 1741.

Married Eleanor (Strother).

Francis Strother, [3] of "St. Marks Parrish."

Married Susanna Dabney.

William Strother, [4] of "Orange" born 1728; died 1808.

Married, first, Sarah Pannill, 1751 (widow of Wm. Pannill); second, Anna Kavanaugh. (No issue.) (Widow of Philemon Kavanaugh).

William Dabney Strother, [5] an officer in Revolution killed at battle of Guilford C. H.

Susanna Strother. [5]

Married, first, Capt. Moses Hawkins; second, Thomas Coleman.

William Strother Hawkins, [6] born June 1, 1772, died October 6, 1858.

Married Catharine Keith, October 14, 1802.

Catharine Keith Hawkins, [7] born October 18, 1825, died June 22, 1902.

Married Richard Henry Railey, February 25, 1852.

William Edward Railey, [8] born December 25, 1852.

Married Annie H. Owsley, May 26, 1886.

Jennie Farris Railey, [9] born June 28, 1887.

Sarah Strother. [5]

Married Col. Richard Taylor.

General Zachary Taylor, [6] President, 1848.

Married Margaret Smith.

William Strother, the progenitor of this line, is supposed to have died about 1702. He was of Northumberland county, Virginia, where he settled on the Rappahannock river near Fredricksburg about 1650. He had several brothers of whose descendants I have no record. He and his wife, Dorothy, reared six children. His will is of record in Richmond county, afterward King George county, and is dated 1700, his estate being devised to his wife Dorothy for life and then to his sons, William, James, Jeremiah, Robert, Benjamine and Joseph. The above Jere-

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miah married Eleanor—He lived in that part of Orange county that afterwards became Culpepper, where he died in 1741. His will was proven by J. Slaughter, John Catlett and Wm. Lightfoot and his estate was devised to his wife Eleanor for life. They reared eight children whose names were James, William of "Stafford," Francis of "St. Marks," Jeremiah, Jr., Christopher, Catharine, Elizabeth and ————. His two eldest sons, James and William, of "Stafford," (so-called afterward to distinguish him from his nephew William, of "Orange,") were the executors of his will. Many distinguished people were descended from these eight children. James married Margaret French; William, of "Stafford," married Margaret Watts and they were blessed with thirteen daughters whose descendants added much to Virginia's social and political lustre.

Francis, of "St. Marks," married Susanna Dabney, and Jeremiah, Jr., married Catharine Kimberly.

Frances, of St. Marks, who married Susanna Dabney, daughter of John Dabney and Sarah Jennings, was the proud parent of ten children. The first was John who married Mary Wade. They were the ancestors of John Strother Pendleton, congressman and foreign minister.

Anthony, the second, married first Behethland Storke and second Mary James. From the first marriage came Col. John Strother, of the War of 1812, and his son General David Hunter Strother, of "Port Crayon" fame.

George, the third son, married Mollie Kimberly and by this union came General William Preston, of Lexington, and General Albert Sidney Johnston, who was killed at Shiloh.

William, of "Orange," fourth, married, first, Sarah Pannill, widow of William Pannill; second, Anna Kavanaugh, widow of Philemon Kavanaugh. By the last marriage no issue. The first born was William Dabney Strother, who was an officer in Col. Richard Taylor's command, who was his brother-in-law. He was killed in the engagement at Guilford C. H. Susanna Strother was the second born of William, of Orange, and Sarah Pannill. She married Captain Moses Hawkins who was killed in battle at Germantown, 1777. Captain Moses Hawkins and Susanna Strother were the great grand parents of the compiler of the Railey-Randolph notes. A few years after the death of Capt. Moses Hawkins his widow married Thomas Coleman of Culpepper. Thomas Coleman was a corporal in Captain Hawkins' company. Sarah Strother, the third of William, of Orange, and Sarah Pannill married Col. Richard Taylor and they were the parents of General Zachary Taylor who became President in 1848.

In 1787 William Strother, of Orange, in company with Thomas Coleman and wife and her four Hawkins children moved to Ken-

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tucky and settled in Woodford county near Versailles. His will is of record in the clerk's office at Versailles in Will Book C, Page 165. His son-in-law, Col. Richard Taylor, and grandson, Hancock Taylor, are named as executors.

I have a great deal of data concerning the Strothers and their kin that is interesting. They were intermarried with very many of the prominent families of Virginia and held an enviable position in the early history of that state.

NOTE.

Recently I have received quite a number of letters from relatives inquiring why I hadn't given an account of the ancestors of John Railey. To them I will say that I have no data except some memoranda I made when a boy from conversations between relatives long since dead, and from these notes I was not able to trace the exact line, hence left it out entirely. Had I been able to visit England and spend some time poring over old records I have no doubt but that my efforts would have been successful in running John Railey's line back several generations. I hope some relative, taking what I give him or her here, will hereafter do that. In the meantime we must rest contented with this brief statement I made from data in my possession.

When John Railey landed in America about 1740, his name was John Raleigh. Court records in Virginia, if not destroyed during the Civil War, will show that his name was changed from John Raleigh to John Railey, which was the pronunciation given Raleigh by his Virginia neighbors at that time. A few of my old relatives thought probably he was a grandson of Sir Walter Raleigh, but the most of those who discussed it were positive that he was a great nephew of the man who lost his head by disobeying orders at the Battle of Ft. Thomas, Brazil, S. A. However, that may be, it was known by all of the older set that "Stonehenge" farm in Chesterfield county, Virginia, owned by John Railey, was a part of the land grant to Sir Walter Raleigh by the crown of England. It was further known to them that John Railey was born and reared on a part of the possessions of Sir Walter Raleigh in England, and when he settled on the farm in Virginia he called it "Stonehenge" on account of the stately oaks that surrounded the house, as they so much reminded him of the same species of oak that surrounded the home of the "Druid Priests" in England, called "Stonehenge." The home of these Druid Priests, I think, was adjacent to the large estate of Sir Walter Raleigh. These large oaks on the "Stonehenge" farm in Virginia were still standing in 1863 and were spoken of as monarchs of the forest.

I am very glad that so many of the relatives have manifested such a decided interest in acquiring

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greater knowledge of John Railey's ancestors and it will give me much pleasure if some one of the relation will take up this question and add the links necessary to run his line back several generations. I would have done so myself but for lack of time and money.

That John Railey's grandfather was a brother of Sir Walter Raleigh I feel satisfied, as that was the impression of the old Raileys who lived in the early half of the last century. Through the same source I learned that John Railey was a colonel of militia and active in raising volunteers for the Revolution, but I was unable to prove it by any record and I didn't mention that in the record, yet I am certain of it, and his relatives all speak of him as Col. John Railey who served in the Revolution. I do not believe that his neighbors and relatives called him Colonel because of "his anagosity and general understanding in the neighborhood," as that method of dubbing one colonel has come in vogue the last fifty years. lution. I do not believe that his neighbors and relatives called him Colonel because of "his anosity and general understanding in the neighborhood," as that method of dubbing one colonel has come in vogue the last fifty years.

Now, in accounting for John Railey's action in changing his name from Raleigh to Railey I only know of two reasons, one of which is certainly correct. In the first place, the early colonists soon abandoned many of the customs of their English cousins, and there was a distinct departure in the manner of pronunciation—giving for instance to *a* the same sound in Raleigh that would be given in Railey. This may have actuated John Railey in his act, but I think it most likely it was the result of a sense of mortification, felt by all of his relatives, over the untimely and sad death of Sir Walter Raleigh. John Railey was much embittered against the English crown to the day of his death. What gives me an additional reason for taking the last view as the most reasonable is the fact that many of Sir Walter's relatives in England have for two centuries spelled the name Rayleigh and Rayley.

Trusting that in this brief statement I may arouse enough interest in this subject to cause some one to take it up and carry it to a satisfactory conclusion.

I am,

Very truly,

WM. E. RAILEY.

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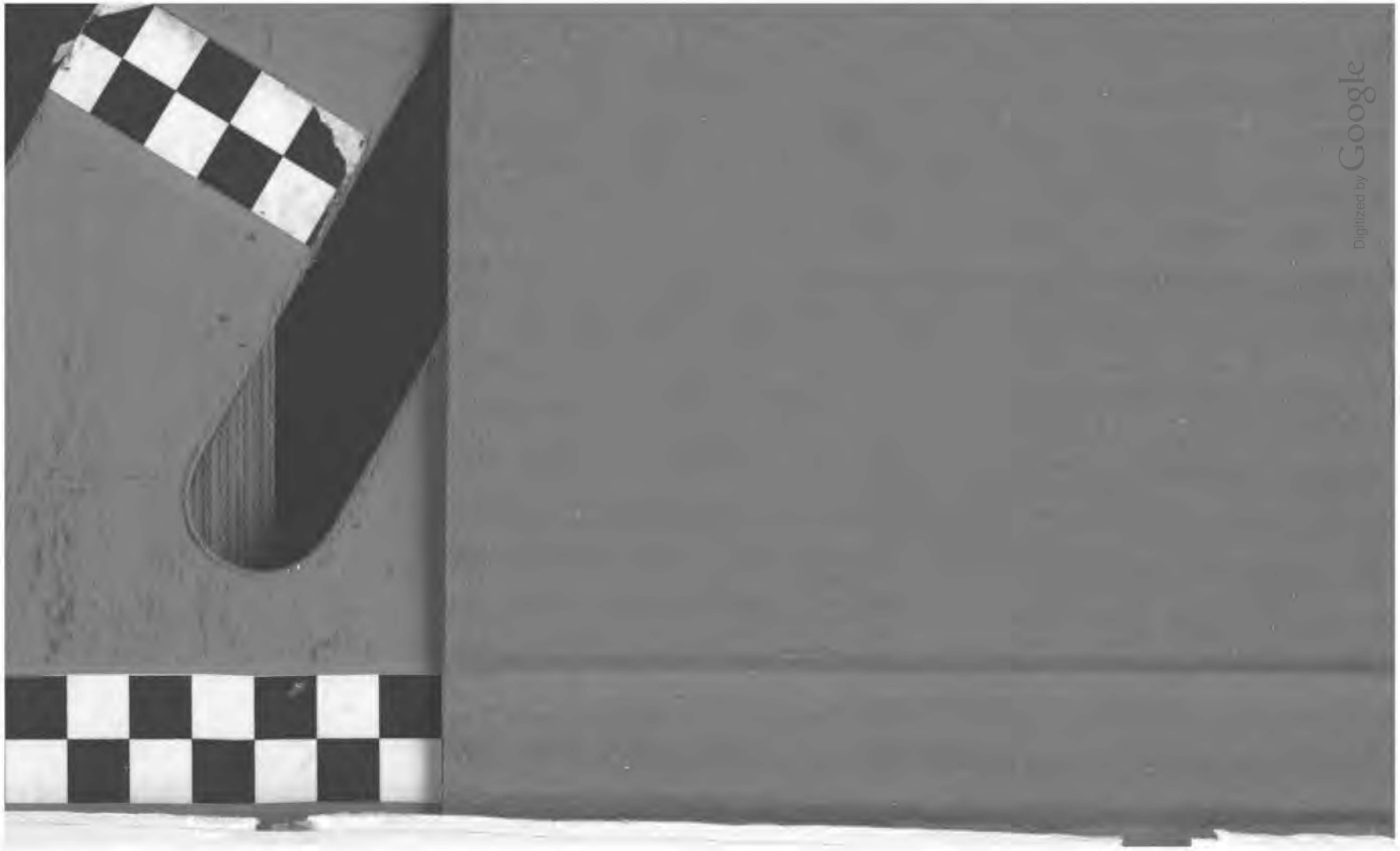
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THE OLD WHITLEY HOME.
A mansion built in Kentucky by William Whitley in 1786-7, near Crab Orchard, Ky

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... view of the Old
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... the beautiful highway,
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... "big," or south room, ...

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THE OLD WHITLEY HOME.
A mansion built in Kentucky by William Whitley in 1786-7, near Crab Orchard, Ky

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WHITLEY MANSION.

By Eliza A. Herring.

James Lane Allen said in a letter read on the occasion of the presentation of his portrait to the Lexington Public Library, "that as soon as he grew old enough to know of the heroisms that lie recorded in books * * * he was thrillingly awakened to the discovery that the greatness of men and the summits of history need not be sought by him in the literature of other countries or of remote epochs; that they were around him in the land of his birth; that he need not consult books to bring him into the presence of heroes, he had but to walk out of doors to find that his feet were in their warm foot prints."

Surely no house in Kentucky is more redolent of the past, has more warmth of suggestion of the heroism and romance of pioneer days than Whitley Mansion.

Theodore Roosevelt in his "Winning of the West" has this to say of its builder and of the old house: "One of the best known Indian fighters in Kentucky was William Whitley, who lived at Walnut Flat some five miles from Crab Orchard. He had come to Kentucky soon after its settlement and by his energy and ability had acquired leadership. He was a stalwart man skilled in the use of arms, jovial and fearless; the backwoodsmen followed him readily and he loved battle; he took part in innumerable battles and in his old age he was killed while fighting against Tecumseh at the battle of the Thames. In 1786 or 1787 he built the first brick house ever built in Kentucky. It was a very handsome house for those days, every step in the hall stairway having carved upon it the head of an eagle bearing in its beak an olive branch. Each story was high and the windows were placed very high from the ground to prevent the Indians from shooting through them at the occupants. The glass was brought from Virginia by pack trains."

It is told, and is interesting as suggesting the valuations and customs of the times, that five hundred acres were surveyed from the immense Whitley land holdings as payment for making the brick and building the house. Another item of expense was cancelled by the transfer to a distiller of two hundred acres in payment of the whiskey consumed by the workmen during the construction of the house.

Standing within view of the Old Wilderness Trail (this is now converted into the beautiful highway, "Boone Way") over which the incoming travelers from over the mountains passed constantly, one feels the old house extended cordial hospitality to all of social claims. In the "big," or south room, many

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notabilities of the time were entertained. Here, too, parleyings with Indians were held, and treaties made in regard to the recovery of captive white women and children. After battles with the savages numbers of their children fell to the hands of Colonel Whitley. These he brought up at his home and in time exchanged for whites held by the Red men. The wooden paneling of the wall of this room is very interesting, being rich in hand carving and molding. Thirteen tablets are placed in a horizontal line above the mantel shelf, each bearing an "S," representing the thirteen states of the period. The steps to the first landing of the hall stairway are also of this significant number, thirteen. On the left of the hall is the "family" room, which also served as dining room, this room, too, having handsome trim of wood work. In a made-in-the-wall cupboard of this room is shown a small corner shelf on which Colonel Whitley's powder horn rested when not on duty. Two comfortable bed rooms and hallway comprise the story above, a stairway leading thence to the attic. Court for the maintenance of order in the locality was periodically held in this topmost story. It is said, too, that in case of siege the defenders retired, or ascended, to this place and fired down upon the attacking Indians from the small windows in each end of the attic. Here, also, on festive times the dancing was done, and so it is designated today as the "ball room."

Whitley Mansion appeals to one as a consecrated spot when considered as the home of William Whitley, of the dauntless spirit, who the age of sixty-five joined the K tucky forces of the War of 1812, in sublime consecration rode at head of the "Forlorn Hope," maneuver of the battle of Thames, which Robert McNutt Elroy presents as follows:

"Conscious of the difficulty of task, of dislodging and capturin savage army, Colonel Johnson adopted the heroic device of lead forward a small band of twe picked men, to draw the fire of hidden enemy, and thus render the advance of his main body troops. As this 'Forlorn Ho moved steadily forward, they w conscious that the guns of fift hundred savages were cover them with a sure aim, but the fi ing blood of the Kentucky pion burned in their veins, and t neither wavered nor shrank f the sacrifice. Then came the v of savage command from the e of the great marsh, 'Fire!'

"When the smoke of the ter cannonade had cleared, fifteen of twenty heroes of the 'For Hope' lay in their death thr Their leader (William Whitle private of Lincoln County) some miracle of grace, still sat e although pierced by a dozen wou while, in the rear, the remainde the battalion was pressing forw eager to make the most of the vantage given them by the hero of their slaughtered comrades."

Among the distinguished gu entertained at the Whitley H were Daniel Boone, Isaac She Richard M. Johnson and Ge Rogers Clarke, a cousin of Col Whitley.

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The Dorseys of Kentucky

BY

STANTON LINDSEY DORSEY.

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THE DORSEYS OF KENTUCKY.

By Stanton Lindsey Dorsey.

In writing a history of the Dorsey family of Kentucky, I wish the readers to understand that this is simply a matter of compilation, and any information I have on the subject has been sent me by different members of the family, some of whom have spent many years in the study of genealogy, and that personally I have had opportunity to do little research, though it is a matter of great interest to me, having descended from Edward Dorsey, the first of this family in the United States from four sides of the family.

The Dorseys of Great Britian, France and Ireland trace their descent from the Royal line of Charlemagne. The line from the eighth century is practically unbroken.

The Castle D'Arcie was located thirty miles from Paris and was the original seat of the first of this line of which we are particularly interested, whose son Christopher joined the Crusaders and died in Palestine, leaving a son, whose heir, Norman de Areci, accompanied William the Conqueror to England, where he was granted no less than 33 lordships in Lincolnshire alone, as a gift from the Conqueror for his services. And a part of these ample possessions are still enjoyed by his posterity.

Many legends have been handed down from generation to generation in the family of the prowess of these early England Dorseys, who were at that time one of the most opulent families of the Kingdom, and from whom the Barons D'Arcy and the Earls of Holderness deduced their origin.

Baron D'Arcy, to whom King Edward I. granted marriage of D'Armory of Little Maldon, was the first of the family to own lands in Essex, where his Manor of Great Yeldham was located. His descendants founded four notable families, seated respectively at Maldon, Danbury, Telleshunt and St. Osyth, and they had great possessions. The once magnificent Church of All Saints, Maldon, the pious gift of the D'Arcys, was their chief place of sepulchre, and in the spacious chapel in which their remains rested three priests sang daily orisons for the souls of the departed D'arcys. (And perhaps they needed it.)

We find many handsome monuments here, one to Thomas D'Arcy who died in 1485, which is of especial note as a work of art, and this bore on it the arms of the D'Arcys and Fitzlangleys.

Another Dorsey did great service in the expedition against Wales, which Edward I. made in the eleventh year of his reign. And in this reign the King summoned him

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to give him advice in "those great and difficult affairs."

His son and heir was Phillip, who attended the King in a war in Flanders. To Phillip succeeded Norman, his son, who accompanied Edward I. in Scotland. He was succeeded by his son Phillip, who dying without male heirs the estates reverted to John Darcy, the young brother of Phillip, who was father of the last Norman.

This John Darcy was an eminent soldier and statesman during the reign of the three Edwards and filled many posts of honor and confidence. He was Governor and Justice of Ireland, sheriff of the counties Nottingham, Derby and Lancashire and Governor of York Castle.

While in Ireland, Lord Darcy, at the head of an army, marched into the province of Ulster to avenge the death of his kinsman, William de Brugh, Earl of Ulster, but before his arrival, the country people had already taken ample revenge by destroying no less than 300 persons in one day. The Lord Justice Darcy then, leaving a deputy to represent him in Ireland, joined the King in Scotland, who was then pursuing the victorious career which placed Edward Baliol on the Scottish throne. He was steward of the King's household (Edward III.) and had been sent as Ambassador to Scotland, with the Earl of Northampton and the Earl of Suffolk to treat of peace with David de Brus (Bruce) who had assumed the title of King there.

The same year Lord Darcy was also sent as Ambassador to treat with Phillip of France touching the right of King Edward to the c of that realm, and having made constable of the Towe London for life, received fron King as a special grant for his vices the manors of Temple Ne and Temple Hirst. He was Ju of Ireland for life.

Lord John Darcy married, Joan, daughter and heir of Ric de Brugh, Earl of Ulster, by w he left his heir Sir John D Knight, 1330. His second wife Emmeline, widow of the Ear Kildare. This Irish branch o family descends from Robert B the first of the great line of E of Bannockburn, thus combinin the Darcys of Kiltulla Castle, progenitors of the Maryland seys, the blood of Kings of Fr and Scotland, and through the ternal line, the Neville, the R blood of England.

William Darcy, born at nooth, in county of Kildare, having divers lands assigned to in consideration of the great vices of his father, settled at ten, in the county of Meath. He ried Catherine, daughter of Roger Fitzgerald, of Alloon Kildare, whose great grand John Darcy of Platten, wedded Hon. Margaret Fleming, daug of David Lord Slane.

Sir William Darcy of Pla grandson of the above, was in constituted Vice Treasurer of land. He was the author of ' Decay of Ireland and the Caus It," and was a man of wisdom learning, according to his biogr ers, and for his good services i English interests in that cou had great honor.

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From Nicholas Darcy, descendant of Lord John Darcy, Governor and Justice of Ireland, descend the Darcys of Kiltulla House, and Clifden Castle. The first of Kiltulla House was James Darcy, called "the Swarthy," described as a person of great influence and power in the province of Connaught, of which he was made Vice President by Queen Elizabeth. He was the chief magistrate of the town of Galway, where there is a monument to his memory in the Franciscan Abbey. He died in 1693, leaving seven sons and one daughter. This Kiltulla House branch of Darcys, while bearing the same shield on their coat of arms as that borne by the early northern progenitors, which is still to be seen in the Bibliotheque Nationale at Paris, had for their crest a broken spear or, headed arg, banded together saltire with a ribbon gu, the motto: "Un dieu un roy," being the same in France, England and Ireland, the crest only differing in the various branches of the family.

Irvington Castle, the seat of the younger branch of the Kiltulla House Darcys, has been the scene of many delightful reminiscences handed down from father to son, by the descendants of this line who came to Maryland.

Of all the distinguished officials whose presence with their families and retainers lent luster to their ancient capital, none more indelibly impressed upon the history of the province than that of the early Dorseys, descendants of Edward Darcy, who received his first grant of land in the province in the year 1658. Six years later his three sons, Col. Edward, Joshua and the Honorable John Dorsey were granted a large tract of land in Anne Arundel County by the peculiar name of Hochley in Ye Hole—hole being the old English name for valley.

The name of this estate being identical with a parish in the county of Essex, England, in which the descendants of John Darcy were seated, was for a long time the strongest evidence of their origin in the mother country, and while in perpetuating the more modern seat for their ancestors, they gave their Maryland estate an Essex name, they were of the Irvington Castle branch, which bore a broken spear for their crest.

The original grant for Hockley, dated 1664, signed and sealed by Charles, third Lord Baltimore, is still in the possession of a descendant of two of these brothers, the grant having been handed down with the land to the eighth generation.

In the year 1681, Col. Edward Dorsey, later a judge of the High Court of Chancery and Keeper of the Great Seal, who was active in military affairs and a gentleman justice of Anne Arundel County, sold his interests in Hockley to the Hon. John Dorsey, his brother, when it is probable Col. Edward Dorsey built his historic house on Prince George's street in Annapolis. This was then an ideal spot, with its fine old English garden, sloping down to Prince George's Creek, the low clipped box-bordered flower beds, short green turf and hanging willow trees, still giving suggestions of its original beauty. There is scarcely a post of honor, civil or military which Col. Edward Dorsey did not fill, and he was also identified with

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the religious and educational movements in the province. It was at the house on Prince George's Street that Major Edward Dorsey lived during the lifetime of his first wife, Sarah Wyatt, which highbred colonial dame was a descendant of Lord Cobham, of Sir Thomas Wolfe, lord of Manor of Wavering, and others of the English nobility, while Hon. John Dorsey, captain of the Baltimore County militia in later years, took possession of Hockley, three miles from Annapolis, over which his wife, Madam Pleasance Ely, presided, of whom it has been noted —perhaps as a warning to her descendants—that her name was in no sense suggestive of her disposition.

Certain it is, that the amiable Sarah, wife of Col. Edward Dorsey died after bearing six sons and two daughters to her liege lord, while Pleasance, of austere memory, buried the "Honorable John" and was led a second time to the altar by Thomas Wainwright. Upon the death of Sarah Wyatt, his wife, Col. Edward Dorsey, Keeper of the Great Seal, wooed and won pretty Margaret Larkin, who became the mother of four sons and one daughter.

In the year 1682, Col. Edward Dorsey was one of the committee appointed to read and inspect the laws of the Province, and a few years later we find him a Commissioner in Chancery.

He was one of the first to contribute to the fund for establishing free schools in Maryland, was a trustee of King William and Mary School, and was given authority to conduct the arrangements for the building of St. Anne's Church which he was a vestryman. On count of the inability to secure w men, he resigned the commissio

The inventory of Col. Edw Dorsey's estate bears evidenc his manner of life, for the bequ of silver tankards and cordial c silver hilted swords, chaffing dis and other evidences of the conv ences and elegance, indicate tha kept up the dignity incident t Provincial Justice and Keeper of Great Seal, and field officer of Colonial troops in his county. seal gold ring which was left to son Edward was the one prob used later by Edward and Jos in sealing a joint deed. The imp sions of these seals have caused little conjecture because of the vice and motto, which must have longed to a maternal line. The s shield has in the center a hand h ing an upright unsheathed sw with the motto: "An Por Peth" rounding it. As both Greek scho and those versed in old Gaelic fo this too hard a problem to solv give it as an interesting study to many who spring from the e Dorseys.

The family silver that has scended in various branches of family is inscribed with the cres the Kiltulla House and Irving Castle branch, a broken spear.

Sarah Dorsey, the only siste the three brothers of Hockley, r ried Mathew Howard, one of five original Howards who cam Maryland in 1658, the same yea which Edward Darcy patented first land. The sons and daugh of all the early Dorseys married representatives of Colonial wort

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of prominence and influence, until it is almost impossible to name an early notable from whom the later generation do not descend, or a person of eminence in Maryland, and many out of the State, who do not, with pride claim their Dorsey forbears. Hockley in the Hole, which was originally patented for 600 acres, was increased to 2,000 acres. Other estates owned by early Dorseys aggregated about 10,000 acres in Anne Arundel and Baltimore counties.

The Dorsey men have largely inclined to the law, and several of the descendants of the distinguished Judge of the High Court of Chancery, Col. Edward Dorsey, have occupied seats on the Maryland bench. In the year 1758, we find Gov. Horatio Sharp writing to William Dorsey for his legal opinion on certain vexed questions relative to the rights of indentured servants to enlist in the King's service. Mr. Dorsey's opinion was given.

On the formation of the county courts in Maryland in 1777, when the State government was organized, the following Dorseys were appointed justices of the local courts; John Dorsey, Thomas Dorsey and Nicholas Dorsey, Jr., sons of Henry, for Anne Arundel County, and Basil Dorsey was at the same time made justice for Frederick County.

Those of a later date who attained to legal distinction in Maryland were Hon. Walter Dorsey, the chief judge of the court of Oyer and Terminer of Baltimore, and judge of the Court of Appeals, and Attorney General of Maryland in 1824.

The English records and the Maryland records bear testimony to the close kinships of the Dorseys, the Prestons and the Howards (the Duke of Norfolk branch in England) and hence it is not surprising that we fine the Dorseys and Howards of Anne Arundel County, sons of the first Edward of Calvert, occupying lands adjoining that of their Howard kinsmen. While on the eastern shore the Prestons and Dorseys occupied lands adjoining, and the commander of Patuxent, Richard Preston, left his kinsmen (nephews) large estates after his daughters as reversionary legatees.

Edward Dorsey, the clerk of Calvert County, who died in 1681, father of Col. Edward, Joshua and John of Hockley, was of the same origin as the young kinsmen of Richard Preston, who first lived in Calvert County, one of whom removed to Dorchester County in the year 1662, and founded a branch of the family distinguished for military services, large landed estates and intellectual culture. The intermarriage in this line included the best blood in Virginia and Maryland, including the Thorogoods of Virginia (of Sir John Thorogoods of Kinsington Park, England), of the Keenes of Richard Manor, Calvert County, and Woodsrown, Surrey, England; with the Chisholmes, descendants of the Duke of Argyll; with the Richardsons of Merioneth and others of equal prominence. As for six generations, but one son married in each generation, this branch of the family is small compared to that of their kinsfolk of the western shore. All through the Colonial periods not only one, but several of the Dorsey men were on every committee of importance in the govern-

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ment of the Colony. In the Revolutionary period, among the many names on the committee of safety, were Caleb Dorsey, Jr., Philomon Dorsey, Thomas Dorsey, John Dorsey, Edward Dorsey, son of John; John, Ely, and Basil Dorsey; Capt. Richard Dorsey, was the original member of the Society of Cincinnati.

The Dorseys were ever pioneers, and in every generation of which we have record there have been soldiers, even in the late unpleasantness with Mexico. They were pioneers in Kentucky, in Colorado, in Alaska, in Nevada, and it has been my experience that wherever there is a frontier there have been Dorseys.

Of the Dorseys that came to Kentucky in the pioneer days, there were two branches, one of which settled on the Falls of the Ohio; the other settling in Flemingsburg, then known as Stockton Station. This settler, Larkin Dorsey, who was the son of Edward, and the grandson of Colonel Edward Dorsey, of revolutionary fame, came to Kentucky with Major George Stockton, founder of Stockton Station, who married his sister, Rachel Dorsey.

The first record we have of the Stockton family was one Owen Stockton, who was born in Malpas, Cheshire, England, and was buried there in 1610. His grandson, Richard Stockton, was born in 1606 at Malpas, and came to America about 1660, settling at Flushing, Long Island. This family were intrepid pioneers, and one of them was a signer of the Declaration of Independence.

Major George Stockton, who was the great-grandson of the first settler, was born July 20, 1745. Doubtless every student of Kentucky history, and the history of the War of 1812, know of Major George Stockton and his son John.

John Stockton, the son of Major George Stockton, was born April 9, 1786, and married Matilda Spiers whose daughter, Rachel Stockton was born in 1812, married Alexander Lindsey, who was a great-grandson of the Earl of Crawford. It is interesting to note that this Alexander Lindsey was one of the first lumbermen in the Kentucky mountains. He lived at Mount Sterling, Kentucky, and had the first mill at Clay City. At this time the logs were rafted down the river.

His children were: Edward A. Lindsey, of Jackson, Tennessee. Mrs. L. A. Glover, Mrs. James A. Long, Mrs. C. F. Hughes, all of Tennessee. His daughter, Martha, married Major Henry T. Stanton, poet laureate of Kentucky. Her children were: Charlotte (Mrs. R. B. Robertson), Louise (Mrs. J. G. McLean), of Louisville, Ruth (Mrs. George L. Willis), of Shelbyville, H. T. Stanton, Jr., Edward L. Stanton, Florence R. Stanton, Mrs. C. W. Dorsey, all of Missouri; Virginia (Mrs. William J. Mahoney), Knoxville, Tennessee, and Stoddard Johnston Stanton, of Georgia. All of these have married, and have numerous progeny of which I happen to be one.

Larkin Dorsey the second, who came to Kentucky with Major George Stockton, married Elizabeth Ingram, in 1780 at Hagerstown, Maryland. He was born August 24, 1784, and died February 22, 1822, in Flemingsburg, Kentucky. He

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was a cadet in the 9th company of Light Infantry, January 3, 1776. Commissioned Ensign in Army, June 18, 1778. His children were: Edward, John, Joshua, Rachel, Sarah, Robert, Amelia and Joseph.

John Dorsey married Nancy Spiers, Edward-Juliet McDowell, Joshua-Nancy Williams and Milly Alexander, Rachel-C. V. Anderson, Sarah-Thomas Wallace, Robert died in infancy, Amelia-Thomas Andrews and Joseph married: Mary Wheatley and Ann Threlkeld.

The children of John Dorsey, who was born April 19, 1783, and died November 5, 1847, were: Oswell Burns Dorsey, Elizabeth Ingram Dorsey, Mary Spiers Dorsey, Martha Ann Dorsey, Larkin Edward Dorsey, Thomas Andrew Dorsey, John Edmondson Dorsey, Rachel Anderson Dorsey, Robert Stockton and Jeremiah Spiers Dorsey.

Honorable Jeremiah Spiers Dorsey married Mary C. Williams, now living in Missouri. The children of Thomas Andrews Dorsey, who married Margaret Griffith, were: William, Nancy (Mrs. Yelton), Martha Belle (Mrs. John R. Peele), John Thomas, William Ingram, Mary Grace, Charles Morton, James and Edward Oswell. Mr. William Dorsey is now living in Carlisle, Kentucky, in the firm of Dorsey Brothers & Fisher. This branch of the family has also a great many children, Mr. Edward Dorsey having six attractive daughters, Mrs. Yelton eight children, and Mr. William Dorsey five.

Of the Dorseys that settled on the Falls of the Ohio, I have not gathered such complete information. John Dorsey, who married Rachel Darcy, settled on the Falls of the Ohio about 1780. He was the son of Larkin Dorsey of Maryland. His wife was a distant cousin, a granddaughter of Edward Darcy. His son John Dorsey was given large grants of land in southern Indiana for the building of roads in pioneer times. He was the father of John Lawrence Dorsey, who married Hannah Dudley, and lived near Jeffersonville, Indiana. Judge J. L. Dorsey died in 1910, leaving two children, Margaret Dorsey Dunn and C. W. Dorsey.

Of this branch were also Captain E. L. Dorsey, for seventeen years chief government inspector of steam vessels, Mrs. Dorsey Moore Dorsey, Mrs. Arthur Loomis, Mr. Ira Dorsey, all of Louisville. Of this branch of the Dorsey family are also Mr. L. L. Dorsey of Shelbyville, the Hobbs family of Anchorage, the family of Mr. Theodore Brown, of St. Matthews, the Andersons of Louisville, and in fact most of the old families of this vicinity are indirectly decendants or connected with the Dorsey family.

I wish to acknowledge the assistance of Mr. Eli H. Brown, Mrs. Dorsey Stanton Dorsey, Mr. Edward O. Dorsey, and the Baltimore Sun, in gathering this information. It is a source of regret to me that I did not have in detail the interesting history of the Dorseys of Jefferson County. I have written to a number of them for information but have received few replies.

The following copy of a paper

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written by Charles Dorsey is appended by the Editor:

My father and mother, Charles and Lydia Dorsey, were born and raised in the State of Maryland. They were distantly related. My mother's maiden name was Lydia Dorsey. My father's mother's maiden name was Todd. My mother's mother's maiden name was Griffith.

My father was raised by his brother in a wholesale and retail house in the city of Baltimore before the Revolution. After marrying he settled on a farm in Frederick County, and lived there until 1787, when he with his family moved to Kentucky. Many years prior to his removal, he became surety for his brother, and was rich, but being unfortunate at sea and was pressed for a large amount, which swept his property away he came poor to Kentucky.

There were seven children. My oldest brother, Greenberry, married Sarah Hobbs before he left Maryland.

My father settled three miles from Bardstown, remained there seven years, then bought a farm on Simpson Creek.

Beal married Nancy Stylor. Richard married Sarah Ferguson. Lydia married Allen May. Sallie married Edmund Cotton. I (Charles) married Nancy Stephens. Froney married Thomas Basye.

Mother departed this life about 96 years of age, after my father moved to Simpson Creek, prior to the marriage of the last three children. My father and mother were both professors of religion. My mother was always admired for her piety.

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My Partners

BY

MRS. JENNIE C. MORTON.

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MY PARTNERS

BY

MRS. JENNIE C. MORTON.

Now, we have no calling, or that is to say
No traffic that tradesmen e'er count them will pay,
Myself and four singers, with note and with wing
Here trying with labor to swing and to sing;
They too are building, to perfect their task,
And never of any a diagram ask;
Unseen is their pattern, of building so fair,
If building the fabric be called, they prepare.

Without fame or riches, or name of great mark,
Now all of my partners may build in a park,
Their songs bring their keeping, the manna that falls
To them from God's bounty exceedeth their calls;
And we turn every blessing to tune and to rhyme
For we do no thinking of bounds beyond time,
So we sing thro' all seasons, if singing it be,
These tender translations of earth's melody.

My partners fly round me, I feed them awhile,
They bow and they twitter to word and to smile,
The lark and the starling, the thrush and the dove,
My partners in music from choirs above.
When they go a-roaming far up in the sky,
They take from my bosom, my soul when they fly,
They lead it thro' heaven, if heaven be where,
There is evermore beauty and bliss in the air.

We hear the sweet anthems, the morning stars sing,
We bathe in the glories of a magical spring,
And there learn sweet lessons, no science can teach,
For we fly in a region beyond mortal reach.
Not there for the secrets of planet or star,
But just to be soaring and happy afar,
Content with the wisdom, if wisdom it be,
To know love and music may set the soul free.

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Life and Poems of Amelia Welby

BY

ELLA HUTCHISON ELLWANGER.

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LIFE AND POEMS OF AMELIA WELBY.

By Ella Hutchison Ellwanger.

Fame is a very fleeting thing. How many of you who are over thirty-five years of age remember a poem in Holmes' Fifth Reader entitled "The Rainbow?" A good many of you do, but how many remember the name of the author? Not one of you, perhaps, and yet, at one time—say fifty or sixty years ago—she was a most admired and flattered young woman who wrote under the name of "Amelia" and "The Ministrel Girl."

Now, there will not be a dozen who can repeat the lines of any of her seventy-four poems, with the exception, as we have said, of "The Rainbow." Some of those lads and lasses who arrived at the sentimental stage many years ago, who admired the sad strains of the poems of "Amelia" can now, we doubt not, repeat:

"I sometimes have thought in my loneliest hours,
That lie on my heart like the dew on the flowers,
Of a ramble I took one bright afternoon
When my heart was as light as a blossom in June;
The green earth was moist with the late fallen showers,
The breeze fluttered down and opened the flowers,
While a single white cloud, to its haven of rest
On the white wing of peace, floated off in the West."

Those who smile to remember that verse will not link with it Mrs. Amelia Welby's name, but only see a dull school brought to view and the page with the poem on it stamped indelibly on our memory.

Mrs. Welby's maiden name was Amelia B. Cuppuck, and she was born in the town of St. Michaels in the year 1819. While yet a little child her parents moved with her to Baltimore, Maryland, and it was here by the shining Chesapeake Bay and under the blue skies and ever varying moods of the waters that she began the study of introspection which was to last her the rest of her life. At the age of fifteen her parents moved "West" to Kentucky.

They came first to Lexington but later in the year made their permanent home in Louisville, where at the age of eighteen Amelia Cuppuck was married to Mr. George Welby, a merchant of Louisville.

She died in 1852, leaving beside her immediate family and husband, a little son barely two months old.

At the age of eighteen this "Minstrel Girl," as she often signed herself, began to write such creditable poems that they attracted much attention when published in the Louisville Journal. From this paper they were copied pretty generally until the eastern critics noticed her works and such men as Edgar Allen

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Poe, the great critic and newspaper man, George D. Prentice, and R. W. Griswold paid her many flattering compliments.

Then the "East" took her up and was glad to publish her poems in book form. In 1845 a small volume of her best poems was gotten out by D. Appleton & Co., and in fifteen months fifteen editions were sold.

Said a critic in a biography of southern poems: "What is the secret of the fact that one of her envied popularity fifty years ago has by this time drifted so far towards indifference and neglect?

"Passing by the social and economic condition affecting the literature of the South since 1860, let us see in what measure the poems of "Amelia" carry in themselves the explanation of this fate. A young girl with eager sensitive soul, watched over in a pure home and led in the ways of quiet, religious devotion begins to think on the wonderful life within and without herself.

"The Chesapeake Bay stretches before her, with its moods of storm and calm; above is the sky, varying day and night, its blue dome broken with clouds or lighted with stars; around her, the dear companions of her own age. Amelia begins to put her thoughts of all this into simple verse, though all untaught. Suddenly from the midst of all these happy realities she is taken away to a strange land and distant country. The present has in a moment become a past; the familiar earth, sea and sky and friends are transferred from the actual to the ideal. Experience is lost in memory.

"However happy and complete with novel interest her life in Kentucky, henceforth her poetic mood was chiefly that of reminiscence. The poems, which at the age of eighteen, she began to give to the public, sang, not so much of the passionate present nor of the golden future as of the dear, regretted past; of sea and sky and friends rising in memory at twilight hour."

Many times, contrary to the spirit of her theme, she yields to the allurements of tender melancholy. "Certainly one would think," writes one reviewer, "that summer birds would furnish matter for the morning or noontide, but, after a few cheery verses, we are brought 'beneath the moon's pale ray' and 'among the tombs.' For, to Amelia Cuppuck, the birds' songs call back the 'loved ones of other years.' She loved best the twilight and moonlight and often her brightest effusion ended with a sigh.

"It was not to be doubted that her deeply religious nature would also tend to impregnate her writings. Never a trace of wit or humor can be found in all her verse. But there is found in every line the true, tender sentiment, delicately flavored of a sweet, pure woman.

"The tender melancholy that charmed the public as 'Amelia' sang made the critics acknowledge her gifts and commend her style, all the more because they felt, upon looking closely, they had found signs of great promise in this young girl. Had that promise been fulfilled, had Mrs. Welby widened and deepened her special gift and added to it the strength of other powers, her songs would have kept much of the popularity they first won. But, when she essayed to enter the domain of

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imagination, monotony and dullness followed and took the place of sweet memories and fancies. Her one narrow field having been gleaned over she could find no room for exercise."

Her theme, but not her energy, had been exhausted. She, too, must have been conscious of this, for she cries:

"O, in my soul too wild and strong,
This gift has grown,
Bright spirit of immortal song,
Take back thine own."

The last four years of her life were lived in silence. Light, varied fancy, tender sentiments, a persistent state of pathos, a prompt and facile rhythm, these are the qualities that won for Mrs. Amelia Welby at the beginning a generous welcome. On the other hand her narrow range of thought and experience, with the tendency of self-repetition and lack of literary discipline and a leaning to diffuseness, these made against fame in the long run.

From the seventy-four poems included in the fullest edition of her poetry a varied selection can be made and the merits so illustrated as to afford the present generation much of the pleasure that her first poems gave to the reader of sixty years ago.

Besides "The Rainbow," others in the quaintly bound and old fashioned book of poems, that are accounted among the best, are: "Time," "I Weep Not," "Thou Canst Not Forget Me," "Breathe Not A Sigh," "He Came Too Late," and "One Word With Thee."

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The New Year

BY

MRS. JENNIE C. MORTON.

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THE NEW YEAR.

By Mrs. Jennie C. Morton.

"What has the New brought to you
God's friend so kind, so just and true?"
"Nothing at all," she said,
"I could not join in the Christmas cheers,
My face was a lake from flow of tears—
For my darling's cold and dead."

"What has the New Year brought to you,
You fresh as the drops of glistening dew,
With face like a rose in bloom?"
"It has brought me," she said, "a royal gown
And an ermine cloak like thistle down
With scent of Arabia's sweet perfume."

"What has the new Year brought to you
Who has need of nothing that it can do
Thou with Solomon's gorgeous wealth?"
"It has brought me nothing I could not buy,"
He said, "Save this, youth's cloudless eye,
And faithful love and health."

"What has the New Year brought to you?"
I asked of a famous man who drew
World plaudits year by year.
He pulled his glasses from his eyes,
And he looked at me in sad surprise,
And he said (in his voice a tear):

"What has the New Year brought to me?
Alas! It is no more New Year now, you see,
To one who is old and gray.
I would that I were a boy again,
With life before, and mount and main
To climb and cut my way."

"What has the New Year brought to you?"
I asked of a lady grand and true,
She smiled and answered clear:
"The New Year's blessings large and free,
Certainly came to mine and me,
And the power to give good cheer."

"What has the New Year brought to you?"
I asked of one that I well knew
Had all that earth could give,
To bless a home of sumptuous ease,
Love, wealth and health, the heart to please—
That he in peace might live.

"What has the New Year brought to you?"
I asked again—and a sigh he drew.
'Naught but the old desire
To ride the air in a swan-shaped boat,
And beneath me see the white clouds float,
As I sailed to the sunset's fire."

"What has the New Year brought to you?"
I asked of one who sunshine threw,
About his pathway everywhere.
"It brought me faith for every fate;
Good will to men," he said, "and state,
And thanks for a life so fair."

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month, payable monthly. H. V. McChesney was elected at a salary of sixty dollars ($60.00) per month, payable monthly, as assistant editor of the Register and business manager. Miss Sally Jackson was elected Librarian at a salary of fifty dollars ($50.00) per month, payable monthly.

It was ordered that the Secretary-Treasurer and the Librarian be given authority to employ an attendant, also a porter and any other assistance that may be necessary, and fix their compensation.

There being no further business the committee adjourned.

A cordial welcome was then given the newly installed Third Vice President, Mrs. Lister Witherspoon, one of the most faithful of our members, and one of the most efficient and accomplished women in Kentucky.

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FRANKFORT CORNER STONE,

Set on stone where on Ann Street, Hancock Taylor set his tripod and surveyed the site of Frankfort, July 17, 1773.

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THE FRANKFORT CORNER STONE.

By Mrs. Jennie C. Morton.

This stone has awakened inquiry for its history, and the authority for its location, and it gives us modest pride to write again its history and the authority for it.

First we found this in the old papers and journals extant and afloat in the town in 1886, when searching for historical data for our Centennial poem. These discarded papers were in the custody of a clerk, who thought them of no value, and burned them after the Centennial in ridding the office of trash.

Hearing of this a committee of citizens and officials presented formally the great Centennial History of the town of Frankfort to the State Historical Society, in order that its written records should be respected and preserved, though for the most part it contains the history of people living in 1886, and their recollections of the little Capital.

Said the late John Mason Brown in his admirable historical Centennial address on that day in Capitol Square, October 6, 1886: "The spot where Frankfort now stands was one of the first to attract the pioneer's eye. It finds mention in the earliest of the journals in which adventurous Virginians recorded their expeditions into the western wilderness. It was on the morning of the 16th of July, 1773, that the foot of the first white man trod this spot. It is the site of one of the first surveys made in the great western county of Fincastle upon locations selected by hardy men from Rockbridge and Augusta.

"It was then that six men following the great Buffalo trace crossed the Kentucky river, just where now is built Lock No. 4, to the place where in after years rose the well known hamlet of Leestown, thence following the brook towards its source, and halting to survey 400 acres of the old Bellefort farm, they rested at the head of the two valleys at the old spring where Judge Lysander Hord now lives (1886, now deceased), and there as a tangible proof of their entry buried a tomahawk and a fish gig in the bottom of the fountain. Resuming their explorations they turned to their right, and westwardly into the valley that lies between the Cove Spring and the State prison buildings and entered the plain where Frankfort now is built. Here they made another survey embracing all of what is now Frankfort, except the low ground north of Capitol square.

"The beginning corner of this survey is the earliest monument of our town. Documentary proof has preserved a knowledge of its exact location, which was at two white oaks near the river bank, and described by modern landmarks on the east side of Ann street between Main street and Kentucky river and distant 120 feet from Main or Montgomery street." The white oaks long ago vanished, but there, as nearly

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as possible after one hundred and forty-three years of the wear and waste of soil on Ann street, the handsome corner stone stands, which we presented to the city on the 6th of October, 1896, ten years after the Centennial of 1886. The stone engraved with the date of Hancock Taylor's survey, June 17, 1773, was presented on Centennial day by the owner, Mr. Mike Buckley, simply to be seen on that day. Afterward he presented it as a gift to the writer, who in turn, recognizing its rare value, had it renewed, cleaned and the carving restored to its original whiteness, and herself bought the handsome pedestal on which to mount it, and then had it presented to the city. It was unveiled in the midst of an immense crowd on the 6th of October, 1896, by a great niece of Hancock Taylor, Mrs. Mary Jouett Dudley, deceased, and gracefully accepted by the mayor of the city, Hon. W. S. Dehoney.

For further history of the corner stone see "The Lady of the Quill," by Mrs. Ella H. Ellwanger.

For authoritative information in writing history of places and people of Frankfort, we have not depended upon the unreliable hearsay of the times of its migratory citizenship; the people come and go as in all Capitals. Few of them know anything, except as traditions, of the pioneers, and these are often misleading as they concern people and events of 1776-1780. We go to the written records, as Mr. Brown did. It is from these we have the history of the corner stone (1773), also of the ferry boat at the foot of Ann street. It was, like the corner stone, the site leading down to the river, hence used by Captain Bryan and his men, when making their perilous way through the canebrake in this valley, to the salt works in Jefferson County (1780).

Below Ann street, as we know it now, was then only a valley of thick growing cane and trees, with the path to the river broken only by the beaver until 1773, when Hancock Taylor set his tripod on the place now the site of the corner stone, and surveyed the valley. Then we are told by Mr. Brown these hardy men, six in number, who were with him "at dawn on the morrow took their way eastward, up the hill, past where the Arsenal now stands, turning again after some miles up the river and crossing it at Glenn's creek, finding at last the spot where in after years they made their homes and reared a manly progeny."

This is the earliest and best record we have. Wilkinson purchased from Marshall the site of Frankfort in October, 1786. After this it was laid off in lots, he naming the streets for his friends in the Revolutionary War, and Ann street for his wife, all of which history we have published in the Register of the State Historical Society heretofore, but which is republished in this issue to settle discussion of the question.

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DEATH OF WILL T. HUNDLEIGH, ARTIST, ON THE 15TH OF SEPTEMBER, AT HIS HOME IN GEORGETOWN.

Upon the death of this famous Kentucky artist, friends and strangers throughout the State sent telegrams of affectionate sympathy, sorrow and regret to his family, upon hearing that the beloved artist had passed away.

He was known from New England to New Mexico as an artist and a gentleman of whom the State was proud, and which had honored him with many offers of positions which he declined, lest these places of more money than honor might divert him from the passion of his life, art.

Though he had attained such distinction as a portrait painter, and through this work had made himself famous and independent, his landscapes have been compared favorably with Landseer's. His devotior to art at last brought upon him an illness from artists's paralysis from the effects of which he died. He had spent several winters in Florida, and though in failing health he could not resist the appeals for his landscapes of Kentucky scenes, also those of Eden-like beauty that surrounded with sea and orange groves his home in Florida.

He had painted for the State Historical Society a number of portraits, Governors Greenup, Garrard, Mrs. Rosa Vertner Jeffries, Gov. Beckham, and two beautiful landscapes, the "Pioneer Landing for Shakertown," on the Kentucky river below High Bridge, and "Elkhorn, the Fisherman's Glen."

Mr. Hundleigh's grandfather came from England to Virginia, and was a Revoluntary soldier; his father came to Kentucky and settled in Woodford County, where he died, Will, being left an orphan, found a home among friends in Franklin County. He developed as a small boy genius which was encouraged, and he was assisted to obtain an education that enabled him to achieve independence and fame. He was a model gentleman in character, modest and self-respecting. He leaves a wife to mourn his death, and many who loved him dearly as a friend and relative. "Requiescat in pace."

Mr. Hundleigh was a faithful friend of the State Historical Society, and as a member was most helpful at all times.

—J. C. M.

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ROSE HILL.

By Cora Benedict.

If an artist could paint my mental picture of "Rose Hill," the pioneer home of my maternal grandfather, Thomas Dilworth, down in Jackson's Purchase, it would be a most attractive one. "Rose Hill" was named in honor of the ancestral home in "South Christian," and was established in Ballard which was at that time part of McCracken and Hickman counties, and when not only "The Purchase" but the nineteenth century was young. This home with its imposing dignity of hewn logs with white chinks and white walls, the furniture of stately poster beds, bureaus and "presses" made of cherry, and a carpet on the "company room" floor was the show place to the first settlers who lived in crude huts and cabins.

My Virginia grandmother (Susan Lee Williams, before marriage) and my Kentucky grandfather were called the aristocrats of the community. A very old gentleman who was just a lad at this time, and whose father's plantation joined "Rose Hill," told me years ago that they were looked upon as "stuck up" intruders until by their generally extended and very gracious hospitality proved themselves to be desirable neighbors. They entered most heartily into the social doings, consisting of "quilting parties," "husking bees," "log rolling," "barn raisings," and whatever else required to prove themselves citizens. With the passing years their sons and daughters grew up, married and established homes of their own, and sons and daughters came to them.

We grandchildren thought that "Rose Hill" was an improved edition of the abode of Adam and Eve, particularly when it came to comparing their ordinary apples with our beautiful yellow "hoss," and red and green striped June apples, to say nothing of the well ladened "Sarvis" trees which I am sure they did not have in their garden, and I wonder if they had such a rose garden and rose bower at the end of the walk, with rustic seats, and lilacs and honeysuckles, hollyhocks and pansy beds. I am sure they did not.

The spring at the foot of a big rocky hill, and the spring house well stored with crocks of golden butter, cream and buttermilk, and the rock floor with the cold water from a spring running through one corner just to make the water melons and musk melons "food fit for the gods" were a great comfort. They did not have things like that either, but for a' that and a' that we had to look out for snakes.

I recall the old time custom of the barn dance when the lads and lassies enjoyed life in its pristine sweetness; the last on the program was the "Virginia Reel," joined in by the fathers and mothers, adding dignity and tone to the occasion.

My aunt Sara D. was the first lady violinist ("woman fiddler") in the

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Purchase, and was looked upon as a musical prodigy, although her repertoire consisted of sacred airs, "The Downfall of Paris," "Bonaparte's Retreat," "Monnie Musk," "Arkansas Traveler," "The Mocking Bird," and "Home, Sweet Home."

In after years when she was growing old a big cousin from the "Centre of the Universe" (South Christian) came down, fresh from college and dancing school and taught us the "steps," she played the "heel and toe" polka, Highland Fling, and particularly did we enjoy waltzing to the strains of "The First Kiss Waltz," and "Where, Oh Where Has My Little Dog Gone."

By this time high civilization had "set up" in the Purchase, representative citizens having come in from the more densely populated sections of both Kentucky and Tennessee, forming the nucleus of the splendid citizenship of the noted "Gibraltar of Democracy," the first judicial and part of the first Congressional District.

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Department of Paragraphs and Clippings

AND

ENQUIRIES AND ANSWERS.

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DEPARTMENT OF PARAGRAPHS AND CLIPPINGS.

THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

The Register is not a political periodical, even though its editors have their personal convictions on political questions. The character of the recent presidential campaign was such, however, that the Register feels it can congratulate the country on the results, without subjecting itself to the charge of partisanship.

The campaign was not fought out along party lines at all. Little was heard of the tariff, the bone of contention between the two old parties for a quarter of a century. The one time. and the long time, sharp issue of states' rights was not mentioned. Even the time honored "of the people, by the people and for the people," claimed equally as the shibboleth of both parties, was seldom invoked to arouse the faithful. The personal equation figured more largely than it had done in any campaign for a quarter of a century. It was for the most part simply a question of whether the American people wanted Wilson or Hughes for President. Upon this issue, the President had all the best of it; he was the known, and Hughes the unknown, quantity. A number of the President's progressive measures, vitally affecting the whole country, had received large support from the Republican side of both the Senate and House, and likewise the endorsement of many leading Republican papers of the country. All this had its effect, both in determining the character and result of the campaign. It will be seen, therefore, that while the issue was personal, to a very large degree, so far as the President's side of the question was concerned, it was an official personality, if this anomalous term may be used, that counted heavily in the result.

The country had been confronted with so many grave dangers during the President's term, and he had met them with such courage, patience and wisdom, that the great American public, always patriotic in a crisis, had well nigh ceased to think of Mr. Wilson as a Democratic President—he was the President of the whole people, a man charged with tremendous responsibilities, and needing the sympathy of every lover of his country. Whether he had used the same methods another man might have used in keeping the country out of war was lost sight of in the big fact that he had kept the country out of war—it was not so much a matter of methods used as it was ends attained. This feeling was manifest particularly in the great liberal west, where party names do not sound so loud a trumpet call as they do in the older states. Witness this in the fact that state after state in the west elected Republican Governors, Congressmen and United States Senators, and yet gave their electoral vote to Wilson.

These western folks believe in the

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Federal Reserve Bank Law, the Child Labor Law, the Federal Farm Loan Law, and kindred progressive measures, not so much because they have been enacted under a Democratic President, as because they are along the lines of western thinking.

Naturally, the Democrats of the country are happy over the results, and no one would deprive them of the full measure of their joy. And if any of them prefer to believe that it was strictly and solely a triumph of Democracy over Republicanism as in the days of Cleveland, that is a privilege that no one would deny them.

The Register's wish for President Wilson, as he approaches the beginning of his new term, is that he may continue to be the President of the whole people, and that under his leadership this great Christian Republic may make still greater strides in working out its destiny as the world's greatest advocate of the rights of humanity, and the doctrine of "On earth peace, good will toward men."

We republish the following article in regard to Col. Theodore O'Hara that those who have contended that Theodore O'Hara read his immortal poem at the burial of the Mexican soldiers in the cemetery may see their mistake. It was written after his return from New Orleans, as it is published in this article, while sitting on the mound in which the Mexican soldiers had been buried a few years before.

If the author had read these verses at their burial, the presence of the author, as well as his poem, would have been published in every leading newspaper in Kentucky, whereas there is no mention of either on that sad historic occasion. He was not in Kentucky at the time, as the old people here told every one, when questioned about it. He re-wrote the poem several times to make it as it is here, perfect.

We have published it in the Register, with an account of his death and burial, Sept. 20, 1874, in the Frankfort Cemetery. The State Historical Society has erected an elegant monument at the head of his grave, with the three celebrated verses inscribed upon it. The State had placed a cenotaph over him, with design and inscription some years ago. Major Henry T. Stanton read the "Bivouac of the Dead" on the occasion of O'Hara's burial on the date above. He was born in Danville, Ky., on the 11th of February, 1820. His father, Kane O'Hara, removed to Frankfort, Ky., was a famous teacher here and it was in this city and county that Theodore O'Hara grew from childhood to manhood, wrote his celebrated poems, and was admired and beloved by all who knew him.

COLONEL THEODORE O'HARA

Author of "The Bivouac of the Dead"—Soldier, Orator, Poet and Journalist.

His Honored Grave In Old Kentucky's Capital City.

Major Sidney Herbert, in Atlanta Journal.

All over this goodly land on Memorial day the Grand Army of the

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Republic and other Union veteran soldiers hold memorial services for their dead comrades, those who fell in battle, died of wounds or disease while in the service, or since the war have closed their earthly labors and gone hence forever.

Memorial addresses are a part of the usual services and may be delivered at the cemetery or in some church or public hall. Doubtless many of the speakers quote an appropriate verse that has acquired a world-wide fame by its use on the magnificent monument erected in Boston, Mass., in memory of Union soldiers who fell in battle or died in service, and its more conspicuous inscription over the entrance to the grand national cemetery at Arlington, Va., opposite Washington, D. C.

Now the fact that the author of this verse was a gallant and zealous Confederate soldier has, as is well known, caused considerable comment adverse to its use for any purpose connected with tributes to the dead Union soldiers. And yet no more appropriate verse, from a less objectionable source, has been suggested. It is probable, therefore, that this verse, which here follows, will remain where it is and become even more frequently quoted in the future:

"On Fame's eternal camping ground
Their silent tents are spread,
And Glory guards with solemn round
The bivouac of the dead."

It is well to remark just here that it is a great mistake to suppose that only the first verse, or half of it, has become familiar to the heroic dead of the Blue and Grey. The verse beginning with "The neighboring troop," is often quoted, while the last two verses are frequently used, and with singular appropriateness. Taken as a whole, like most poetical compositions of this kind, it has its weak places, but the verses most quoted and now so familiar, are destined to live and be used to honor our heroic dead long after the bronze statue and the marble shaft and the granite monument shall have crumbled into dust. The poem was written in 1847, after Capt. O'Hara's return from Mexico, and contained twelve verses at that time. During the next thirty years, however, the author revised it several times and left out some verses that were weak and inappropriate, while he made changes in some of those retained that improved them in several respects. The copy following is the final revision and the one that will endure to the end:

THE BIVOUAC OF THE DEAD.

The muffled drum's sad roll has beat
The soldier's last tattoo!
No more on life's parade shall meet
That brave and fallen few.
On Fame's eternal camping ground
Their silent tents are spread,
And Glory guards with solemn round
The bivouac of the dead.

No rumor of the foe's advance
Now swells upon the wind,
No troubled thought at midnight haunts
Of loved ones left behind
No vision of the morrow's strife
The warrior's dream alarms:
No braying horn, no screaming fife
At dawn shall call to arms.

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Their shivered swords are red with rust,
Their plumed heads are bowed;
Their haughty banner, trailed in dust,
Is now their martial shroud—
But plenteous funeral tears have washed
The red stains from each brow.
And the proud forms by battle gashed
Are free from anguish now.

The neighing troop, the flashing blades,
The bugle's stirring blast,
The charge, the dreadful cannonade,
The din and shout are passed;
Nor War's wild notes, nor glory's peal
Shall thrill with fierce delight
Those breast's that never more may feel
The rapture of the fight.

Like the dread northern hurricane
That sweeps the broad plateau,
Hushed with the triumph yet to gain,
Came down the serried foe.
Our heroes felt the shock, and leapt
To meet them on the plain;
And long the pitying sky hath wept
Above our gallant slain.

Sons of our consecrated ground,
Ye must not slumber there,
Where stranger steps and tongues resound
Along the heedless air.
Your own proud land's heroic soil
Shall be your fitter grave;
She claims from War his richest spoil—
The ashes of her brave.

So 'neath their parent turf they rest,
Far from the gory field,
Borne to a Spartan mother's breast
On many a bloody shield.
The sunshine of their native sky
Smiles sadly on them here,
And kindred eyes and hearts watch by
The hero's sepulchre.

Rest on, embalmed and sainted dead,
Dear is the blood you gave—
No impious footstep here shall tread
The herbage of your grave.

Nor shall your glory be forgot,
While Fame her record keeps,
Or honor points the hallowed spot
Where Valor proudly sleeps.

Yon marble minstrel's voiceless stone,
In deathless songs shall tell,
When many a vanished year hath flown,
The story how you fell;
Nor wreck, nor change, nor winter's blight,
Nor Time's remorseless doom,
Can dim one ray of holy light
That gilds your glorious tomb.

Brief Sketch of the Author

The father of the author of this poem was Kane O'Hara, an educated Irish exile, who came to Danville, Va., as principal of an academy. Theodore was born in 1820. But his parents subsequently removed to Woodford County, Ky., and later on to Frankfort, the capital of the State, so that he was really raised and educated in Kentucky. Being a remarkably bright child, his father gave great care to his mental training and himself prepared his son for college. At St. Joseph's academy, in Bardstown, from which he graduated with distinction, he was associated with many scholarly men who sharpened his naturally sharp intellect. After graduating he studied law as a fellow student with John C. Breckinridge in the office of Judge Owsley. Not satisfied with the law he in 1845 accepted a position in the Treasury Department at Washington, but tired of the confinement within a year, and secured an appointment as captain and assistant quartermaster of volunteers, June 26, 1846, serving in Mexico, where he was made brevet major for gallant and meritorious conduct in the battles of Contreras

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and Cherubusco. He was mustered out of service October 15, 1848, and on his return to Washington entered upon the practice of law. However, the military spirit and love of adventure in his nature led him to join a Cuban expedition, in which he was severely wounded in an ill-fated engagement at Cardenas. Through the influence of friends and on account of his fine record as a volunteer officer in the Mexican war, Major O'Hara was appointed a captain in the Second United States cavalry on March 3, 1855, but resigned December 1, 1856.

From this time until the late war began his life was unsettled and varied and his home was wherever he chanced to "strike" something that suited his erratic fancy. He was in a sense, "a soldier of fortune," handsome in person, attractive in manners and wonderfully gifted as a writer and orator. But his social habits unfitted him for a settled life and domestic happiness, and he lived and died unmarried. For several years he was editor-in-chief of the Mobile Daily Register, then of the Louisville Daily Times, and later of the Yeoman, at Frankfort, Ky. Owing to his former residence in Washington he was often called there for temporary service under the government. But when the southern states seceded he cast his lot with the Kentuckians, who espoused the Confederate cause, and his military experience enabled him to at once enter the Confederate service, and when the twelfth Alabama infantry, was organized at Richmond in July, 1861, he was appointed lieutenant-colonel. Later he served on the staff of General Albert Sydney Johnston, holding that great commander in his arms when mortally wounded at Shiloh. He also served on the staff of General John C. Breckinridge, who had been his fellow law student years before in Kentucky. In fact his military services were of this important character until the surrender.

After the war Colonel O'Hara came to Columbus, and engaged in the cotton warehouse business with his relative Captain J. J. Grant, but the burning of the warehouse soon after dispirited him and he retired to the privacy of Captain Grant's plantation down near Guerrytown, Ala., where he died on Friday, June 6, 1867, after receiving the sacraments of the Roman Catholic church, to whose cemetery in Columbus his remains were taken for burial. It was these last unfortunate years of his life that the writer of this sketch knew this gallant soldier, gifted poet, eloquent orator, and brilliant journalist, whose career, but for his erratic and convivial nature might have been of the most exalted character.

Removal of His Remains.

In accordance with the action of the Kentucky legislature, above referred to, it became necessary in due time for the State to remove Colonel O'Hara's remains to the cemetery at Frankfort. This sacred trust was committed to General Thomas H. Taylor, colonel of the first Kentucky regiment and later brigadier-general of the Confederate army. On Friday morning, July 3, 1874, the grave at Columbus was opened and the remains taken from the wooden coffin and placed in a new

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metallic burial case and carried to the Southern Express office. Late in the afternoon the Columbus Guards and the City Light Guard, forming a battalion under Captain W. S. Shepherd, came to the express office as an escort. The casket was placed in an express wagon appropriately draped for the solemn occasion, and the Guards' band played the dead march in Saul as the procession moved to the depot. Several carriages followed the military escort containing ladies from the memorial association to do honor to the heroic dead. At the depot the casket was transferred to the express car with true military honors, and under the immediate care of General Taylor started on its journey to Kentucky. All along the route, wherever it was known that Colonel O'Hara's remains were on the train, hasty but sincere tributes were paid to his valor and his genius.

The re-interment of Colonel O'Hara's remains at Frankfort did not occur until September 15th, when the remains of other Mexican war heroes were also deposited, with appropriate ceremonies, in the State cemetery. The reading of his famous poem was one interesting feature of the patriotic occasion and deeply impressed the vast concourse of people present. So at last, says one of his friends, he slept by the side of his old comrades, under the shadow of the monument erected in their honor, and amid the scenes consecrated by his genius. It was there the harp strings of his soul first gave forth their sad but immortal notes, and it seems fitted by nature for a poet's tomb. This sentiment is supported by the fact that when "The Bivouac of the Dead" first appeared in print it was prefaced with these words: "Lines written at the tomb of the Kentuckians who fell at Buena Vista, buried in the cemetery at Frankfort." The stately and beautiful monument that casts its shadow over his grave, does honor to the brave Kentucky soldiers who were killed in the Mexican war, and whose graves encircle that of the gifted soldier-poet who came back from the war to embalm their heroic deeds in undying verse. When it was first proposed to bring Colonel O'Hara's remains to this spot from Columbus, Ga., Captain J. S. Van de Graaf wrote the following stirring poem:

BRING BACK THE HERO'S DUST.

Son of the "dark and bloody ground,"
Thou must not slumber there;
Tho' sister states thy praises sound
Along the southern air.
Kentucky's soil should be thy grave—
Thy native soil thy tomb.
The noble cause you fought to save,
With thee, is wrapt in gloom.

The Celtic breast was fired to arms
Regardless of the cost;
A tyrant's act awoke alarms—
The battle now is lost.
Thou lent an ear to Honor's voice—
True instinct of the brave—
And kindred hearts will now rejoice
To guard their hero's grave.

The song you sang o'er warriors dead,
Thy fitter requiem be;
For freely, too, thou wouldst have bled
And smiled at Fate's decree.
Thy gallant life has gone to God—
A soldier's sleep be thine,
Tho' stiff thy form and cold the clod,
Thy soul was e'er divine.

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Then let thy sacred dust be laid
In Valor's proudest spot;
And may the lyre, so sweetly played,
By friends be not forgot—
But tuned by some great master hand
To strike one pensive lay,
Which bringeth back thy spirit grand
To bless thy hallowed clay.

(From the Courier-Journal.)

ROTARIANS PLAN TAYLOR TRIBUTE.

Members Visit Home After Luncheon at Hotel.

"Music Day" is Observed by Local Organization.

Prominent Guest Present.

With the hope of starting a movement for a more suitable memorial to Zachary Taylor, the officers, directors and members of the Public Affairs Committee of the Rotary Club of Louisville visited yesterday afternoon the Zachary Taylor place, five miles from Louisville, and acquainted themselves with the condition of the grounds for the purpose of making a formal report later on.

The Rotarians, headed by President W. C. Daviet, made the trip in automobiles. Secretary S. A. Campbell said that the matter would be brought up formally later on, adding that a growing feeling that the place where President Taylor is buried should be marked by a more fitting memorial had resulted in the club taking action. The co-operation of the Board of Trade and other organizations will be invited.

Taylor House Inspected

The visitors inspected the old Taylor house, part of which was built shortly after Col. Richard Taylor, father of Zachary Taylor, arrived from his former home, Orange County, Virginia, in 1785. Col. Taylor erected the two western rooms of the building, which are still standing. A frame addition was built later, but this was replaced by a substantial brick structure by Hancock Taylor, grandfather of Hancock Taylor, a real estate man of this city. The house was built with a view to durability and comfort. The unusual thickness of the walls speaks for the former and the bigness of the rooms as well as the height of the ceilings for the latter.

Zachary Taylor was about a year old when his parents arrived at the place on what is now Brownsboro road, the family being among the first settlers of Louisville and its vicinity. Young Taylor had little chance to get an education. He obtained a clerkship in Louisville and though he made his home with his employer often visited his parents.

He was 24 years old when he left the paternal home to accept an appointment as Lieutenant in the United States army, in which he distinguished himself so conspicuously that at the end of the Mexican War he was elected President of the United States. He died in Washington, sixteen months after his inauguration, but he was buried at the old Taylor homestead.

Fifteen years ago the wall of the Taylor graveyard, near the old homestead, was in danger of caving in and the Filson Club, always anxious to preserve historic landmarks,

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appropriated enough money to repair it properly. Capt. Alfred Pirtle, a member of the club, last night expressed himself as much pleased with the movement started by the Rotarians to establish a suitable memorial on the Taylor place.

Several years ago the grounds immediately surrounding the Taylor monument were so overgrown with underbrush as to be unsightly. A delegation from the W. O. W. went to the spot and cleared it.

BEAUTIFUL GIFTS FROM THE SEA.

Mrs. Will T. Hundleigh, the widow of the late artist, Will T. Hundleigh, has presented in his name, as a memorial to the State Historical Society, his beautiful and rare collection of shells from the Atlantic ocean and the Gulf of Mexico. In his home in Georgetown these were shown with great pride by the artist and admired by all who saw them, as specimens of wonderful beauty.

INTERESTING RECORD OF KENTUCKY WEATHER.

Apropos of this beautiful weather, our friend, Capt. Alfred Pirtle, said yesterday:

"When the United States Agricultural Society was corresponding with the Jefferson County Agricultural and Mechanical Association regarding the coming of the national society to Louisville in the year 1852, they inquired if reliable weather reports could be found going back any distance. Whereupon they were informed that Lawrence Young, a farmer of excellent reputation for scientific farming, had kept such records, and he reported that he had observed the weather for many years, and in answer to an inquiry of best time of the fall to hold the fair, remarked that for many years he had noticed that he had never recorded a whole day's rain on October 22. Based on this, the fair was held during the week in which fell October 22.

At that time the Louisville & Frankfort railroad came down Jefferson street to the brick depot which extended from Floyd to Brook street on the south side of Jefferson.

The small number of passenger cars that the road, open only two years, had on hand was reserved for handling the travel into the city and to the fair, and regular stock cars, some even without roofs, were placed in service to carry the crowds who journed from the Brook street depot to the fair grounds, the station being situated exactly where Crescent avenue now is. These trains were not luxurious, as you may suppose. I remember the ladies had great larks climbing over the rough board seats after ascending a step-ladder to get into the cars. Thousands of people were carried safely during every one of the six days the fair lasted."

Being asked what he thought of Mr. Young's record, he replied that for the last fifty years he had not seen an entire day's rain on October 22. —Ex.

The stone residence of Mr. and Mrs. Fisher Herring, just over the line in Garrard near here, burned about eight o'clock Saturday night.

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The family were away from home at the time. Neighbors rushed to the scene but all attempts to save much failed, so intense was the heat and smoke. Of the contents very little was saved. Mrs. Herring had probably one of the best and largest collections of antique furniture in Central Kentucky, all of which was a total loss. Very little of an extensive library and a lot of jewelry and manuscripts were consumed. No insurance. The structure was a large two story building and the interior wood work was all cut out by hand with a whip saw, being put together with hand forged nails. It was built prior to 1794 by Rev. Thomas Williams, an early Baptist preacher, who was one of the thirteen original members who organized Drakes Creek Baptist church in 1801. It was fitted with high narrow windows and heavy oaken doors, with several port holes commanding each side from whence the rifle men might repel attacks of the Indians. This was one of the four "Stone Forts" built in Drakes Creek valley at that remote period. Three of the number have burned, two of which were rebuilt, one again burning a few years afterward.—Oct 13.—Ex.

(The Seattle Sunday Times.)

We have had the pleasure of receiving from Mrs. Bessie Keys, now of Seattle, the Seattle Sunday Times, in which there is a very interesting account of "The Founder's Day" of the Seattle Historical Society, of which the talented and progressive, Mrs. Morgan of Car Creek is the President, and in whose splendid mansion the unique celebration was held. From the description and the illustrations of the costumes of the founders and members and the elegant curios from 100 to 200 years old it must have been not only an interesting and enjoyable occasion, but a grand and historic display of the past and present of Seattle. Mrs. William Biglow represented "A Forty-niner," and carried a pick and a shovel, we suppose to remind the company, blazing in magnifivance of present opulence, how and when the pioneers founded and built this magic city by the sea.

The Kentucky Historical Society sends the Founders congratulation upon their wonderful success.

MRS. MORTON'S PORTRAIT.

Professor Pasquale Farina painted the portrait of Mrs. Jennie C. Morton, as a gift to her, and, as he recites in his notice, "In compliment to the Lady Laureate of Kentucky," of which much has been published, as has also been printed a picture of the portrait in a number of newspapers. The fame of the artist lends distinction and value to it which is duly prized by the lady so honored in this work of art. As the property is exclusively her own, her friends are anxious to know if she will not give it to the gallery in the Historical Department. She only replies:

"It shall abide a' wee
In my home as yet wi' mae."

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THE DARING GIRL.

There is Miss Ruth Law,
The wonder and awe;
She swam through the air
In her new fad affair.
Like a bird she did move,
Six thousand feet above
This wicked world below,
And no one will know
What she saw in the air
Worth her wonderful dare.
The moon and the stars
May have peeped through their bars
To see this new woman fly
To the gates of the sky.
But the angel of death
Did not catch her breath,
And rush her within,
Where souls without sin
Alone may soar on wings that ne'er fail,
And the winds all obey them as they sail.
But a laurel the girl wins for her daring flight,
On her new-fangled wings in the broad day light.

MRS. JENNIE C. MORTON GETS LETTER FROM WHITE HOUSE.

(State Journal.)

Mrs. Jennie C. Morton, regent of the Kentucky State Historical Society, has received a "White House" letter, which she cherishes, as she is personally acquainted with President Wilson, whom she met while he was Governor of New Jersey.

As soon as she learned of his election she wired her congratulations: "President Woodrow Wilson, the White House, Washington, D. C.

"Please accept my heartfelt congratulations. May God continue to you his protection and the blessing of wisdom. Your friend,

"MRS. JENNIE C. MORTON,
"Regent Kentucky Historical Society, Frankfort, Ky."

In reply she received the following letter on the White House stationery:

"My Dear Mrs. Morton:

"The President deeply appreciates your kind message, and he asks me to thank you warmly for having sent it. Sincerely yours,

"J. P. TUMULTY,
"Secretary to the President."

AN OLD GARDEN.

How dear was a garden of long ago,
A garden so bright, so gay,
Where humming birds flitted to and fro,
And children would romp and play.

A kind-eyed man with a gentle hand,
Spent there his quiet hour
And seemed to touch with a magic wand,
Each bush, each bud and flower.

The snowballs white, the lilac too,
Were in abundance there;
Sweet William pink, and larkspur blue,
And roses rich and rare.

No roses bloom in the garden now,
And the man with the kindly eyes
Who tended each bush and caressed each bough,
Sees the gardens of paradise.

—Mary Lofland Liebstadter.

THE NEXT CONGRESS.

From all we hear and read it is evident the Congress of 1916-1917 will be kept busy, very busy, not with national and international affairs of world-wide importance, but with the Daughters of the American Revolution and the Suffragists and

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their respective demands. The Daughters are working for a Federal law for the preservation of the flag and seal of the United States from desecration. The D. A. R. has outlined the restrictions to be put upon its use for every day and Sunday too. The proposed prohibitions of its use are excellent, but we fear the men will bring down the gavel on the strict directions given as to its sacred appearance.

The restrictions are too many for the

"Star Spangled banner, long may it wave,
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave."

The Suffragists will demand the ballot. They manifested great interest in the recent Presidential election. Their power and influence in politics and their judgment in the choice of candidates who are the best qualified men for the high and difficult positions in the government are factors to be reckoned with. They want to help America to be the world power of a newer and grander civilization, over which the new star in the heavens is shining.

ANOTHER HONOR FOR PROF. FARINA.

Prof. Pasquale Farina, the distinguished Philadelphia artist, who restored for the Historical Society the Washington portrait a year or two since, has achieved another success in restoring the portrait of a member of the Washington family. He was recently commissioned by the Superintendent of Mount Vernon to restore an old and valued portrait of Mrs. Betty Lewis, sister of General Washington.

On the completion of the work the Superintendent wrote Prof. Farina, saying, among other things:

"Yesterday I unpacked the portrait and was much pleased to discover how cleverly you had treated that very difficult subject, and how beautifully you had brought out the freshness of its original color.

"I have just written the Regent telling her of your gratifying success in 'bringing to life' Washington's dear sister Betty.

"Accept my congratulations.

Very cordially yours,
"HARRISON H. DODGE,
"Superintendent."

Louisville, Ky., Sept. 21, 1916.
Register of Kentucky Historical Society,
Frankfort, Ky.

September 19th, Jos. M. Rogers of Louisville, and I having spent the night at Frankfort, left about 10:30 in his machine for Bryant Station, Kentucky, nearly five miles northeast of Lexington. After traveling through the most beautiful section of open country that I have ever seen, we arrived at our destination about twelve o'clock, turned into the front lawn of a picturesque one story brick house with a dormer roof, and stopped at the front door, and descended at once to find if there was anybody at home, but there were no signs of it. Our call at the front door not being answered, we took our way to the southward from the house, about two hundred yards, passing through an orchard, until we came to a cemetery lot enclosed by a stone fence such as you see by the mile all over the bluegrass country, but this wall

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was of carefully selected stone, set in cement and topped by stones on edge, the wall being about four feet high and each of the four sides of the lot about forty feet.

This new wall to the cemetery has just been completed under the direction of Mr. Rogers, who, unsolicited, superintended the building and finishing of the wall, feeling certain that the heirs of Joseph Rogers, of whom he is a great-grandson, would reimburse him. The writer is also a great-grandson of Joseph Rogers, who owned the property where the lot is situated, and was present on the ground at the siege of Bryant Station by the Indians, 15th of August, 1782. We found a place in the wall where the coping was left off for the purpose, and climbed over into the cemetery. My guide said that when he commenced operations early in the summer to have the wall rebuilt, the former fence was so dilapidated that it afforded no protection, and the surface was covered by a dense growth of underbrush. briars and grass, which when removed showed without difficulty that the place was crowded with interments of old and young, as the distance from head to foot stones of the graves showed, but of the number of twenty-five or thirty that could be separated, only three pairs of stones showed sufficiently to be identified. These three graves were outlined by an enclosure made of stone laid in cement, for each one, and the stone necessary to cover this, that is each little parallelogram, and the stones read as follows:

"Sacred to the memory of Joseph Rogers, who departed this life, on the 13th day of July, 1834. Age 92 years and four months.

No more, my God, I boast no more
Of all the duties I have done;
I quit the hopes I held before
To trust the mercy of thy Son.
Now for the love I bear His name,
What was my gain I count my loss,
My former judge I call my shame
And nail my glory to the cross."

To the left of this grave of Joseph Rogers is another with this inscription:

"Susan Darnaby Rogers.
Died
February 16, 1856,
In the 75th year
of her age.
Rest in Peace."

It would seem there were several interments made after that of Mrs. Rogers to her left, because it is quite a distance to the next stone also placed on the cemented wall that I speak of during the past summer, and bearing this inscription:

"Bernard Rogers,
Born
Dec. 24, 1816.
Died
May 28, 1845."

These three stones were in dreadful condition when the workmen commenced to rebuild the cemetery wall, but have been perfectly restored and are very handsome pieces of work.

The trees in the lot are not very numerous, but one of them contained a diameter of at least two feet, indicating that the enclosure was used for burial purposes for a long period back.

As we returned to the house, we

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met the proprietor of the farm of 834 acres, Mr. W. C. H. Wood, driving into his front gate, and after he had stabled his horse he came back to the house and I was formally introduced to him, informing him of the object of my visit and of my desire to be shown the location of the fort, but he insisted on our entering the house and sitting in his capacious hall, in front of an immense fire place, in which a wood fire smouldered. He apologized for not having any of his family home as his wife had gone to town and his two children were in town at school. After some conversation, he excused himself a moment, went out and returned with glasses on a waiter and a pitcher of buttermilk, which we sampled, and which I pronounced the best I ever tasted. Then we went out and went first of all to see what tradition called the Fort Spring, and which the old people declared was the spring from which the women got the water under such thrilling circumstances on that first day of the siege. In the descriptions which I have seen of the location of the Bryan Station Fort, I never got a clear idea of the surroundings until I stood at this spring. It is not an easy task, without a diagram, to show you what I mean, but the Fort was situated so that its northern side gave upon a little spring branch, most of the waters of which came from this Fort Spring, and the gate of the Fort on the north side opened nearly opposite the spring.

Now Elkhorn creek is a couple of hundred yards to the east, and remember the Indians were approaching from the north, and the spring was between the Fort and the Indians, and the Fort was on the south side of that, along the top of the ridge. The slope to the branch from the site of the Fort is now quite steep, and the surface earth has been washed off or worn off, so that it is difficult to descend now, and the probabilities are that the women in descending from the Fort to the spring had to pursue a winding path. The spring itself is a bold one and affords a great deal of water, which is allowed to waste, except in case of drouth, when all the other springs go dry.

We returned to the house and Mr. Wood told me that a portion of the house still in use was built by Joseph Rogers in 1796, but it has been added to and improved in such a way, that I could not see any indications of decided age anywhere about it.

Then we went down to the spring that the patriotic ladies of Lexington have enclosed and marked with the names of the women who went down to get the water and of the men who were in the Fort at the siege, which is a work that does them great credit. I returned to Louisville without any further items of interest occurring.

ALFRED PIRTLE.

On request of the American News Co., we give the following list of publications by the Kentucky State Historical Society: The Register of Kentucky State Historical Society in January, May and September of each year, beginning with 1903 and including 1916, making 42 numbers. We have also published in the years indicated, the following brochures:

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1912—Poems, Historic Elkhorn, by Mrs. Jennie C. Morton.

1913—Pictures in Silver, by Mrs. Jennie C. Morton. Bibliography of Dr. Edward E. Pickett, deceased. First Indian School in America at White Sulphur, Scott County, Kentucky, care of Gen. Richard M. Johnson.

1914—Arbor Day, by Mrs. Jennie C. Morton, Editor of Register. Names of members and subscribers in Kentucky State Historical Society, by Mrs. Jennie C. Morton, Editor of Register.

Books—Catalogue No. 4 of State Historical Society. Gen. Zachary Taylor in the Mexican War, illustrated, by A. C. Quisenberry, republished from the Register.

1915—Kentucky in the War of 1812, illustrated, by A. C. Quisenberry. Illustrated by portraits of the famous Generals from Gov. Shelby to Gov. Slaughter, republished from the Register.

1916—Press Notices, by M. D. Coyle, of the Poems, "Her Dearest Friend," "Pictures in Silver," Historical Centennial Poem, illustrated, etc., and other poems, by Mrs. Jennie C. Morton.

Miscellaneous books from 1909-10. The Cheneworth Massacre, by Indians. By Alfred Pirtle. Boone-Bryan History—Dr. J. D. Bryan, deceased. Republished from the Register, 1905. "Lady of the Quill," illustrated. A bibliography of Mrs. Jennie C. Morton, Founder and Editor of the Register, Magazine of the Kentucky State Historical Society, by Mrs. Ella H. Ellwanger, Louisville, Ky.

Upon request we publish the following list of publications from the pen of Mrs. Jennie C. Morton: The Register of the Kentucky State Historical Society. Novels—"The Oaklands," "The Orphans." Poems—"A Rhyme of the Women of Frankfort," "Her Dearest Friend," "Pictures in Silver," and "Kentucky," a poem selected by request of the Panama-San Francisco Board of Literary, Historical and Genealogical Societies, to be read by the author before the Historical Societies of the world, at the Panama-San Francisco Exposition. (Mrs. Morton has been made an honorary member of the Historical and Genealogical Society of California.) Histories—"The Governors of Kentucky," Miscellaneous Histories," "Souvenirs of the Capital."

WHAT IS TRADITION?

Is it not the transmission of facts handed down orally, as from father to son, and to his descendants? Blackstone, one of the highest authorities in the world in law, says: "A deed takes effect only from the tradition or delivery."

If ever tradition was made sacred by both oral and written testimony the history of the Bryan's Station women's heroism, when the fort was invested by Girty and the Indians under his command, was made so. The fact that Marshall did not write of it in his history is no evidence against the thrilling truth of the battle, the fort, and the heroism of the women. The Rev. John McClung, one of the most eminent men and scholars of that day, heard the testimony of men and women who were actors in those perilous pioneer days of Indian surprises, treachery

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and battles, and collected and wrote for Collins, we learn from his biographer, the story of Bryan's Station. He was born in 1804 and died in 1859. He wrote the thrilling history of the people he was in the midst of, and his character was so pure and his reputation as an author and minister so high, his history of any event was never controverted or contradicted.

He knew the Johnsons, the Craigs, the Bryans, etc., descendants of the brave and daring men and women of Bryan's Station. The location of the fort and the spring was familiar ground to him, hence he could and did write its history truthfully and correctly. So great was his learning and his scholarship he became the beloved and intimate friend of Henry Clay, and was the associate editor with the elder Collins in writing his first volume of the History of Kentucky (see Collins, vol. 1st). It is in the second volume that we read the history of the heroism of the women, taken from "McClung's Sketches," page 62.

This beautifully written history was never called in question by any one until in recent years, but there are too many to bear testimony to the truth of the tradition, that becomes as sacred history under the eloquent pen of McClung.

So far as tradition goes, and the fact that many who claimed to write history at that time, yet did not mention the Bryan's Station battle, it must be remembered that there were many scribes, aside from the sacred writers, writing history in the Savior's time, and yet only Josephus, the Jewish historian, mentioned the fact that Jesus lived in that day, and was regarded as a remarkable man.

We are indebted to traditions for the written memorials, for the majority of our deeds, opinions and laws. So we honor the tradition of the women of Bryan's Station, as we believe Daniel Boone discovered Kentucky, and today has one of the most famous names in American history.

Again, we had for many years what was called the tradition of Pocahontas saving the life of John Smith. There were many who disbelieved the story of John Smith's life and peril, how he was about to be murdered, when this brave Indian girl threw herself before the savages, shielded his head with her arms, and defied them, daring them to touch one hair of his head. She was the child of the Chief, and they fell back angered and outraged that she would defend him, and snatch the victory of his death from them.

For years, we read, it was regarded as an Indian tradition, without truth. There were those who thought it wrong to teach children such a tradition. Today who would dare call this noble act of the splendid Indian princess, Pocahontas, a mere tradition, with her own history and that of John Smith before the world, and read by the polite, educated people of England and America? (See "Life of John Smith.")

But there is this to excuse the *"lapsus pennae"* of the writer of the recent criticism; she has evidently never read "The History of Bryan's Station," by that delightful writer and historian, the late George Ranck, of Lexington, Kentucky. He was not disturbed by

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the intentional or unintentional silence of Marshall, Butler, etc., because he knew of its political significance even in the early days of Bryan's Station.

He says in his admirable history, to overcome such disadvantages, "I have gone back to original sources of information entirely, to eye witnesses of the events and actors in the scenes of Bryan's Station, and to authorities that actually lived when the pioneers lived, who knew them personally and received the facts directly from them."

Hence his history has the contemporary evidence which furnishes the strongest material from which history can be written. Thus he gave the first full, reliable, complete and consecutive "Story of Bryan's Station." We regret that any writer should have made the mistake of denying the reliability of the story of John Smith and Pocahontas. There are too many descendants living today to attest the truth of George Ranck's history, to attach any credence whatever to the recent criticisms.

The beautiful spring, surrounded by a stone wall, in testimony of their patriotism and fidelity to the memory of the heroes and heroines of Bryan's Station, of the D. A. R. descendants, will remain forever in their honor, and in the history of a notable battle of Kentucky, 1782.

Ed. of Register.

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The D. A. R. Department

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A NEW DEPARTMENT.

Having been appointed by Mrs. E. G. Boone, State Regent of the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, a member of the Committee of Archivists, we shall take pleasure in publishing any records of historical interest concerning this notable organization, which has now become a part of the history of Kentucky in its activities and achievements in patriotic work for the State and the nation.

Items pertaining to the work hereafter of the Kentucky Societies of the Daughters of the American Revolution will be published in the Register in the Department of the Kentucky Societies of the D. A. R.

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A LIST OF SOLDIERS OF THE VARIOUS WARS, BURIED IN THE FRANKFORT CEMETERY AT FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY.

Compiled by the Frankfort Chapter N. S. D. A. R., Mrs. George Baker, Regent, for the D. A. R. Department of Register.

REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIERS.

Adair, John
Ballard, Bland
Belt, Joseph, Sr.
Boone, Daniel
Brown, John
Caldwell, Gen. John
Crist, Gen. Henry
*Crockett, Lieut. Anthony
*Gano, Rev. John
Greenup, Christopher
*Hickman, Rev. William
Howell, Capt. John
Innes, Judge Harry
Madison, George
Paxton, Thomas
*Russell, James
Scott, Gov. Charles
Todd, Justice Thomas
Williams, Ellison
*Wilson, Alexander, Sr.

*Buried in the D. A. R. lot.

SOLDIERS OF 1812.

Adair, Gen, John
Ballard, Capt. Bland
Barry, Wm. T.
Bibb, John B.
Boone, Daniel
Crittenden, John J.
Crockett, Col. Anthony
Crumbaugh, Joseph
Dollarhide. Capt. Thomas
Dudley, Col. Peter
Holton, John A.
Johnson, Col. Richard M.
Letcher, Robert P.
Madison, Major George
Rennick, Maj. Alex. H.
Russell, Capt. John W.
Shannon, James
Sharp, Major Solomon P.
Taylor, Richard, Jr.
Throckmorton, Samuel

SOLDIERS OF MEXICAN WAR.

*Barbour, Maj. Philip Norbourne
*Bayles, Wm. W.
*Bartlett, L. B.
*Beard, Capt. Oliver H. P.
*Blackwell, William
*Bruton, Enoch
Buckner, Col. Simon Bolivar
Calvert, Cyrus
*Carty, Henry
*Cardwell, Adj. G. N.
Chiles, Col. Walter
*Clay, Lieut. Col. Henry, Jr.
Crittenden, Lieut. Col. Thomas L.
Davenport, Richard, M. D.

*Buried in State lot, around military mounment.

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Dean, Newt
*Dozier, Telford McH.
*Edwards, Henry
*Ellingwood, John F.
Evans, Humphrey
Featherstone, Charles R.
*Field, Lieut. Col. Ezekiel H.
*Fry, Maj. Carey H.
Gayle, B. Stewart
*Gilmore, C. W.
*Goodpaster, Abraham
*Green, W. C.
*Hampton, Ambrose W.
*Hawkins, Col. T. T.
Harvie, Capt. Llewellyn
*Johnson, Col. Richard Mentor
*Jones, Clement
*Latta. Robert
Marshall, Col. Humphrey
Mason, John C.
*Maxey, Capt. Wm. H.
McChesney, John C.
McKee, Jas. H. D.
*McKee, Col. Wm. R.
McKee. Robt.
Milam, Capt. Benj. Cave
Miles, John E.
Mitchell, A. J.
Monroe, James
Montague, Sim P.
Moore, John Edwin
*Moss, Capt. James W.
*O'Hara, Maj. Theodore
Polsgrove, Almus W.
*Price, Ezra R.
*Ramey, Cincinnatus
Read, Alfred
Robinson, G. A.
*Sanders, John
*Scott, John A.
*Seston, James
*Spratt, John
Stephens, William Walker
Swigert, John
Taylor, Lieutenant Thomas H.
*Thompson, C. B.
*Thoreau, Yves J.
*Thwaits, Wm.
Todd, John F.
Todd, Lieut. Thomas J.
*Trotter, Harvey
*Updike, Major
*Vaughn, Adj. Edward M.
*Weigert, Thomas
Whitehead, John
*Willis, Capt. W. T.
*Wolf, Sergt, Henry

*Buried in State lot, around military monument.

CONFEDERATE SOLDIERS.

Allen, Capt. Robert, 5th Ky. Inf.
Alley, James
Anderson, C. A., 7th Florida.
*Anderson, R. A., Co. H. 2nd Ky. Inf.
*Atkinson, C.
Bacon, Geo. R., 8th Ky. Cavalry.
Bacon, Maj. John P.
Bean, Capt. Will
*Bell, Lieut. John, 4th Ky. Inf.
Berry, John
Blackburn, Berbridge
Blackburn, Major James, Co. H. 1st Regt. Ky. Cavalry.
Blackburn, Gov. Luke, Surgeon.
Blanton, Major Ben, J. B. Hood's Staff.
Brawner, Alex. G., Co. H. 2nd Ky. Inf.
Brawner, Thomas P., Co. H. 2nd Ky. Inf.
*Brown, Jeremiah, 7th Florida Regt.
*Bryant, D. M., Co. E. 4th Ky. Inf.

*Buried in Confederate lot.

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*Bauknight, Orris T., Florida Regt.
Buckner, Simon Boliver, Lieut. Gen. Inf.
Bullitt, Col. Wm. T., Forrest's Command.
Burnley, Lieut. Geo. Bibb, 4th Ky. Inf.
*B. J. A.
Carr, Coleman
*Christian, E. W., 42nd Ga. Inf.
Church, Lt. A. J., 3rd Ky Cavalry, Morgan's Command.
Church, Robert, 3rd Ky. Cavalry,
Church, W. H., 3rd Ky. Cavalry.
*Cochrane, Bob
Crittenden, Maj. Gen. George B.
*Crockett, Sergt. James G., Co. E. 4th Ky. Inf.
*Crofton.
Dudley, A. T.
Dailey, L., Co. F. 1st Ky. Cavalry.
Downing, Jerry
Dudley, Lt. Isham T., Co. E. 4th Ky. Inf.
Dudley, Wm. T., with Major Humphrey Evans.
Duvall, Ben F., Surgeon and Maj. 5th Ky. Inf.
Duvall, Cornelius, Co. E. 4th Ky. Inf.
Elliott, Judge
Evans, Maj. Humphrey, Tenn. Brigade.
Exum, J. K., Co. E. 4th Ky. Inf.
Exum, Robt.
Farmer, George
*Fenwick, W.
Fitzpatrick, Col. James
Ford, Capt. Thomas B., Commissary Dept.
Flournoy, Gen. Thompson B.
*Fugate, J., Co. B. 5th Ky. Inf.
*Gage, 6th Florida Inf.
Gaines, Lt. J. Tom, Co. K. 5th Ky. Inf.
Gay, Capt. W. L., Miss. Regt.
*Gibbons, J. L.
*Glenn, 34th Ga. Regt.
Grant, Maj. J. Alex.
Gray, Tad, Texas Regt.
*Haddock, Capt. Joseph R.
Hammond, W. B.
Hardin, David C.
Harvie, Maj. Louis E., Va. Brigade
Hawkins, T. T., Breckinridge's Staff.
Hayden, James
*Helind, S. T.
*Henderson, A. A., 7th Florida Inf.
Henderson, Lt. Col. H. A. M., Ala Regt.
Hendrick, Lt. Virginius, Va. Command.
Henry, Alex.
Hill, S. B., Co. A. 4th Ky. Inf.
Hockensmith, Jessie, Co. C. 3rd Ky. Cav. Morgan's Command.
*Horton, N., shot to death by order of Gen. Steve Burbridge.
Hunt, Maj. Geo. B., Miss. Regt.
Johnson, Col. Jilson P., General Breckinridge's Staff.
Johnson, J. Wm., 8th Cavalry.
*Jones, Capt., of Texas, shot to death by order of Gen. Steve Burbridge.
*Jones, J., 7th Florida.
Jones, Thomas, 1st Ky. Cavalry.
Kirtley, John E.
Kavanaugh, H. H., Chaplain, 6th Inf.
*Lafferty, O., shot to death by order of Gen. Steve Burbridge.
Lane, Leslie, Co. E. 5th Ky. Cavalry.
Lawler, George W., Co. E. 4th Ky. Infantry.
Leonard, Hugh
*Lewis, Luke

*Buried in Confederate lot.

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Lindsey, Capt. Wm., Capt. 7th Ky. Inf. and Staff Officer.
Major, Capt. John B., Commander Post at Knoxville.
Major, Thomas S.
Marshall, Maj. Gen. Humphrey
Marshall, John
*Martin, Charles, Co. H. 54th Ga. Inf.
*Martin, T. J., Co. H. 54th Ga. Inf.
*McCollister, Wm., 6th Florida Inf.
*McCullock.
*McMahon, John, Co. D. 9th Ky. Inf.
*Mershon, Al., Co. K. 5th Ky. Inf.
Moffet, Wm.
Monroe, Capt. Ben J., Co. E. 4th Ky. Inf.
Monroe, Maj. Thomas B., 4th Ky. Inf.
*Montgomery (no marker), Vet. 61-65.
*Moore.
Morehead, John S.
Morehead, C. S. (Gov.)
Morgan, Frank
Moss, Col. J. W., 2nd Ky. Inf.
*Neal, Clinton
Norman, Maj. Luke C., 4th Ky. Cavalry.
O'Hara, Col. Theodore, J. C. Breckinridge's Staff.
O'Ragen, James, Co. E. 4th Ky. Inf.
Parsons, Robert, Co. E. 4th Ky. Inf.
Patton, John, Adj. 1st Miss. Artillery.
Pattie, J. H., Co. K. 5th Ky. Inf.
Payne, C. A.
Payne, Daniel P.
Payne, John W., Sr., Chief Bugler Orphan Brigade.
Payne, Sam
*Poe, Maj. M. T., Scott's Cavalry.
*Pool, A., 31st Ala. Inf.
*Potts, J. E., 7th Florida Inf.
Price, Thomas T., Co. E. 4th Ky. Inf.
Price, W. T., Co. E. 4th Ky. Inf.
Pryor, Col. John Polk, Ala. Regt.
*Pullen, Sergt. N. M., Co. D. 2nd Ky. Inf.
Quarles, Ambrose.
*Ray, R. S., 6th Florida.
Redd, Robt.
Robb. Lt. James C., Co. K. 5th Ky. Inf.
*Robb, Wm.
Rogers, Ben F., Co. K. 5th Ky. Inf.
*Rogers, Capt. H. B., Co. D. 2nd Ky. Inf.
*Richardson, W. T., Co. H. 2nd Ky. Inf.
Scarce, Eugene
Scarce, George
Scott, Joel E., Co. A. 9th Ky. Cav., Morgan's Com.
Scott, Surgeon, Gen. Preston B., Co. E. 4th Ky. Inf. and Med. Director of Dept.
Scott, Thomas W., Co. A. 9th Ky. Cav., Morgan's Com.
Seay, Wm.
Shannon, John W.
Shannon, Samuel W., Co. E. 4th Ky. Inf.
*Simmons.
Smith, S. F.
Smith, Capt. E. R., Com. of Ga. Post.
South, Martin, 5th Ky. Inf.
South, Sam, 5th Ky. Inf.
South, Tom
South, Col. J. W.
*Spencer, W. J., 1st Fla. Cavalry.

*Buried in Confederate lot.

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*Spaulding, Jerry, Co. K. 5th Ky. Inf.
Stanton, Maj. Henry T.
Stone, G. H.
Stoughton, Norton
Tabor
Taylor, Brig. Gen. Thomas H., Army of Va.
Thomas, Ed., 1st Ky. Cav.
Timmons, Col. B., 2nd Regt. Texas Inf.
Thompson, Lt. Ed. Porter, 6th Ky. Inf.
Thompson, Lt. R. A., Co. E. 4th Ky. Inf.
*Thompson, Wm. G., 2nd Ky. Inf.
Trabue, H. J.
Trabue, Wm.
"Unknown," 15 graves marked.
*Vallandingham, Geo. R. Weigert, Wash
*Whittington, Hubbard (No Marker), 8th Ky. Cav.
Wingate, Capt. Robert
Williams, Merrit, Co. E. 5th Ky. Cav.
*Williams, Sergt. H. C., 7th Fla.
Williams, Granville
*Willmore, Capt. H. Z., 2nd Maryland Inf.
Woods, G. March
Woodson, Col. R. K., Jr., 2nd and 4th Ky. Inf.
Winter, Samuel D.
*Wooley, J., 5th Ky. Inf.
*Yates, Lt. G. W. Co. E. 5th Ky. Inf.
Young, J., 7th Fla.

*Buried in Confederate lot.

FEDERAL SOLDIERS AND U. S. A.

Ames, Charles, Co. C. 16th Regt., U. S. Regulars.
Andgraves, John
Arvin, W. M.
Bacon, Capt. R. R., 11th Regt. Ky. Cav.
Bacon, Capt. Albert G., 3rd Ky. Cav.
Bailey, Col. J. C.
Bell, Ferdinand
Bell, John
Berberich, Vincent
Berry, George
Berry, Hiram
Black, Tom
Bohannon, Joseph, Co. E. 9th Ky. Cav.
Bradley, J. T., Co. B. 1st Regt. Capitol Guards.
Bradley, Wm. E.
Brady, John
Branson, Fielding, Co. E. 9th Ky. Cav.
Brown, Andrew
Brown, Lt. Col. Orlando, Jr., Co. F. 22nd Ky. Inf.
Brown, Yoder
Buckley, Wm.
Bullin, John
Bergin, Dennis, Co. F. 22nd Ky. Inf.
Burk, John
Burns, Flick
Burns, Sonny, Co. F. 22nd Ky. Inf.
Caples, Morris, Co. E. 9th Ky. Cav.
Cardwell, Maj. I. N., 7th Ky. Inf.
Coleman, John M.
Coleman, Edward B.
Collier, A.
Craddock, Col. James W., 16th Ky. Inf.
Craik, Wm., Co. E. 9th Ky. Cav.

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Crittenden, Col. Eugene, 12th Ky. Cav.
Crittenden, Maj. Gen. Thomas L., 3rd Ky. Cav.
Crumbaugh, G. W., Co. I, 22nd Ky. Inf.
Daniels, Capt. G. W.
Daniel, John W., Co. E. 9th Ky. Cav.
Daum, George, Co. C. 10th N. Y. Cav.
Davenport, Richard
Dean, James
Dean, Wm.
Dryden, John B., 9th Ky. Cav.
Duke, Wm., Co. E. 9th Ky. Cav.
Evans, Zach
Faubush, Tim
Featherstone, Charles
Finnell, Lewis
Fry, Maj. Cary H.
Garrard, Capt. Daniel, Jr., Co. F. 22nd Ky. Inf.
Gisher, Bart., Co. E. 9th Ky. Cav.
Goins, Phillip, Co. H. Frankfort Battalion.
Goins, Sanford, Sr., Co. E. 9th Ky. Vol.
Goins, Sanford, Jr.
Goldsmith, George
Goodwin, George E., 32nd Regt. Ky. Inf.
Graham, Gibson F., Co. E. 9th Ky. Cav.
Graham, F. M.
Gray, Wm. K., Capt. Co. I. 22nd Ky. Inf.
Griffey, James, Co. H. 19th Ky. Inf.
Haly, Lt. D. W., Musician, 55th Ky. Inf.
Harmon, Peter, Co. E. 9th Ky. Cav.
Hatchett, Surgeon James T.
Henderson, Howard
Henderson, John T., Co. F. 22nd Vol. Inf.
Henry, Wm.
Hogg, Lt. Ed. F., Co. D. 19th Ky. Vol. Inf.
Hosler, Thomas, Co. C. 9th Ky. Cav.
Hulett, West
Hutchison, Thomas J.
Jenkins, John Wm.
Jeter, John
Keenon, Major John G., Brigadier Surgeon Ky. Cav.
Kersey, T.
King, Lt. Col. Robt. H., Co. B. 3rd Ky. Cav.
Kirkpatrick, David, Co. E. 9th Ky. Cav.
Kneyer, Frederick
Mahoney, Major Thomas, Co. E. 9th Ky. Cav.
Marshall, John
Mauer, J. B.
Mayhall, Schuyler
McCarty, Cornelius, Co. F. 22nd Ky. Vol. Inf.
McClure, Lt. Joseph L., Co. C. 15th Ky. Inf.
McClure, Capt. W. T., Co. C. 15th Ky. Inf.
McKee, Lucien
McEwen, Alex., Co. E. 9th Ky. Cav.
Meek, J. Fleming, 32nd Ky. Inf.
Merchant, Ben, Co. F. 22nd Ky. Vol. Inf.
Merchant, C. C., Co. F. 22nd Ky. Vol. Inf.
Merchant, E. M., Co. E. 9th Ky. Cav.
Merchant, Taylor
Mitchell, R. H., Co. E. 9th Ky. Cav.
Monroe, Col. Geo. W., 7th Ky. Vol. Inf.

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Mulholland, James
Nickols, Wat
Norwood, Andy
Osborne, Isaac
Owens, Coleman Spilsbee
Page, Maj. J. R., Co. E. 9th Ky. Cav.
Pifer, George, 3rd Ky. Inf.
Pifer, Wm.
Purdy, W. G.
Ready, Robt. L.
Reock, George
Scott, Wm. T.
Scott, Leon
Scott, Maj. J. M.
Scott, Wm. H. H.
Selbert, Philip, Musician, 5th Ky. Inf.
Sheehan, Dan, Co. E. 9th Ky. Cav.
Smith, Frederick
Smith, Joseph S.
Smith, Sam
Sneed, Lt. W. H., Co., F. 22nd Ky. Inf.
Spiers, John R.
Starling, Col. Lyne, 25th Ky. Mounted Inf.
Sullivan, John, Co. E. 9th Ky. Cav.
Swigert, Jacob
Tate, James R., 32nd Inf.
Tarleton, Lt. Col. L. P.
Taylor, Capt. Robert., 32nd Ky. Inf.
Todd, Lt. L. Franklin, Co. C. 15th Ky. Inf.
Todd, Lt. Jack H., 3rd Cav.
Todd, Capt. Harry I.
Trumbo, Robert
Veach, John
Venable, D. C.
Walls, Wm. T., Co. A. 22nd Ky. Inf.
Waller, John, Co. E. 9th Ky. Cav.
Wallace, J.
Warren, Joshua, Co. E. 9th Ky. Cav.
Weitzel, Jerome
Welsh, James W.
West, Marine D.
Weymouth, E. Adelbert, Mass. Vol.
Whitehouse, Jesse, 9th Ky. Cav.
Williams, John S., Co. E. 9th Ky. Cav.
Willis, Kit
Willis, James

U. S. NAVY.

Carter, Capt. Fred
Harris, Wm. S.
Lewis, Calender I.
McEwan, Alex.
Sharp, John M.

SOLDIERS OF THE SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR.

Bridgeford, Lt. Wm. N.
Brown, Hord
Culter, Wm.
Davis, Cad
Jeffries, J. D.
Kinkade, John B.
McDaniel, Clarence
Netherton, G. M.
Quire, A. D.
Salender, Andrew
Taylor, Buell

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NAMES OF SOLDIERS INSCRIBED ON KENTUCKY STATE MILITARY MONUMENT IN COMMEMORATION OF THEIR VALOROUS SERVICES IN DEFENSE OF THEIR COUNTRY.

EAST SIDE OF MONUMENT.

U. S. Navy.

Lt John Gunnell Talbot.

Lt. Hugh Wilson McKee.
Master Alfred Foree.
Col. J. J. Hardin.

NORTH SIDE OF MONUMENT.

Mexico.

Lt. J. W. Powell.

Harmar's Defeat.

Capt. J. McMurtry.

Wayne's Campaign.

Col. John Hardin.

Monterey.

Maj. P. N. Barbour.

Buena Vista.

Col. William R. McKee.
Lieut. Col. Henry Clay.
Capt. William T. Willis.
Adjutant E. P. Vaughn.

Raisin.

Col. John Allen.
Maj. Benjamin Graves.
Capt. John Woolfolk.
Capt. N. G. S. Hart.
Capt. James Meade.
Capt. Robert Edwards.
Capt. Virgil McCracken
Capt. William Price.
Capt. John Simpson.
Capt. John Edmundson.
Capt. Paschal Hickman.
Lieut. John Williamson.

WEST SIDE OF MONUMENT.

Battle of the Thames.

Col. William Whitley.
Col. Elijah Craig.

Indian Wars.

Col. John Floyd.
Col. Nath'l Hart.
Col. Walker Daniel.
Col. William Christian.
Col. Richard Calloway.
Col. James Harrod.
Col. William Lynn.
Maj. Evan Shelby.
Maj. Bland Ballard.
Capt. Chris'r Irvine.
Capt. William McAfee.
Capt. John Kennedy.
Capt. Rogers.
Capt. William Bryant
Capt. Tipton.
Capt. Chapman.
Capt. McCracken.
Capt. James Shelby.
Capt. Samuel Grant.
Surv. Hancock Taylor.
Surv. Willis Lee.

Battle of Little Big Horn.

Lt. John J. Crittenden.

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BATTLE OF THE RIVER RAISIN.

Lt. Robert Logan.
Lt. Thomas C. Graves.
Lt. Thomas Overton.
Lt. Francis Chinn.
Ensign Levi Wells.
Ensign Shawhan.
Sergn. Alex. Montgomery.
Sergn. Thomas C. Davis.
Sergn. John Irvin.
Sergn. Thomas McIlvaine.

SOUTH SIDE OF MONUMENT.

ST. CLAIR'S DEFEAT.

Col. William Oldham.

ESTILL'S DEFEAT.

Capt. James Estill.
Lt. South.

TIPPECANOE.

Col. Joseph H. Daviess.
Col. Abraham Owen.
Capt. Jacob Warrick.

FT. MEIGS.

Col. William Dudley.
Capt. John G. Morrison.
Capt. Christopher Irvine.
Capt. Joseph Clark.
Capt. Thomas Lewis.

BATTLE OF BLUE LICKS.

Col. John Todd.
Col. Stephen Trigg.
Maj. Silas Harlan.
Maj. William McBride.
Capt. Edward Bulger.
Capt. John Gordon.
Capt. Isaac Boone.

THE VIRGINIA SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI.

The following account of the Military Order or Society explains itself, and the list of names of the members of the Society will prove interesting to all readers, and especially so to the descendants of those mentioned.

This organization was greatly beneficial in preserving the names of many officers of the Revolutionary war, and the list brings to mind many who would have been long ago lost and forgotten. The State of West Virginia, through the Adjutant General's office, should take up the subject, and the names of all the soldiers that ever served in any war, that went from the territory that now comprises this State, should be ascertained and recorded. The work should be more full and comprehensive than was that of the Society of Cincinnati, as far as the names and history of the men are concerned, and should embrace the soldiers as well as the officers, and the Adjutant General should be required to do this work and funds furnished with which to carry on the laudable enterprise. Let the work begin by making a record of the following names and facts:

Mrs. Delia A. McCulloch.

VIRGINIA CINCINNATI SOCIETY.

"The Association of the Cincinnati Society of Virginia was organized by the surviving officers of the Revolution, soon after the close of the war. The objects of the Society were: 1. To perfect the bond of Union, which had kept them so firm-

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ly bound together during their long struggle for independence. 2. To raise by individual contribution, a common fund for the relief of such widows and orphans as had been left by any of their comrades, or might be left by themselves, in circumstances requiring pecuniary aid.

"After some years it was thought expedient to dissolve the Association. It was then found that after providing for all remaining widows and orphans, there would be a large residuary fund still on hand. This fund they resolved, in imitation of their illustrious Commander-in-Chief, to add to the endowment of Washington College, under specified conditions. The college having accepted and fulfilled these conditions, is now in full possession of this donation, amounting at present to about $23,000.

"The following list of the names of those constituting the Society was obtained from the office of the Auditor of the State, and is believed to be correct.

"Triennial Register of Alumni of Washington College, Lexington, Virginia." July 1, 1858.

LIST OF NAMES OF THE MEMBERS OF THE SOCIETY OF CINCINNATI.

Capt. James Wilson or Williams.
Lieut. Isaac Hite.
Capt. Alexander Parker.
Lieut. W. P. Quarles.
Capt. Thomas Pemberton.
Capt. Robert Woodson.
Col. John Perry.
Col. George Matthews.
Capt. Thomas Boyer or Bowyer.
Capt. Ferdinand Oneal.
Capt. William White.
Capt. Beverly Roy.
Capt. John Watts.
Maj. David Hopkins.
Lieut. Albert Russell.
Lieut. Nicholas Talliaferro.
Surgeon Auther Lind (Arthur Lynd).
Lieut. Archibald Campbell.
Lieut. Jacob Brown.
Lieut. J. William Ludman (Ludiman).
Lieut. William S. Stevens.
Maj. Smythe Snead (Smith Snead).
Capt. Custis Kendal (Kendall).
Lieut. John Robbins.
Lieut. Nathaniel Darby.
Capt. Leroy Edwards.
Capt. Simon Morgan.
Maj. Gen. Horatio Gates.
Col. William Graysen or Grayson.
Col. William Davis.
Lieut. William Eskridge.
Capt. Andrew Ninon or Nixon.
Lieut. Col. Oliver Towles.
Capt. John Stilt or Stith.
Lieut. Joseph Conway.
Capt. Nathaniel Pendleton.
Capt. William Lovely.
Lieut. Abraham Maura or Maury.
Capt. Alexander Breckenridge.
Capt. Lieut. William Miller.
Lieut. W. B. Wallace.
Lieut. Col. Samuel Hopkins.
Brig. Gen. Daniel Morgan.
Maj. William Corgham or Croghan.
Lieut. Richard Claibourn or Claibourne.
*Col. John Gibson Penn.
Col. John Neville.
Lieut. Col. Presley Neville.
Lieut. Gabriel Greene.
Capt. Joseph Swearengen.
Lieut. Daniel Bedinger.
Capt. Henry Bedinger.
Maj. William Moseley.

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Lieut. Matthew Clay.
Capt. Henry Young.
Maj. J. Belfield.
Col. George Bailey or Bayloe.
Col. Abraham Buford.
Lieut. Col. Benjamin Temple.
*Capt. Thomas Weston.
Brig. Gen. Peter Muhlenburg.
Col. James Wood.
Surgeon Cornelious Baldwin.
Capt. Blough Shelton (Clough).
Chaplain Alexander Baldwin or Belmain.
Capt. Robt. White.
Lieut. Robert Craddock.
Lieut. John Crute.
Capt. Thomas Parker (brother of Alexander).
Lieut. Peter Johnson or Johnston.
Lieut. Lipscomb Norvell.
Lieut. Samuel Selden
Lieut. Benjamin Mosley.
Gen. Charles Scott.
Lieut. David Williams.
Lieut. John Harris.
Capt. Samuel Eddins.
Capt. Thomas Payne.
Lieut. Robert Breckenridge.
Maj. Nathaniel Fox.
Capt. James Wright.
Lieut. Col. Richard Meade.
Capt. Robert Porterfield.
Lieut. Elias Langhorne or Langham.
Lieut. William Maguire or McGuire.
Capt. Segismunda Stribbling.
Lieut. John Johnston.
Captain Larkin Smith.
Lieut. Charles Yarbrough.
Capt. Presley Thornton.
Capt. Abraham Hite.
Lieut. Nathaniel Savage.
Lieut. George Hite.
Maj. Robert Powell.
Cornet Albion Throckmorton.
Capt. Francis Dade.
Lieut. Philips Stewart.
Lieut. David Miller.
Capt. Robert Yancey.
Capt. James Maben or Mabin.
Capt. Thomas Brown.
Capt. William Bentley.
Capt. Lieut. John Crittenden.
Surgeon Edward Duff.
*Capt. Armand.
Maj. John Nelson.
Dep. P. M. G.—B. Harrison, Jr.
Capt. George Lewis.
Lieut. Col. Dick.
Capt. George Gray.
Lieut. Chas. Jones.
Capt. John Rogers.
Capt. Robert Randolph.
Capt. Eliezar Callender.
Lieut. Col. Samuel Hues or Hawes.
Capt. Lieut. Richard Waters or Walters.
Capt. Robert Beale.
Col. Christian Febirger.
Capt. John Jordan.
Lieut. John Scott.
Lieut. Gen. A. Washington.
Capt. Nathaniel Burrell or Burwell.
Lieut. Col. Burgess Ball.
Capt. Robert Morrow.
Capt. W. Parsons.
Capt. Thomas Edmons or Edmonds.
Lieut. Samuel Coleman.
Maj. Charles Pelham.
Surgeon Robert Rose.
Lieut. Ambrose Bohannon.
Lieut. Col. Thomas Gaskins.
Lieut. Col. C. Anderson.
Maj. Thomas Massey.
Capt. John Blackwell.
Capt. William Johnston.
Maj. John Willets.
Maj. Charles Megill.
Dr. William Browne.

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Lieut. Col. Charles Sims.
Lieut. John Brooke.
Lieut. Col. John Allison.
Capt. Whitehead Coleman.
Lieut. Ballard Smith.
Capt. Thomas Buckner.
Surgeon Basil Middleton.
Capt. Drury Ragsdale.
*Capt. Henry Towles.
Capt. Thomas Merriweather.
Capt. John Fitzgerald.
Lieut. Albridgeton Jones or Allbrighton.
Lieut. Col. John Cropfer or Cropper.
Maj. John Hays.
Capt. William Meredith.
Capt. Andrew Kirkpatrick.
Lieut. Col. Jonathan Clark.
Capt. William Barrett.
Capt. Chiswell Barrett or Barnett.
Lieut. John Hackley.
Capt. Beverly Stubblefield.
Capt. Thomas Gray.
Ensign Jordan Harris.
Lieut. John White.
Capt. Samuel Lapsley.
Ensign Josias Payne.
Lieut. Richard Starke.
Capt. Philip Sansum.
Maj. David Stephenson.
Ensign John Teabul or Trabue.
Maj. Joseph Eggleston.
*Lieut. William Hinston.
Capt. Joseph Scott.
Lieut. Col. Gustavus Wallace.
Lieut. Col. Samuel J. Cabell.
Capt. Mayo Carrington.
Lieut. George Carrington.
Capt. Samuel Booker.
Lieut. Robert Greene.
Lieut. Edmund Clark.
Lieut. Col. James LeMaire.
Lieut. William Whittaker.
Lieut. Elisha King.
Capt. Philip Mallony or Mallory.
Maj. John Poulson.
Capt. John Anderson.
Capt. Patrick Carnes.
Lieut. David Walker.
Cornet Charles Scott.
Cornet Jasper Hughes.
Lieut. Henry Bowyer.
Lieut. Samuel Baskerville.
Lieut. Steven Southall.
Capt. Thomas Parker.
Capt. John Hughes.
Captain Lawrence Butler.
Col. Charles Harrison.
Lieut. Walter Graham.
Lieut. William Gray.
Capt. John Winston.
Lieut. John Drew.
Capt. Thomas Martin.
*Capt. Erasmus Gill.
Capt. John Crawford.
Col. Thomas Matthews.
Col. Theodrick Bland.
Capt. Abner Crump.
Col. William Russell.
Lieut. Col. Edward Meade or Everard.
Rev. David Griffith.
Capt. Leonard Cooper.
Capt. Thomas Hard or Hord.
Lieut. Francis Gray.
Ensign Henry Bayliss.
Lieut. Robert Kirk.
Capt. Colin Cocke.
Surgeon Alexander Stinner or Alexander Skinner.
Lieut. James Merriweather.
Col. Charles Dabney.
*Cornet Samuel Kinsley.
Lieut. William Clark.
Dr. James McClung.
Col. Robert Lawson.
Captain Richard Taylor.
Capt. Willis Reddick.
Capt. Benjamin Pollard.
*Col. James Junis.
Capt. James Upshaw.

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Lieut. Richard Kennon or John.
*Dr. Walter Warfield.
*Dr. Andrew Ray.
Robert Rankin.
Cornet W. Graves.
Capt. Thomas Bell.
Lieut. David Ball or Daniel.
Capt. Reuben Field.
Lieut. Peter Higgins.
Ensign Hughes.
Col. William Davis.

These names of the Order of Cincinnati, taken from the West Virginia Historical Magazine of January, 1905, and verified by comparison with other authorities. Names marked with a star (*) not found in other lists. However, this doesn't mean that these were not members of the organization.

Compiled by Mary C. Haycraft,
Kentucky State Library.

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PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED BY THE KENTUCKY STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

The State Journal, Frankfort.

The Courier Journal, Louisville, Ky.

The Owensboro Enquirer, Owensboro, Ky.

The Shelby Record, Shelbyville, Ky.

The Central Record, Lancaster, Ky.

The Woodford Sun, Versailles, Ky.

The Lexington Herald, Lexington, Ky.

The Evening News, Tulsa, Okla.

The Harrodsburg Democrat.

Rocky Mountain Herald, Colorado.

Late Publications Received by the Kentucky State Historical Society.

1916.

July—The Third Party Movement. From the Iowa State Historical Society, Iowa City.

National Geneological Society. Quarterly. Washington, D. C.

Classification. Class D. Library of Congress, Washington, D. C.

Report of Library of Congress, Washington, D. C.

September—Elegant Magazine with illustrations of the Poates Engraving Company, Nos. 22-24 North William Street, New York.

September—Rhode Island Historical Magazine with Museum Supplement. Number of interesting relics illustrated.

September—Magazine of the National Historical Society. New York.

September—European War. Papers relating to alleged German atrocities and breaches of the rules of war. Sir Gilbert Parker, London, England.

September—Harper's Magazine. Summer Holiday Number. New York.

September—The Rise and Fall of the Confederate Government. By Jefferson Davis. This remarkable history of the South and career of the President of the Confederate government (one of the greatest men America has produced), should be in every library, south and north, in this country. The tragic events connected with the life and career of Jefferson Davis have obscured the history of his ancestry and the surroundings of his early life. Jefferson Davis is of Welch ancestry. We learn from the published history of his family that three Davis brothers left their homes in Wales, in the beginning of the 18th century, at the time William and Mary were on the throne of Great Britain. These brothers came to America and settled in Philadelphia. The youngest of these brothers (Evan) removed to Georgia; there he married a widow (Mrs. Emory), and their only son was named Samuel. The Revolutionary War came on, Samuel joined the army, and remained until the close of the war. In South Carolina, he married Jane Cook, a beautiful girl of Scotch-Irish descent. About 1800 he removed to Kentucky, and settled in Todd County. It was in this new home in Ken-

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tucky that Jefferson Davis was born on the 3rd of June, 1808. He was the youngest of ten children. He was educated and graduated from Transylvania University, Lexington, Ky. From there was appointed a student at West Point. His subsequent career the world knows, as one of the most remarkable of any man in the United States.

Historical collections of South Dakota. Vol 8. 1916.

The Mexican Review. A Journal devoted to the enlightenment of the American people in respect to the hopes, ambitions, beneficent intentions and accomplishments of the Constitutionalist Government of the Republic of Mexico. 1916.

Pamphlets with the compliments of Sir Gilbert Parker; also further correspondence with the United States Ambassador, etc., London, 1916.

Handsome book, Legislation creating the National Statuary Hall in the Capitol, with the proceedings, &c. From Senator J. C. W. Beckham, Frankfort, Ky.

Republican National Platform, with picture of Hon. Chas. N. Fowler, member of Congress 16 years from New Jersey.

American Economist Magazine. New York.

Bureau of American Ethnology. Bulletin No. 62, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C.

Proceedings of the Vermont Historical Society for years 1913-1914.

American Monthly Magazine of the D. A. R.

History of the University of Chicago.

La Renaissance, 10 Rue Royal, Paris, France.

Correspondence with the U. S. Ambassador respecting the transfer to Switzerland of the British and German wounded and sick combatant prisoners of war. London, Eng.

War number of the United Empire, The Royal Colonial Institute Journal.

Correspondence of His Majesty's Government and the United States Government respecting the Rights of Belligerents. 1915-1916.

How the British Blockade Works. Compliments of Sir Gilbert Parker, London, England.

Great Britian's soldiers prisoners in Germany. Pamphlet from Sir Gilbert Parker, London, England.

"The Freedom of the Seas." Interview given by the Rt. Hon. Arthur J. Balfour, M. P. and First Lord of the Admiralty. London, England.

Treason to the Home Rule Cause. Strong words from Mr. Redmond. London, England.

Report of the Vermont Historical Society, Montpelier, 1915.

Judicial Settlement in International Disputes. By William J. Hull. Baltimore, Md.

Maryland Historical Magazine. Baltimore, Md.

Statutes of Saskatchewan. From Washington, D. C.

England's Effort. By Mrs. Humphrey Ward.

Patriotic Societies of the United States. By Sydney A. Phillips. A gift from Capt. Otto Holstein, life member of Society.

Press reference book of prominent Kentuckians.

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BOOKS, MAGAZINES AND NEWSPAPERS RECEIVED, 1916.

Magazine—Selections from papers found in the possession of Captain Von Papen, late German military Attache at Washington, D. C. With compliments of Sir Gilbert Parker, 20 Carlton House Terrace, London, S. W., England.

A Pictorial Review of De Soto County, Arcadia, Florida.

La Science Francaise, Paris, France. (Illustrated.)

Report on the Progress and Condition of the U. S. Museum (National) for the year ending June 30, 1915. Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C.

From the University of North Carolina. Vol. 14, Parts 1 and 2, Historical Pub.

"Where are Our Nation's Credentials?" By Adelaide Estella Bear, A. B. Camden, New Jersey.

Archaeological Bulletin. Hico, Texas.

Relics from Nebraska.

Souvenir of the 16th Annual Conference of the Missouri Daughters of the American Revolution, Oct. 26, 27, 28, 1915, St. Louis, Missouri. Compliments of Miss Elizabeth Austin, State Historian, D. A. R.

The Geographic Magazine, February, 1916.

Magazine of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania.

Report of the Newberry Library, Chicago, Illinois.

Souvenirs from the Colonial Dames Society, Richmond, Virginia.

Gray's Family History Catalogue from Henry Gray, Book Publisher, 1 Churchfield Road, E., Acton, London, England.

Journal of the Presbyterian Historical Society, Philadelphia, Penn.

1234—United Empire, The Royal Colonial Institute Journal. Amen Corner, London. E. C.

Maryland Historical Magazine. Baltimore, Md.

The American Economist. New York.

Report of the Chicago, Ill., Historial Society.

The Geographic Magazine.

DONATIONS.

Pair of saddle bags belonging to Harris H. Johnston, and used during the Civil War in the South. He was Aide de Camp to Gen. William Preston. Headquarters Abingdon, Va., May, 1863. Donated by Mr. Charles Furr, Sr., Frankfort, Ky.

November, 1916.

The Genealogy of the Ryersons By Edward L. Ryerson, Chicago, Ill.

Bulletin of the New York Public Library.

Magazine of the D. A. R. Society. Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.

Journal of the Illinois State Historical Society. Springfield, Ill.

Ethno-botany of the Tewa Indians. By Winifrede W. Robbins, Jno. B. Harrington, A Barbara Frier Marreco. Library of Congress, Washington, D. C.

Bulletin of the Minnesota Historical Society. St. Paul, Minn.

Reports Minnesota History Bulletins for years 1913-1914-1915-1916.

Bulletin of the Virginia State Library. By Archivist. Richmond, Virginia.

Bulletin of the Virginia State Library, October, 1916. French News-

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papers of 1848-1850 in the Virginia State Library.

For Our Soldiers, Address given by His Eminence Cardinal Mercier on the day of the National Fete, July 21, 1916, at Sainte Gudule, Brussels. Compliments of Sir Gilbert Parker, Bart., 20 Carleton House Terrace, London, England.

We have received the handsome catalogue of Professor Pasquale Farina, entitled "Paintings by Old Masters." The collection is very interesting and the pictures very fine. Art Club of Philadelphia, 1916.

The Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography. Philadelphia, Pa.

The following with compliments of Sir Gilbert Parker, London: To Neutral Peace Lovers: A Plea for Patience. By Wm. Archer.

The United States and the War. Addresses before the Pennsylvania Historical Society. Edited by Barre Terrace.

Belgian Independence Day Right. Hon. H. H. Asquith, with extracts from the English Press. London, England.

After Two Years. Handsome Brochure, with the flag of Great Britain on front page, with fine photos of H. M. King George V., President Poincaire, Emperor of Russia, King of Italy, Emperor of Japan, King of the Belgians, King of Serbia, and Hon H. H. Asquith.

The Blood of Rachel, A Dramatization of Esther, and Other Poems.

By Cotton Noe.

This exquisite book reached us too late for a review, which will be given it later on in the Register. To say, when one opens the book they are attracted at once by the matchless Drama of Esther, is not enough. They cannot lay it down until they have finished the tragic story of Esther and Vashti. Illustrious historical heroines of the Persian Throne, 478 B. C. Esther of the "Blood of Rachel," and Saviour of the Jews, under sentence of death by Xerxes-Ahasurus of the Bible. And Vashti, his splendid queen, the honorable woman who scorned obedience to his command. "Tho a queen, she was a pure and modest wife," and by her rebellion won the respect and admiration of women pure and true through all the ages. The poem is one of the most thrilling and beautiful and absorbing in interest that has been published in many years. The shorter poems are all sweet melodies of our days and times and interests. The book is published by John P. Morton & Co., Louisville, Ky.

Editor of Register.

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1912

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SUBSCRIPTIONS

Must be sent by check or money order. All communications for The Register should be addressed to Mrs. Jennie C. Morton, Editor and Secretary-Treasurer, Kentucky State Historical Society, Frankfort, Ky.

Mrs. Jennie C. Morton, Editor-in-Chief.

H. V. McChesney, Associate Editor.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

If your copy of The Register is not received promptly, please advise us. It is issued in January, May and September.

NOTICE.

If there is a blue X upon the first page of your Register, it denotes that your subscription has expired, and that your renewal is requested.

General meeting of the Kentucky State Historical Society, June 7th, the date of Daniel Boone's first view of the "beautiful level of Kentucky."

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CONTRIBUTORS.

Col. J. Stoddard Johnston, Louisville, Ky.
Hon. L. F. Johnson, Frankfort, Ky.
Miss Martha Stephenson, Harrodsburg, Ky.
Hon. W. W. Stephenson, Harrodsburg, Ky.
W. W. Longmoor, Frankfort, Ky.
Prof. G. C. Downing, Frankfort, Ky.
Mrs. Ella H. Ellwanger, Frankfort, Ky.
George Baber, Washington, D. C.
Dr. Thos. E. Pickett, Maysville, Ky.
A. C. Quisenberry, Hyattsville, Md.

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3. The Three Governors. Historic Incident. By Laurie Blakely, Covington, Ky.

4. The Famous Duel Between John Rowan and Dr. James Chambers. By J. Stoddard Johnston.

5. Kentucky Troops in the War of 1812. By A. C. Quisenberry.

6. Poem Written by Gen. W. O. Butler, on the Battle Field, River Raisin.

7. Resignation and the Fabric of Life. Poems by Mrs. Mary L. Cady, Deceased, A well Known Poet of Maysville, in the Sweet Long Ago.

8. Poems. "Nature Days in Gold"—J. C. M. "To An Old Friend"—J. C. M.

9. Sonnet to the Skylark. By A. H. Lindsay.

10. Sonnet Kentucky Corn. By A. H. Lindsay.

11. Wapping Street, Frankfort, Ky. By Sally Jackson.

12. Department of Clippings and Paragraphs.

13. Genealogical Department.

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HISTORIC HOMES

OF

HARRODSBURG, KY.

ILLUSTRATED.

BY

W. W. STEPHENSON.

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Photo by Elmer L. Foote

STEPHENSON HOME.

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HISTORIC HOMES OF HARRODSBURG

Harrodsburg, the cradle of our proud Commonwealth, was settled one hundred and thirty-eight years ago. The anniversary of the laying out of the town site, in which Daniel Boone took part, and to whom a lot was assigned, is the 16th of this month (June, 1912). It is natural that this First Settlement of Kentucky should possess many historic homes. Not only has this old town given birth to great events, but it has furnished our nation with a long list of distinguished men and women. Everything is relative; and, while 138 years is not old compared to the civilizations of Europe and Asia, this span of years represents the oldest in Kentucky. The old fort built in 1775-6 occupied one of the four squares reserved in the original plan of the town for school purposes. The land office opened in 1779 was located at Harrodsburg. Not only outlying lands, but town lots also, were given in consideration of settlements and improvements. Just as soon as it was at all safe to dwell outside of the stockade, lots were improved with log dwellings. This was as early as 1780. On the east side of Warwick street, immediately outside of the school reservation which I have mentioned, stand today two weather-boarded log-houses of two stories each which must date back to the earliest pioneer days. Each of the half-acre lots on which they are located was deeded by the trustees in 1787 in consideration of settlement and improvement, one to Ann Lindsay (McGinty) the other to Samuel Dennis. The old Askew building on the northeast corner of Warwick and Lexington (Main-Cross) streets for so many years occupied by Prof. Eyre Askew, is famous as an old building. In the same square, and north of it, is another log house which is probably the improvement for which the lot was donated. It was at an early date the meeeting place of the M. E. Church, when it was owned by Mrs. Rebecca Hart. It is practically certain that these houses were built over a century and a quarter ago, just as soon as the owners could safely move out of the stockade.

On the west side of Warwick street, opposite the buildings mentioned, and within a block of the site of the old fort, on part of the original public square, reserved for school purposes, stood until recently a two-story log house weather-boarded, which is claimed by some to have been the oldest building in Harrodsburg. It was for some-

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time the home of Samuel Daviess, brother of Joseph Hamilton Daviess, both of whom were conspicuous in Kentucky history. Samuel Daviess was the father of Maj. Wm. Daviess, who was husband of Mrs. Maria T. Daviess. The Harrodsburg Historical Society has secured by gift of Mr. ——— Clemmens, all the logs of the Lincoln home, on Beachland, Washington County, Ky., in which Thomas Lincoln and Nancy Hanks were married by Rev. Jesse Head, a Harrodsburg minister, and in which they went to housekeeping. The Historical Society will, on its lot adjoining the old fort site, soon restore the Lincoln home, supplementing in the reconstruction with materials from the old Daviess home, recently torn down by Squire J. C. Wilson, who has replaced it with a new building, and has given the old material to this Society.

Close by, on the west side of the same street, on one of the four blocks constituting the first public square, is the interesting old colonial home of Miss Irene Moore, who donated to the Harrodsburg Historical Society a part of her lot adjoining the old fort site. The handsome interior is finished in old colonial style and is in keeping with the tradition of one of Mercer's oldest and best families. The grandfather of Miss Moore, James Taylor, was for very many years a leading lawyer and public-spirited citizen of this place. His father was Samuel Taylor, prominent in the early history of the county, who in 1790 built, near Pleasant Hill, a stone house whi is one of the most historic homes Mercer County.

Every acre of the old Graha Springs tract near by, at the sout ern termination of Warwick stree is historic ground. Before th year 1800, Greenville Springs wa famous as a health resort. It wa composed of groups of log cabin which were occupied by invalic who brought their own furnitur and supplies. To these were after wards added commodious fram buildings with numerous cottages The Greenville Springs tract em braced 227 acres immediately sout of the town of Harrodsburg as lai out in 1786. A half interest in i sold for $13,000, in 1819. In tha year Dr. Christopher C. Graham came to Harrodsburg. He marrie a daughter of David Sutton David Sutton very early acquire a number of lots in the southern portion of Harrodsburg, including the lot on which stood the Harrods burg Academy, the Catholi Church lot and the lots south o the Perryville turnpike on which were built afterwards the Har rodsburg Springs buildings. In Feb., 1827, David Sutton conveyed to Christopher Graham 60 or 70 acres of land in Harrodsburg, including the "Harrodsburg Springs watering place," which Graham had been managing some years prior thereto, and including the land on which stood Sutton's Hat Factory. The present parsonage of the Catholic Church, a one-story brick building with ell, formerly the hat factory, now occupied as a dwelling by Father

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JOHN B. THOMPSON HOME.

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Vm. Gabe, is a very old building, robably over one hundred years ld. It was used by Dr. Christo- her Graham as an office when he as conducting the Harrodsburg Springs. After acquiring the Sut- on tract, Dr. Graham acquired all f the 227-acre tract known as the reenville Springs tract. His enius, personal charm and intelli- ent energy made this the most opular and famous resort of the outh and Middle West, indeed, a ecca for invalids from many arts of the Union. The touch of is genius and industry converted agged, broken, treeless lands into landscape garden of exceeding eauty adorned with many species f trees obtained from distant arts. He first built extensive two- tory frame houses and long rows f one-story cottages and after- ards erected an extensive hotel nd a magnificent ballroom of cor- esponding size, which could be een miles away looming up in a eautiful setting of green. Wealthy Southerners came in splendid equipages with many ser- vants as attendants. In its palmy days, there were from four to six thousand visitors each season, sometimes twelve hundred at a time. It was the Saratoga of the South. This property was sold to the U. S. Government, which con- verted it into the Western Military Asylum for its invalid soldiers in 1853, and the main buildings were burned in 1865. The beautiful home of our Circuit Clerk, Ben Casey Allin, at the famous "Old Saloon," whose waters have been pronounced superior to that of the Saratoga Springs, was last year re-converted into a summer resort; and the great success at once at- tendant gives earnest that it will prove a worthy successor to the celebrated springs of early days.

Near by, southeast of this, is Beaumont College, formerly Daughters College, successor to Greenville Institute. I consider it the most historic home in all our old town. It embraced that part of the Greenville Springs tract on which the original groups of cabins were situated. In 1830, Dr. Chris- topher C. Graham sold 24 acres of the original tract to Rev. Wm. D. Jones, who on it established the Greenville Female Academy. He sold this property in 1834, to Hon. Jas. Harlan, Sr., the father of Hon. John M. Harlan and Jas. Harlan, Jr., all three lawyers distinguished in the history of State and Nation for commanding ability. This was the home of the Harlan family for many years, Hon. John M. Harlan being one year old when his par- ents moved to this place. In 1841 Mr. Samuel G. Mullins established on this tract Greenville Institute, acquiring the property from Hon. Jas. Harlan, together with some additional land from Dr. Graham. The property having burned, many public-spirited citizens, fore- most of whom were Dr. Graham and Jas. Taylor, assisted in re- building it. The present buildings of Beaumont College attest the appreciation at an early day of the dignified Southern colonial archi- tecture.

In 1856, Dr. C. E. and Prof. Jno. Aug. Williams purchased this property and established Daugh- ters College.

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Time forbids detailed account of the great educational work that has been accomplished in this historic and famous home of so many illustrious daughters. Almost every State has representatives who got the inspiration for their life work within these walls.

Adjoining Beaumont College is Aspen Hall, the home at present, of Mr. Lafon Riker. Rev. James Shannon, President of Bacon College, purchased this land from Dr. Chr. Graham in 1846. Alexander Douglas in 1863, sold this to Hon. John B. Bowman, a distinguished educator, who was largely instrumental in the establishment of Kentucky University, first located at Harrodsburg and afterwards removed to Lexington, and was for very many years its president. Just across Danville avenue from Beaumont and Aspen Hall stood the interesting colonial mansion of Governor Beriah Magoffin. It was burned in 1907. The mansion stood on the eastern part of the old Graham Springs tract; but adjoinig this on the east was a tract of 459 acres, which was acquired by Beriah Magoffin, Sr., father of Governor Beriah Magoffin, from the heirs of Johnathan Clark, who was a brother of Gen. George Rogers Clark. Isaac Hite, whose company followed by a few weeks the company of Capt. Jas. Harrod in the spring of 1774, preempted 1,400 acres of land immediately east of Harrodsburg, and this was afterwards acquired by Johnathan Clark. The Magoffin place was one of the most historic of our homes, and it was a genuine distress to many whe burned. A modern addition of tractive homes now occupies site.

Adjoining the Gov. Mago place on Danville avenue, north is a frame house which built by Mr. Jno. F. R. S. Solon professor of music in Greenv Institute, father of the celebra Dis Debar, who was famous cause infamous.

Another handsome old colon home is that of Hon. John Thompson, on the east side Danville avenue, embracing p of the Jonathan Clark tract. was built by Beriah Magoffin, S about 100 years ago, and was home until he built the Gov. M goffin mansion. On a commandi eminence with very large lawn front sloping to the street, this two-story brick building with large columns in front and or story wings presents a most i posing appearance. Of simil architecture is the historic Bon Brothers home, on Shawnee Ru in the county. This style of co nial architecture, large comm dious two-story brick with lar columns in front is represented many noble examples in town a county. In the town, in addition Beaumont College and Asp Hall already mentioned, notab examples are, the James L. N home, the Stephenson home, a C. D. Thompson home on Colle or Warwick street, and the hon of James M. Forsythe, Wm. Sp man, Allan Edelen, Mr. ——— Lord, in the country.

The Stephenson home was f

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Pho'o by Elmer L. Foote

HOME OF J. C. BONTA AND BROS.
Shawnee Springs.

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erly the home of Teruh T. Haggin, the father of Jas. B. Haggin, the multi-millionaire, whose grandfather, Capt. John Haggin, was one of the first settlers of Harrodsburg, and very prominent in the early history of Harrodsburg and Mercer County.

The one-story brick building with wings now owned and occupied by Squire Joe Morgan was built by Dr. Wm. Robertson, a wealthy physician and manufacturer of this place over one hundred years ago. Near about the same time he erected on a portion of the premises owned by him a very large cotton manufactory, the most approved machinery having been shipped from the east. This property was afterwards acquired by Judge Chr. Chinn, father of Ex-Senator J. P. Chinn, and one of the first merchants of Harrodsburg. It was so long the home of Judge Chinn who died there that it is still known as the "Chinn Place." Mrs. Jane T. Cross, the talented daughter of Judge Chinn, was an authoress of note, one of several who have given distinction to our historic town.

Another interesting colonial home adjoins the "Chinn Place," and is now owned by Mr. Arthur Harbison. It was built about the same time by Col. Richard M. Sutfield. Its unique front with portico and columns, faces the south and not Main street to the east, which now appears unusual, but, when it was built, it faced Factory street in front, to which the large lawn extended. Col. Sutfield afterwards built the brick dwelling owned by Miss Russell Alexander, another old colonial building on the south end of his large lot. For some time the Harbison place was the home of Mr. Morgan Vance, who married Susan Thompson, daughter of Col. Geo. C. Thompson and granddaughter of Col. Geo. Thompson, who at one time owned nearly ten thousand acres of fine land in Mercer County. Dr. Ap. Vance is a son of Morgan Vance. Col. Geo. Thompson at his home place in the county entertained in almost royal style. His son, William Thompson, built a fine gothic dwelling of 30 rooms on the old homestead, and this was afterwards the home of Col. J. P. Chinn. It burned some years ago.

In the northern limits of our town stands another colonial brick building about a hundred years of age. It was built by Judge Jno. L. Bridges, who married a daughter of Governor John Adair, and who was for over a third of a century Judge of the Mercer Circuit Court. It was for a very long while owned by the Burford family, afterwards by Dr. Chas. H. Spilman, and now by Mr. Joseph Vaught.

The interesting colonial building now occupied by Dr. W. P. Harvey, was built at an early date (near 100 years ago) by Hon. John B. Thompson, father of the sometime gifted Senator John B. Thompson. Adjoining this property is that of Mr. A. G. Woods, formerly owned by his father, Archibald Woods, who was also the ancestor of Harrodsburg's poet laureate and literateur, Mr.

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Henry Cleveland Woods. This brick dwelling is more than three-quarters of a century old. It stands within fifty yards of the site on which the five or six cabins were built by Harrod's Company in 1774. The land of Archibald Woods embraced many acres in that portion of the town, including the site where Harrod's Company first encamped and built their cabins as the nucleus of Kentucky's First Settlement.

Harrodsburg has other hon of historic value by reason of sociation with important pers ages and events; but, in my l ited time, I have confined my to those I consider most cons uous.

I close with the earnest pra that we learn to prize and tre ure more the wealth of histo material and association wh fortune has so generously queathed to our "Old Town."

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A BRIEF SKETCH

OF

MRS. DE NEVARRO

OF ENGLAND

(Nee MARY ANDERSON, the Actress)

BY

MRS. ELLA HUTCHISON ELLWANGER.

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MRS. DE NEVARRO (NEE "OUR MARY").

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AS FRANKFORTERS KNEW MARY ANDERSON

By Ella Hutchison Ellwanger.

With the production of Hichens' "Garden of Allah," and the return of Mary Anderson to this country to colaborate with the author in staging this wonderful production, the old theatregoers of Frankfort have forgotten to discuss the new, frothy plays of today and their minds have turned back to the day when the "Old Major Hall," a dingy cramped amusement place, was known to all the habitues of the little Capital of Frankfort as the "opera house."

This house, remodeled again and again, is still intact and has a glory all its own, for did not Mary Anderson, "Our Mary," play here one blissful night—passing from Louisville, I think, to Owensboro?

A group of old ladies were discussing her flying visit to America and lamenting that never again would they be able to see such another "Juliet," when one of the three softly opened the top drawer of a tall mahogany "highboy" and drew from it a box of souvenirs of days of auld lang syne.

I watched, curiously enough, while with reverent and shaking fingers she laid on the table a lock of downy hair tied with a faded blue ribbon; then a tiny white sock and a baby's lace yoke made of rolled and whipped puffing and lace insertion; then came a tiny, yellow baby cap and at the bottom of the box was a yellow and cracked hand-bill. This with careful fingers and with a reminiscent smile playing about the corners of her mouth, she spread out before the three pairs of curious eyes.

Then, bless their hearts, those three dear old women all gabbled at once. One remembered this thing, and didn't the others? When I could I got the bill and found it was issued by a Mr. Hall, who was the lessee of the "opera house" at that time, and who had issued this small hand-bill written in the bombastic style of some forty years ago.

"Our Mary" must have indeed been a sweet and charming "Juliet." Between the three women I gathered that she wore her hair in very girlish fashion, that of hanging down her back and tied from her face with a white ribbon. The white satin dress was "borrowed" from her very dear friend, Mrs. Racheal Macauley, the wife of Mr. Barney Macauley, who gave her her first

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opportunity of appearing before a Louisville audience.

This appearance in the old Macauley Theater in Louisville was Mary Anderson's first appearance on any stage and that, too, with only one rehearsal. This would not have been so bad had the rest of the cast been letter perfect. But the cast was a local one and eyed the young tragedy queen with ill-concealed smile and frivolous remarks.

The following may give an idea of the bombastic criticisms of that day and generation, a criticism that would bring forth screams of laughter in the down-to-date newspapers of today:

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"OUR MARY" ANDERSON.
(Crowned in Louisville.)

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THE PLAY.

"THE PLAY'S THE THING"—*Shakespeare.*

PUBLISHED BY THOMAS A. HALL.

EASTER HOLIDAYS.

Mr. T. A. Hall respectfully announces the appearance in this city of the

Youthful and Distinguished Tragedienne

MISS

MARY ANDERSON

Whose extraordinary powers have

WON IMMEDIATE RECOGNITION.

From thronged and brilliant audiences, and gained most enthusiastic praise from the ablest critics

WHEREVER SHE HAS APPEARED.

—

Miss Anderson's career has been quite phenomenal. The annals of the stage certainly present no other case where a girl of tender years, trained in the comparative seclusion of a beautiful home, has suddenly grasped the highest honors of the stage, and in an experience of but a few months, been classed by able critics with such artistes as Fanny Kemble, Julia Dean, and Charlotte Cushman.

PAULINE,

In Lord Lytton's famous and most popular play, the "Lady of Lyons, or Love and Pride," is regarded as one of Miss Anderson's most finished and beautiful personations. Her years, her queenly presence and graceful bearing, specially fitting her to represent the proud beauty of Bulwer's impassioned love story.

MARY ANDERSON.

This young lady who has won a large celebrity in a stage experience of less than two years, was born in Sacramento, Cal., in October, 1859, and is consequently but seventeen years old. This seems almost incredible in view of her admirable rendition of such characters as Lady Macbeth and Meg Merrilles. Her parents removed to Louisville, Ky., when she was almost a babe. She comes of excellent family, both of her parents being persons of high culture. Her father died several years ago, and her mother married Dr. Hamilton Griffin, a physician of considerable standing in Louisville, and belonging to a family known throughout Kentucky for fine literary tastes. At a very early age she could recite passages from Shakespeare, and seemed particularly fond of Richard the Third. When she first formed the intention of going upon the stage this was the character she wished to appear in, but she was persuaded not to do so by her friends. Miss Anderson made her debut, as Juliet, inLouisville, on the evening of the 27th of November, 1875, and was immediately extended an engagement by Mr. Macauley, the well-known manager of the Opera House. Her career since that time has been one of unchecked success, and she has appeared in several of the larger southern and western theatres. In disposition is singularly kind and lovable. Her

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greatest delight is sunshine and the open air. When at home she walks out in all sorts of weather, never carrying protection against sun and seldom any against rain. As a student in studying her parts her methods are peculiar. She is perfectly familiar with Shakespeare's contemporaries, and is well up in the writings of Dante, Homer and Plutarch. In Plutarch's Lives she takes special delight, and as a pastime loves to go through Homer's Iliad, and trace where Shakespeare and Schiller obtained many of their most vital ideas and some of their most catchy sentences. The works of these writers she constantly carries with her. A copy of the Iliad she uses is a curiosity in the way of marginal notes, giving the play, the part, and even the circumstances by which the lines have been transferred by some other writer, and pointing out the changes made to cover the same. In the parlor Miss Anderson is exceedingly simple and modest in her manner; having neither affectation nor falsely assumed reserve. She is constantly acompanied by her mother, in whose advice she places her whole confidence. Her step-father attends to her business and leaves her entirely free to study. Her first question to her mother on arising is "Mother what do the papers say of my acting last night?" but she never reads them herself unless the criticism contains some remark of unusual significance. She seems unconscious of her fast advancing fame and studies with great assiduity.—Washington Star.

"The Nation" alludes in the following terms to the appearance of Miss Mary Anderson in Washington.

Her acting was simply marvelous with here and there, but rarely, a deflection. She reached the fullness of every opportunity in speech, in gesture, and action. Her impassioned prayer, the interruption, the greeting of her lover, were marked with a power totally beyond her years, and which, certainly, when she has become recognized as a great actress, she cannot expect to excel. The confession of her love was a bit of sweet acting that few, after seeing Macbeth or her Meg Merrilles, could expect. The richness of her lower tones, usually shown in entreaty, was heard with fine effect in the last act. In the role of Berthe we can safely say Miss Anderson has achieved another triumph, of equal quality to those secured as Meg Merrilles and Lady Macbeth, without another look to her fast increasing repertoire, three of the grandest roles of the drama now in existence.

As this is probably the last criticism or review of Miss Anderson that we shall give this season, we deem it proper to say, that unbiased by the seeming flattering notices given by our exchanges, we have from the night of witnessing her first performance been actuated by a sense of justice to the patrons of the stage and to the stage itself, and while not picking up every trifling flaw and growling about it, we have at the same time been on the lookout for the dangers of "gush." Both have been avoided, and our conclusion is that Mary Anderson, is already a great and careful actress, not in the very highest polish, but of sufficient merit to place her beside the great Charlotte Cushman, with probabilities outstripping the triumph of even that unexcelled tragedienne.

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MISS MARY ANDERSON

Will appear at

MAJOR HALL FRANKFORT

WEDNESDAY EVENING, APRIL 4th,

In her admired personation of

PAULINE,

In Lord Lytton's brilliant and favorite five-act play, entitled the

LADY OF LYONS

OR, LOVE AND PRIDE.

The cast including all the prominent artists of the Company.

—

She will appear at

MAY'S HALL, ELIZABETHTOWN

THURSDAY EVENING, APRIL 5th,

As PAULINE in

THE LADY OF LYONS

The sale of seats will commence in each city one week in advance.

The character pictures of Miss Mary Anderson, prepared by "Mora," the distinguished New York artist, are beautiful specimens of photographic art. A limited number of copies will be placed on sale in advance of Miss Anderson's appearance.

Miss Anderson will be supported by a company of excellent artists.

Lady Macbeth of Miss Mary Anderson.

It was pleasant to find last night that Miss Mary Anderson's Lady Macbeth was all that we had anticipated, and more. The acting of this gifted lady in "Romeo and Juliet," in "Guy Mannering" and "Evadne" had prepared her audience for a successful rendering of a more exacting character, but they could not have expected the distinctness and definiteness of conception, and sustained power, which mark, Miss Anderson's rendering of the part in which the Queens of the Stage have won the rarest laurels.

From the moment that Miss Anderson appeared upon the stage, last night, she had entire command of the audience. Winning enough, in gracious beauty, to hold the heart of a sterner man than Mr. Boniface's Macbeth.

The acting and declamation of Miss Anderson were superb. It was the height of art to allow passionate love misdirected to gleam through the chinks of her ambitious plotting. The Lady Macbeth of Miss Anderson is womanly even in its excesses. Even as thoughts of her children flit across her mind as she screws Macbeth's courage to the striking point, so in Duncan's chamber she recalls an earlier tie—

"Had he not resembled
My father as he slept, I had done it."

At the close of the second act Miss Anderson was called before the curtain. The third act was splendidly played. Attired in royal robes, with the flashing diadem upon her shapely head, Lady Macbeth has reached the towering height to which she aspired. Yet is she saddened by the thought that Macbeth is ill at ease. More murders must ensue; Macbeth, familiar with blood, contrives the assassination of Banquo. In this he needs no urging. Nay, he fears perhaps dissuasion, for he bids his wife be innocent of the knowledge of what is intended, until she may "applaud the deed." It was a wonderfully realistic picture. Lady Macbeth, with smiling face, solicitous for the comfort of her friends, still casts anxious glances at perturbed Macbeth. She is ill at ease; and the audience know it,

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thought her friends do not. Vainly she attempts to conceal or explain away her lord's infirmity. For him, exhortation and entreaty; for the wondering nobles, the suggestion that if they note him, they shall extend his passion. It is more than even she can compass. Half-crazed with anguish, she bids the peers go; and then, heart-broken, crushed by contending emotions, she fell with an agonizing shriek at the feet of him for whom she dared so much, turning to him, even in that supreme moment, a face lighted up and glorified by love. Genius alone can inspire acting at once so natural and so affecting. As the curtain fell there was a moment of breathes silence, followed by deafening applause, which was redoubled as the fair player bowed her acknowledgments The soliloquy in the fourth act, admirably as it was delivered, was commonplace in comparison with the superb acting at the banquet That single scene was enough to establish a reputation.—News and Courier.

How many other yellowing programmes are hidden away in boxes with other precious souvenirs in Frankfort, I wonder?

When one thinks of the age of the young actress; her determination to make a reputation on the stage, the meager help she received, the stinging criticisms she had to endure, one wonders, while admiring the efforts, how she had the courage in the face of it all to go on. Seventeen! A child almost, and one who had but just left the high walls of a convent. It makes one subscribe to the statement: "That genius is the capacity for taking pains."

It is the early struggle and the early success and the early life work of "Our Mary" that is most interesting to theatregoers and the lovers of genius. Later life with its success and adulation does not bring the same thrill to either the performer or to the lookers on. It is the struggle, the obstacles surmounted that appeal to human nature and the best in us, and make us take heart of grace and in the very face of defeat to snatch victory.

So, in this short sketch a few of this wonderful woman's early trials and early work will be given. The successful years we know of. Her recent visit to this country for the purpose of colaborating with Hichens for the dramatization of the "Garden of Allah" is still being talked of in theatrical circles, and her still more recent determination to visit Ireland and assist in dramatizing the Irish Folk Plays has revived the talk that Mrs. Antonio de Navarro may be thus induced to return to the stage.

This famous woman, as most of us know, first saw the light of day in a small California town. Her mother, who married the man of her choice against the wishes of her parents, was but nineteen years of age and was so greatly distressed at the ugly, little red face of the little Mary Anderson, that to the consoling remark of the nurse that she would some day be very proud of her, was childish

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enough to answer most emphatically, "never."

Mrs. de Navarro's parents left Sacramento when she was quite a baby and wishing to be near some relative Mrs. Anderson located in Louisville, Kentucky, to be near her brother-in-law, who was at that time a pastor of a small German congregation. Her parents had not forgiven her for marrying against their wishes and she felt the need of a friend during the frequent absences of her husband in England.

This uncle became the guardian of little "Mamie" Anderson after her father's early death.

It was at the age of twelve, when Dr. Griffin, who had in his youth prided himself on his acting as an amateur, took down a volume of Shakespeare, and said to the small and precocious Miss Anderson: "I am going to read Hamlet to you."

Only a few days after this she astonished the family by appearing before them enveloped in a large army cloak of Dr. Griffin and scowling tremendously began:

"Angels and ministers of grace, defend us. Be thou a spirit of health or goblin damned."

Her next performance was in the kitchen, before the small maid of all work. This maid, being duly impressed slipped out to call her "ma" and Dr. Griffin, who was the family critic.

This time it was the fourth act of the Lady of Lyons and Dr. Griffin clapped his hands and called out:

"Bravo, you'll make a good actress some day."

It was after many years of labor and no engagement seemed possible for the little stage-struck girl. Dr. Griffin, her step-father, at last appealed to Mr. John McCullough to give her an audience and tell them frankly what he thought of her chances.

After behaving somewhat bearishly over the matter and warning the little girl he would unsparingly criticise her work, Mary Anderson went through the portico scene of "Romeo and Juliet" for him. When she had finished his manner had changed and he spent several hours going through scenes with her from all she knew.

After this her real and first chance of appearing on a Louisville stage came through her friend, Mr. Barney Macauley. Mr. Macauley's wife was a famous actress and both interested themselves in the young actress and gave her the chance of appearing for the first time on any stage.

In the serious illness of an actress who could not fill the latter half of the week at Macauley's Theatre, Mr. Macauley sent for Miss Anderson.

"Could you act for me the night after tomorrow?"

"Could she?" Here was her tide and she took it at the flood. With only one rehearsal Miss Anderson appeared the next night in borrowed, white satin gown, and played Juliet to a crowded Louisville house.

Harsh criticisms followed.

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Fellow actors were unkind and openly disdainful. Travel was not easy and debts grew.

In the face of it all, little "Mamie" Anderson, as Louisville friends knew her, never once lost her ideal and how high it was planted by her slender young hands is history—world's history

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THE DUEL BETWEEN JOHN ROWAN AND DR. JAMES CHAMBERS

BY

J. STODDARD JOHNSTON.

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THE DUEL BETWEEN JOHN ROWAN AND DR. JAMES CHAMBERS.

In the first half of the last century a great many duels were fought in Kentucky, the custom having been inherited from Virginia, where, as in Great Britain, it had long prevailed. The participants were generally men of prominence in public life, notwithstanding the practice was condemned by law, with heavy penalties attached, but rarely enforced. The custom was only eradicated in Kentucky when the Constitution of 1850 went into effect, which provided that any person who should directly or indirectly give or accept a challenge, or knowingly carry one, should be deprived of the right to hold any office of honor or profit. It also required all officers, before entering upon their duties, to take an oath that they had not fought a duel, sent or accepted a challenge or acted as second in carrying one to fight a duel with any citizen of this State. Since then duelling in Kentucky has ceased, the Constitution of 1892 containing the same provisions.

It is not my purpose in this paper to say anything further upon the general subject, but to confine myself to the particulars of one of the first duels in Kentucky of general interest, and to correct many erroneous statements concerning it by giving, as succinctly as possible, the facts regarding it, which for more than a century have been incorrectly given. This was the duel between John Rowan and Dr. James Chambers. The generally accepted account has been that the difficulty which occurred between the principals leading to the duel took place at Frankfort and was fought in that vicinity, the seconds of Judge Rowan being given as Joseph Hamilton Daviess and John Allen, his classmates. This account was very elaborately presented in Harper's Magazine for August, 1860, by R. T. Coleman, the place and all particulars not according with the facts. In the Courier-Journal of November, 1897, there appeared an article upon Daviess, in which the duel is stated to have been fought about 1797, and that Daviess was Rowan's second. These statements, supplemented by many in intervening years, have never, as far as I have seen, been

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corrected. Having recently come into possession of the facts as to the time, place and parties connected with the duel, I propose to give them as succinctly as the nature of the case will admit.

The personal difficulty which led to the duel which was fought near Bardstown, occurred in that place on the night of January 29th, 1801, and the duel was fought in that vicinity February 3rd, the challenge having been sent by Dr. Chambers January 31st. These facts, together with the particulars of the duel, I recently found in a letter from Judge George M. Bibb, one of the most prominent Kentuckians of that day, the second of Judge Rowan, in the Palladium, a weekly published in Frankfort in the following spring. It being difficult to condense the facts antecedent to the duel I have deemed it best to give the letter so far as it relates to the essential points, in full:

LETTER FROM JUDGE BIBB.

To the Editor of the Palladium;
Sir:

For the benefit of those who loving truth have been, or might be misled by the many false reports which have been industriously circulated respecting a duel between Dr. Chambers, deceased, and Mr. Rowan, I request you to publish this letter, together with the enclosed certificates, &c., referred to herein. This publication would not have been made until the return of Major Bullock from New Orleans but for the manner in which the subject has been i troduced into your paper of th 28th of April. For the causes the quarrel between the Docto and Mr. Rowan, I refer to th certificates marked No. 1 and 2, also the copies of the Doctor letter No. 3.

On the 1st of February M Rowan and myself returned fro Bullitt County, I not until late i the evening where we had bee the preceding week. The nex morning Mr. Rowan showed m a note from Dr. Chambers of th 31st of January, requesting M Rowan to make known his tim and place of meeting, as well a his friend's name, to which he re turned an answer the same da by me, as his friend, appointin the next morning as also a plac In the evening of the 2nd of Fe ruary Major Bullock and myse met at Mr. Wilson's tavern whe we had a conversation in whic Major Bullock expressed a desi that an accommodation to th satisfaction of both might reached. I supposed that cou not be unless the Doctor wou withdraw his note of the 31st January. We then had some co versation about the manner firing. Major Bullock propose that they should aim and fire b the word, I that they should star with their backs toward eac other, in that position wait for th word, then face and fire at plea ure. Nothing of distance wa proposed on that evening, bu that and the manner of firing wa postponed, to be agreed on in th morning.

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II. Accordingly, when the parties alighted from their horses, Major Bullock and myself were apart from the Doctor and Mr. Rowan, to agree upon the subjects postponed from the preceding evening. Major Bullock again spoke of an endeavor to accommodate the difference. I still thought it could not be made unless the Doctor's note should be withdrawn, to which the Major would not assent. The distance was then mentioned. Major Bullock said he supposed the usual distance; I requested him to mention it; he said ten steps, to which I agreed immediately, but said he might add two steps, which he not choosing to do, the distance remained as agreed upon. We then agreed they should, at that distance, stand with their backs, each toward the other, and wait for the word "fire;" after which they should face and fire when they pleased. To prevent doubt it was particularly mentioned and agreed, that each might hold his pistol as he pleased, and use in firing one or both hands. No other propositions than these, as to distance or firing, were made or signified to me, and these at such a distance, and in such a voice that I do not hesitate to say that they were not heard by the Doctor or Mr. Rowan. The Doctor and Mr. Rowan had rode out in their great coats, which they took off before the pistols were handed to them. As agreed upon they fired, each long after they had faced, Mr. Rowan first and then the Doctor. Mr. Rowan rested his pistol on his left hand—the Doctor his on the left arm above the elbow. The deliberate and long aim of each prompted each of their friends to ask, if they were hurt. Dr. Chambers said first "No," Mr. Rowan also said "I am not," to which the Doctor replied, "I am sorry for it;" Mr. Rowan said "Well, try it again," the Doctor said, "Agreed."

As agreed upon from the first they fired the second round, the Doctor first, the interval between their fires just distinguishable, and shorter than before, each resting his pistol as formerly and taking deliberate aim. The Doctor fell. Major Bullock and myself ran to his assistance. We searched, but searched too low for the wound. The Doctor was unable to tell us, not knowing where. Major Bullock then opened the Doctor's waistcoat, raised his left arm and found it. I saw the wound. But little blood had issued. I went to Mr. Rowan and told him I thought the wound was mortal; he answered "I am sorry," and going to the Doctor he said he supposed there was no further use for him. Major Bullock replied, "No." Mr. Rowan was going, but turning to the Doctor, with the pledge of his, Mr. Rowan's honor to serve him, and offered to send his carriage for the Doctor. Major Bullock had bound up the wound and was supporting him. The Doctor was restless and requested me to extend his left leg and unbound the joint of the knee, in doing which my head was near that of Major

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Bullock's, which opportunity he took of requesting me to go to town and tell Mr. Caldwell to send for the Doctor. I hastened to my horse and on him was passing to see the Doctor. Major Bullock desired me to hasten. Mr. Caldwell was absent from the town. I informed Mr. McClean of my business. The news spread and the whole town was in haste to see the Doctor. I returned as soon as possible with Doctor Chapieze.

In the interview at Mr. Rowan's house a few hours after we had parted from the Doctor, Mr. Rowan observed that Major Bullock had taken whiffs at his words to the Doctor when wounded, for which he was sorry and they were spoken without any intention of giving offense, under the impression that having been called there to satisfy the Doctor, it was proper to have his leave to depart, not judging the wound would prove so quickly mortal. Major Bullock told me he thought Mr. Rowan was wrong. I then told the Major of what Mr. Rowan had said, in the interview above, of his answer to my telling him of the wound and mentioned his last words to the Doctor, which seemed to change the Major's opinion, but he still expected Mr. Rowan to mention the subject. When I saw Mr. Rowan next he had discussed with the Major and satisfied him completely, of which had I doubted Major Bullock's conduct to Mr. Rowan would have been ample proof.

Major Bullock never sent any challenge to Mr. Rowan by me. Whether it be criminal in men suffer their prejudices and pa sions to gain ascendency ov their reason or judgment, I hav not leisure to discuss. But, M Printer, I believe, had the enemi of Mr. Rowan opposed to the prejudices a small exertion reason and dispassionate inqui about this unfortunate single co bat, the certificates on that subje would not have differed fro those I herewith transmit to yo marked No. 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9, e cept that some of them would hav been rendered unnecessary. Fo myself I say they fought brave and honestly. The wound was the left side, so that the arm, suffered to hang at ease woul have covered it. And here let m refer to a certified copy of th inquisition marked No. 10, an also to the certificates marked N 11, 12 and 13. These it is hope Mr. Printer, will wipe the stai from the honor of the decease which the report of his havin been shot in the back would see to impart and which he so litt deserved.

And now Sir, through this m dium, I beg forgiveness of the re friends of the deceased. Shoul this remind them of his brave, y modest and unassuming wort renew their sorrows, let me plea the sacred majesty of truth, th respect due the sacred memory the dead, and the importance his good name to the living Counting myself in the number his friends, it is a pleasure I sa we never had a single jar and wit consolation I remember, after h

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was sensible of death's approach, my hands administered drink at his request and my ears heard him express it.

Your fellow citizen,

GEORGE M. BIBB.

Bardstown, May, 1801.

The certificates referred to in the foregoing letter are too long to be inserted here. The main facts established by them are, first, as to the time and circumstances of the personal difficulty between the principals which led to the challenge. The common version has been that Mr. Rowan and Dr. Chambers had been engaged with two others in a game of whist when the former having said something offensive to Dr. Chambers the latter rejoined sharply, causing Mr. Rowan to reply in such harsh terms as led Dr. Chambers to send a challenge which resulted in his death. As previously stated, the incident is said to have occurred at Frankfort, but the letter of Judge Bibb and the certificates cited in it show that it took place in Bardstown at night, in a room at McLean's tavern, in which a game of whist was also going on between four persons, but that Mr. Rowan and Dr. Chambers were engaged in a game known by its French name, Vingt-un, once popular in Kentucky within the memory of many living, but of late years quite out of fashion. It was a convivial gathering and beverages frequent, being chiefly of ale of strong quality, in which both Rowan and Chambers indulged freely. The first evidence which those at the other table observed induced the belief that it was a harmless exchange of epithets until blows followed and Chambers said that he would challenge Rowan and if he did not fight he would publish him as a coward in every gazette in the State. This specific statement is from the certificate of Thomas Hubbard, one of the persons at the other table. It will be observed that just after the occurrence Mr. Bibb states that he and Mr. Rowan went to Bullitt County, which adjoins Nelson, of which Bardstown is the county seat, returning on the 1st of February, and next morning the challenge of Dr. Chambers was received, and the duel fought on the 3rd.

The communication of Judge Bibb which I have given, accompanied by the statements of others cognizant of the salient facts preceding the duel, is not only interesting as giving the only true history of the event, with the correct date and location of the duel, but is also valuable as giving to posterity the full details of the manner in which duels of that and succeeding days were conducted elsewhere in this country and in Europe, the variation being in the choice of weapons, although pistols were the favorite weapons as compared with rifles and swords. It would be difficult to find a better description of a custom once so widely practiced, but now, fortunately, so completely relegated to the past.

There is one other feature of this historic incident which gives

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to it individuality—a degree of special interest. They were all young, being between twenty-five and thirty. Less is known of Dr. Chambers than of the other three, owing to the fact that the others achieved reputations from their prolonged lives. He was a physician of high standing in the community and socially also, having married the daughter of Benjamin Sebastian, a gentleman of English birth who came to Louisville at an early day and was one of the first Judges of the Court of Appeals. The most prominent among the other three may be said to have been Judge Bibb, a Virginian, born in 1776, and a graduate of both Hampden Sidney and of William and Mary Colleges, moving to Lexington in 1796, where he began the practice of law. In 1808 he was appointed Judge of the Court of Appeals and in the following year Chief Justice. Resigning in 1810 he was appointed in 1827 Chief Justice for the second time, but resigned the following year. He was twice elected U. S. Senator, first in 1811, resigning in 1814, and secondly in 1829, serving the full term of six years. From 1833 to 1844 he was Chancellor of the Louisville Chancery Court, but in the latter year resigned to become secretary if the U. S. Treasury, serving the term of four years. He died April 14, 1859.

John Rowan, the surviving principal in the duel, was older than Judge Bibb, having been born in Pennsylvania in 1773. In 1783 his father, who was a Revolutionary soldier, settled in Louisvill resumed his education in th higher branches in a classic school in Bardstown, kept by D Priestly. He was admitted to th bar in 1795, and began the pra tice of law in Lexington. He wa a member of the Conventio which formed the Constitution o 1799, appointed Secretary o State in 1804, and in 1805 electe to Congress. After serving sev eral terms in the Legislature, h was appointed Judge of the Cou of Appeals. In 1824 he wa elected to the United States Sen ate and served the full term This was his last elective offic his only other public service bein that of Commissioner to adjust th Claims of citizens of the Unite States against Mexico. Ill healt restricted future public servic and he died at his residence i Louisville, July 13th, 1843, in hi seventieth year.

The prominence attained i public life by two of the partici pants in this famous duel is give here to show the mental calibre o those who took part in duels i Kentucky, and it may be said tha instead of its being a drawbac upon their promotion it was, o the contrary, a potent element o their success in life, especially i the political arena. If we sca the long list of duelists amon Kentuckians who rose to publi positions of high grade, State an national, despite their participa tion in the practice of duelling, w shall find that they constitute very large majority over the vio lators of the then existing law

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against the practice. In view of such conditions what praise, commensurate with their valuable service both to the State and enlightened civilization can we award to the members of our Constitutional Convention of 1850, who put an end to this relic of barbarism by the prohibitory clause therein embodied? Esto perpetua.

J. STODDARD JOHNSTON.

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THE STORY OF THREE GOVERNORS

BY

LAURIE J. BLAKELY

COVINGTON, KENTUCKY

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THE STORY OF THREE GOVERNORS.

By Laurie J. Blakely, Covington, Kentucky.

The "Fifty Years Since" stories of the war between the States deal only with the battles of the conflict, the newspapers seemingly overlooking, with rare exceptions, the efforts that were made to avert the beginning of hostilities, being overlooked or regarded as of slight interest because of their failure—a failure that was inevitable when the bitterness of the feeling engendered by the movements of the Abolitionists under the lead of William Lloyd Garrison and Wendell Phillips, and accentuated by the John Brown raid on Harper's Ferry, is considered.

Yet the stories of efforts made by men in public life, to the north and to the south of Mason and Dixon's line are of the greatest interest, and Kentucky—unique in all things—occupies a foremost place in the story of an anxious and a sincere desire to restore fraternal relations not only between the states of the States of the North but between all sections and the Federal Union. The initiative in the Story of Three Governors was taken by Governor Magoffin, of Kentucky, in the early weeks of 1861. On his invitation three Governors—Morton, of Indiana; Dennison, of Ohio, and himself, of Kentucky, were to meet at the old Spencer House, in Cincinnati, on April 30, 1861, there to devise ways and means to stay the certainty of hostilities and "to bring about a truce between the general government and the seceded states until the meeting of Congress in extraordinary session." One of the strange features of the story is in the ready acquiescence of Governor Morton with, however, a speedy change of views and declination to take part in the conference which, in the beginning, had met with his hearty concurrence.

On April 24, 1861, Governor Magoffin called the Legislature of Kentucky in extra session. In his call he cited the fact that the Federal government was bent on prosecuting a war on the seceded states and that it was the first duty of Kentucky to place herself in a position of complete defense against invasion. He declared that it was useless "to longer refuse to recognize the fact that the American Union is dissolved."

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In his opinion the determination of the United States to invade the seceded states would involve "the unlimited slaughter of their citizens," and one of the questions he submitted to the Legislature was: "Shall she (Kentucky) declare her own independence and prepare, single handed, to maintain it?" He reported that an appeal to the banks of the State had met with generous response and that with the funds provided, he had "employed every resource at his command to supply the State with the necessary means of defense." He recommended to the Legislature that it provide means for repayment of the loans and submitted his correspondence with Secretary of War Cameron and with Governors Morton and Dennison.

The first of the series was a dispatch from Secretary Cameron, dated April 15, 1861, notifying Governor Magoffin that a call had been made on Kentucky for four regiments of militia. To that, Governor Magoffin answered: "Your dispatch received. In answer I say, emphatically, that Kentucky will furnish no troops for the wicked purpose of subduing her sister Southern States."

Then follows a communication from Governor Dennison, presented to Governor Magoffin by the late Judge Thomas M. Key, of the Superior Court bench of Cincinnati, and himself a Kentuckian, stating that the assurances which Judge Key would give of the "sincere desire of the people of Ohio that nothing might occur to interrupt the kindly feeling between the people of the two States" were, also, his own sentiments and that Governor Magoffin might freely confer with Judge Key "in regard to the people along the common border and as to the proper means of removing all apprehension of strife between them."

Thereupon Governor Magoffin asked Governor Dennison if he would co-operate with Kentucky in a proposition to the Federal government for peace by the Border States, as mediators between the contending parties and added: "I have a similar understanding with Governor Morton, of Indiana." In response, Governor Dennison designated Noah H. Swayne, a Virginian by birth, and later a Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, appointed from Ohio, as his Ambassador and notified Governor Magoffin of the fact receiving in response a telegram from the latter stating that he would be glad to meet Colonel Swayne at the Spencer House, in Cincinnati, on the succeeding Tuesday, April 30, 1861, and that he had taken the liberty of inviting Governor Morton to attend the conference. That telegram was dated April 26, 1861. In response Governor Dennison expressed his gratification over the coming conference and also that Governor Morton had been invited. The next step in the efforts to maintain peace along the border, while the three Governors were acting as mediators between the Union and the Confederacy, is

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shown by the following official letter from the Ambassador from Kentucky:

"Cincinnati, April 30, 1861.
"To the Honorable William Dennison, Governor of Ohio. Dear Sir: I have been commissioned by the Honorable Beriah Magoffin, Governor of Kentucky, to solicit the co-operation of the Honorable O. P. Morton, Governor of Indiana, and yourself in an effort to bring about a truce between the general government and the seceded states until the meeting of Congress in extraordinary session in the hope that the action of that body may point the way to a peaceful solution of our national troubles. I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

"Your obedient servant,
"T. L. CRITTENDEN."

The ways of peace, at that juncture, seemed broad and smooth, Governor Magoffin, in the meantime, having received a letter from Governor Morton stating that he would "unite in any effort for the restoration of the Union and peace which shall be constitutional and honorable to Indiana and the Federal government and will, if you appoint, meet you at Jeffersonville tomorrow." Answering Governor Morton's letter, Governor Magoffin called attention to the fact that the conference had been arranged for the Spencer House, Cincinnati, and urged Governor Morton to attend the meeting. On April 26, Governor Morton answered: "I will meet your Excellency at the Spencer House. I expect to meet you in person." For some reason, however, Governor Magoffin preferred to conduct negotiations through his representative, Colonel Crittenden. But when the fatal April 30 came about Colonel Crittenden found neither the Governor of Ohio nor the Governor of Indiana at the Spencer House, as is evident from the fact that on that day he addressed a letter to Governor Morton in like terms with that addressed to Governor Dennison:

"Cincinnati, April 30, 1861.
"To Honorable O. P. Morton, Governor of Indiana.
"Dear Sir: I have been commissioned by the Honorable B. Magoffin, Governor of Kentucky, to solicit the co-operation of yourself and the Honorable William Dennison, Governor of Ohio, in an effort to bring about a truce between the general government and the seceded states until after the meeting of Congress in extraordinary session in the hope that the action of that body may point out the way to peaceful solution of our national troubles. I have the honor to be very respectfully,

"Your obedient servant,
"T. L. CRITTENDEN."

Whether the Governors of Indiana and Ohio had been saying things to each other during the passage of the correspondence with the other Governor, or whether Secretary Cameron had heard of the proposed conference at the Spencer House, or whether

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events were marching too rapidly and prevented Governor Morton and Governor Dennison from visiting Cincinnati, does not appear. But the fact that Governor Dennison set himself about furnishing the quota of Ohio to the Federal armies and that Governor Morton, ignoring Colonel Crittenden's letter, addressed himself to Governor Magoffin direct, gives strength to the belief that the two Governors on the other side of the Ohio had taken later counsel with each other, or with Washington, on the subject.

The letter of Governor Morton to Governor Magoffin while plain, forceful and direct, shows a sudden conversion from the desire for peace to the desire for war. First listening to the suggestion of Governor Magoffin for a meeting of the three Governors in the interest of peace, and giving apparently cordial approval and hoping for the continuance of friendly relations between the three states, Governor Morton, on May 1, 1861, notified Governor Magoffin that: "It becomes my duty to state that I do not recognize the right of any state to act as mediator between the Federal government and a rebellious state." He declared his conviction and platform to be that: "Kentucky and Indiana were but integral parts of the Union and, as such, are subject to the government of the United States and bound to obey the requirements of the President issued in pursuance of his constitutional authority." He invoked Kentucky "By all the sacred ties that bind us together to take her stand with Indiana promptly and efficiently on the side of the Union." In conclusion he said:

"I take this occasion to renew the expression of my earnest desire that Kentucky remain in the Union and that the intimate personal, social, political and commercial relations which exist between her and Indiana may never be disturbed but be cemented and strengthened through all coming years."

And that ended the proposed peace conference between the three Governors on the patriotic initiative of Governor Magoffin.

The old Spencer House has many traditions endearing it to Cincinnatians of the olden time, and none so enduring as the traditions of the days when it was the leading hotel of the West and the abiding place, when in Cincinnati, of the best blood and brain of the South in the days before the war; the hostelry of many romances and of a chef unexcelled. But not all the memories of the now abandoned and dismantled Spencer House would have given it a name as enduring as would the meeting of the three Governors in furtherance of the effort of Governor Magoffin to bring about "a truce between the general government and the seceded states."

But things moved quickly in those days and the red light of desolating war overshadowed the plans of Governor Magoffin—subsequently compelled to resign by

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military pressure under orders from Washington. But his effort was none the less patriotic, earnest and sincere, qualities made all the more apparent by the resignation demanded from him by an authority having no jurisdiction in the matter save that of force. The Story of the Three Governors is interesting, and all the more so because of suggestions of peace jubilees in 1915, or fifty years from Appomattox.

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IN THE HOLLOW OF HIS HAND

BY

MRS. W. LESLIE COLLINS

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IN THE HOLLOW OF HIS HAND.

By Mrs. W. Leslie Collins.

About one hundred and eighteen years ago there lived in Franklin County, Ky., a well-to-do farmer named Bourne. His farm extended into the present adjoining county of Anderson, which then formed a part of Woodford County.

At that time civilization had not driven out all of the primitive denizens of the forests, and wolves, catamounts and panthers added the terrors of their presence to the density of the wood, and ocasionally, impelled by hunger, they approached the scattered habitations of men to seize upon, and devour, all unprotected live stock—even if it was in the doorway of its sturdy owner who dared not venture out alone to the rescue; and the watch dogs would bark vociferously at a safe distance from the fierce marauder, or would fly with drooping tails and frightened yelps to a convenient hiding place.

Many a belated hunter has quickened his footsteps as he felt his long hair almost rise from his neck on hearing the awful screams of a panther pierce the darkness, or the far-off howls of wolves that were perhaps on his trail. Often the soft patter of stealthy footfalls greeted his ears, and often gleaming eyes stared at him from leafy hiding places. Often he was called upon to combat the owner of the fiery eyes, and not always was the hunter the victor; but Farmer Bourne never suffered from worse than a semi-occasional nocturnal visit from a hungry catamount to his pig pen or hen roost.

Mr. Bourne and his excellent wife, with their large family of bright young children and well satisfied negroes, lived an industrious and happy life. But one day there happened an event that threatened to cloud their lives with sorrow. Their beautiful little daughter, Mary Ann, then six years of age, was the very light of their eyes.

One afternoon Mr. Bourne sent one of his colored men into the adjacent wood to fell trees, and, after a while, unknown to anyone, little Mary Ann tied her little sunbonnet over her fair curls, and accompanied by her pet lamb, followed the man into the wood "to gather flowers," as she afterwards said, and fully expecting to

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find the colored man and return home with him; but she did not find him, and, in her search, wandered farther and farther into the forest until she became hopelessly lost.

The shades of eve were falling when Mrs. Bourne missed her little daughter and alarmed the household. Every nook and corner of the home place underwent an unsuccessful search; then the neighborhood was aroused, and the half frantic mother gathered her remaining children about her and wept and prayed the long night through, while men and boys, with torches and dogs, scoured the surrounding forest. They found a few bunches of withered wild flowers, and a tuft of soft white wool on a thorn bush, but it was dawn before they found the little child who was half sitting, half reclining against a tree, miles from home, sound asleep with her little sunbonnet drawn over her tear-stained face, and the bloody head of her pet lamb clasped tightly in her chubby arms.

The overjoyed father clasped his child to his breast, and strong men wept tears of horror and sympathy when the child told the story of the bloody lamb's head, and the awful danger of which she was entirely ignorant. She told of how she was met in the darkness—which was dimly illumined by the straggling light of the moon—by several "funny looking dogs," who sprang upon her poor little lamb and almost tore it to pieces before her eyes. Then a "big cat" came and drove the "dogs" away. In the struggle the lamb's head was torn entirely off, and "the big cat" disappeared with the gory, headless body. Then the weeping child took the bloody head of her unfortunate pet, and wandered on and on until weariness overcame her and she sank to rest in the place where she was found.

Amid the weird night sounds of the untracked forest, with the hooting of the owl in the tree above for a lullaby, the poor, tired child soon fell asleep to awaken in the strong arms of her devoted father.

Investigation proved the "funny looking dogs" to have been wolves, and the "big cat" an American panther of the largest kind.

Thus did God hold the child in the "hollow of his hand" and no evil thing touched her.

There are many persons now living in Franklin and Anderson counties, Kentucky, whose immediate ancestors joined in that memorable search.

Mary Ann Bourne lived to tell her children and grandchildren about the perils of that night. She was a remarkable woman and, about forty-eight years ago, met a remarkable death—poisoned by eating a catalpa blossom. She left many descendants, one of whom—a grandson—was the husband of the present writer.

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KENTUCKY TROOPS IN THE WAR OF 1812

BY

A. C. QUISENBERRY

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KENTUCKY TROOPS IN THE WAR OF 1812.

By A. C. Quisenberry.

The centennial of the beginning of the War of 1812 has awakened a new and intense interest in that great struggle—our second war for independence. That Kentuckians should feel more than ordinarily interested in that important war is only to be expected, for it was a war that lasted nearly three years, in which we gained only five important victories on land, four of which—the seige of Fort Meigs, and the battles of Fort Stephenson, the Thames, and New Orleans, were won almost entirely by Kentuckians; who also contributed essentially to Perry's brilliant naval victory on Lake Erie. The history of the world's wars shows no more brilliant victories achieved anywhere than those that were won by Kentuckians on the River Thames, in Canada, and at New Orleans.

There has always been a question as to how many troops Kentucky furnished in the War of 1812, and it is believed that this article settles that question with as close an approximation as it will ever be possible to attain—and the number is 25,010. These 25,000 of our grandfathers were enrolled in four regiments of United States regular troops which were recruited entirely in Kentucky, and 36 regiments, 4 battalions and 12 independent companies of Kentucky militia, including the organizations of spies, which would be called scouts today.

The statement here given is based upon a roster published many years ago by the Adjutant General of the State of Kentucky (although a great deal of it was obtained from other sources), and gives each regiment or other organization, so far as is now known, that was furnished by the State, and names also the general and regimental and company officers, and gives the actual strength (by count) of each regiment, battalion and company.

Many of the officers are named two or more times, and it is also certain that many of the enlisted men served more than one enlistment, as the enlistments were for short terms, ranging from two to six months, for the militiamen. On the other hand, it has been found impossible to secure the names of more than a few of the

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brigade and division staff officers, of whom there were certainly several hundred, among whom it is known that there were such men as John J. Crittenden, William T. Barry, George Walker, Charles A. Wickliffe, Joseph McDowell and Anthony Crockett; so, notwithstanding the duplications of names, the number of troops furnished by Kentucky in the War of 1812, will remain at about 25,000.

There appears to be good evidence that there were several regiments of Kentucky militia in the war, the rolls of which have been lost. For instance, there are still in existence a roll of the First Regiment of Kentucky Riflemen, and of the Third Regiment of Kentucky Riflemen, but there is no roll now in existence of the Second Regiment of Kentucky Riflemen, which would have contained about 500 men. Among the spoils of the battle of the Thames was a British drum which General William Henry Harrison presented to a regiment of Kentucky militia; and that old drum may still be seen in the rooms of the Kentucky State Historical Society, in the new Capitol building in Frankfort, with the following inscription in guilt letters upon it: "Drum taken at the battle of the Thames and presented to the Forty-second Regiment of Kentucky militia for turning out more volunteers during the late war than any other regiment in Kentucky." Yet there are now in existence the records of only thirty-six regiments of Kentucky militia in that war; so it seems that the rolls of at least six regiments have been lost. There appears to have been a system of numbering the regiments, but it apparently has not descended to these times.

Some of the regiments were very small. Callaway's regiment in the Thames campaign contained only 288 men. On the other hand, Richard M. Johnson's regiment in the same campaign (including Payne's company, which was attached to it) contained 1,437 men, or enough for a brigade. Colonel William Dudley's regiment, a large part of which was destroyed at "Dudley's Defeat," contained 1,297 men.

The number of men (exclusive of general officers) furnished by Kentucky during each year of the war, was as follows:

1811	96
1812	11,114
1813	8,793
1814	4,156
1815	834
Total	24,993

The census of 1810, immediately preceding the War of 1812, gave Kentucky a white population of 324,237, only about one-half of whom (162,118) were males; and of these it may be assumed that only about one-fifth (32,423) were of military age and condition; so it is seen that the young State sent about five out of every six of her fighting men into the war where they made a record and a reputation that was not approached by the troops of any other state in the Union.

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The battle of Tippecanoe was fought seven months before the declaration of war, but it was as much an incident of the War of 1812 as the battle of the Thames was.

Already many thousands of Kentuckians are beginning to inquire as to what part their grandfathers and great-grandfathers took in the War of 1812, and it is hoped that the following facts may be of great utility, as well as of great interest to them. In the subjoined lists the troops are given in classes (infantry, mounted, dragoons, riflemen, etc.) and each class is arranged chronologically, according to the date that the regiment, or other organization, was organized and mustered into the service. The roster now follows:

UNITED STATES REGULARS.

(1) Seventh Regiment, United States Infantry.

Organized under the act of April 12, 1808, and was recruited in Kentucky for the War of 1812. It was consolidated May 17, 1815, with the 2nd, 3rd and 44th regiments of infantry to form the present 1st Regiment of Infantry, United States Army.

Field and Staff—Colonel William Russell, Major George Gibson, John Nicks, and five other officers, etc. (30, including band).

1st Company—Officers names not given. (51).

2nd Company—Lieut. Elisha H. Hall. (51).

3rd Company—Lieut. Theodorick B. Rice. (39).

4th Company—Lieut. Narcissus Brontin, Ensigns John U. Carrick, Elisha T. Hall. (101).

5th Company—1st Lieut. James S. Wade, 2nd Lieut. Ethelred Taylor. (109.)

6th Company—Capt. Uriah Blue, Lieuts. Jacob Miller, Michael McClelland, Ensign Thomas Blackstone. (107).

7th Company—Capt. Richard Oldham, Lieut. Samuel Vail, Ensign Archibald Wilson. (110).

8th Company—Capt. Alexander A. White, Lieut. Wm. Prosser. (99).

9th Company—Capt. Carey Nicholas, Lieut. Elijah Montgomery, Ensign Andrew Ross. (117).

10th Company—Capt. W. H. McClellan, Ensigns French H. Gay, Wilson Creed. (107).

Total strength of the regiment, 907 officers and enlisted men.

(2) Seventeenth Regiment, United States Infantry.

Organized under the acts of January 11 and June 26, 1812. Consolidated May 30, 1814, with the 1st, 24th, 28th and 29th regiments of infantry to form the present 3rd Regiment of Infantry, United States Army.

Field and Staff—Col. Samuel Wells, Lieut.-Colonels Wm. McMillan, George Todd, Majors Richard Davenport, George Croghan, Richard Graham, Richard Oldham, etc. (17).

1st Company—Lieut. David L. Carney. (47).

2nd Company—Capt. Henry Crittenden, Lieut. James Blair. (72).

3rd Company—Capt. Martin L. Hawkins, Lieut. Chas. Scott, Ensign Wm. H. Fisher. (119).

4th Company—Capt. B. W. Sanders, Lieut. Cyrus W. Baylor, Ensign Richard Mitchell. (117).

5th Company—Capt. Caleb H. Holder. Lieuts. Chas. Mitchell, James Gray, Ensign Owen Evans. (107).

6th Company—Capt. Thos. T. Chinn, Lieut. Thos. Mountjoy, Ensign Mason Seward. (135).

7th Company—Capt. Wm. I. Adair, Lieuts. James Hackley, Thos. W. Hawkins, Ensign Thos. R. McKnight. (115).

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8th Company—Capt. David Holt, Lieuts. Joseph T. Taylor, George M. Beall, John Cochran.

9th Company—Capt. Harris H. Hickman, Lieuts. James Hackley, Adam E. Hoffman, Gabriel T. Floyd. (121).

The Historical Army Register shows that the following officers (all Kentuckians) also served in the 17th Infantry during the War of 1812; Captains: Wm. Bradford, James Duncan, Jr., Robert Edwards, Richard Hightower, James Hunter, James Meade, Charles Query and Chas. Scott Todd (transferred to 28th Infantry). 1st. Lieutenants: Benjamin Desha, Meredith W. Fisher, Thos. Coleman Graves, Parry Hawkins, Benjamin Johnson, Philip King, Stephen Lee, Robert Logan, Thos. J. Overton, Alexander Robertson. 2nd Lieutenants: Wm. M. Baylor, Samuel S. Berry, Thos. M. Buckley, Sam'l H. Craig, Joseph Duncan, Robt. W. Ewing, Ashton Garrett, John Hamilton, Philip King, Nimrod H. Moore, James Munday, Joshua Norvell, James Overton, John T. Redding, Edmund Shipp, David Trimble. 3rd Lieutenants: Hubbard Berry, Wm. Eubank, Wm. Griffith, James Marshall, John Mershon, Thos. S. Morgan, Rice L. Stewart, Reuben Taylor, Wm. Young. Ensigns: Taylor Berry, Richard K. Doyle, Anderson Evans, Gabriel J. Floyd, Robert G. Foster, Andrew Leeper, James Liggett, Wm. Nelson, Buford Scruggs, Philip S. Shearer. The companies to which these officers were attached are not indicated. (56).

Total strength of the regiment, 979 officers and enlisted men.

(3) Twenty-Eighth Regiment, United States Infantry.

Organized under the act of January 29, 1813. Consolidated May 17, 1815, with the 1st, 17th, 19th, 24th, and 29th regiments of infantry to form the present 3rd Regiment of Infantry, United States Army.

Field and Staff—Col. Thos. Dye Owings, Lieut. Col. Anthony Butler, Majors Wm. Trigg and James Smiley, etc. (12).

1st. Company—Capt. Johnston Megowan, Lieuts. Wm. H. Henry, Robt. B. Crook, Ensigns Jonas Rhodes, William Adams. (114).

2nd Company—Capt. George Stockton, Lieuts. Thos. Edmonson, Joseph P. Taylor, John Wyatt, James B. Findley, Ensign Richard Mitchell. (148).

3rd Company—Capt. Nimrod H. Moore, Lieuts. John Trumbo, John Heddleson, Thos. Griffith, Ensigns Chas. L. Harrison, Willis N. Bayn. (127).

4th Company—Capt. Jos. C. Belt, Lieuts. John C. Kouns, David G. Cowan, Ensign John Dawson. (124).

5th Company—Lieut. Granville N. Love. (26).

6th Company—Capt. Thos. L. Butler, Lieuts. Jas. Hickman, Rezin H. Gist, Thos. E. Boswell, Thos. Griffith, Daniel Conner, Overton W. Crockett, Ensign Morgan H. Heard. (123).

The above is evidently not a full roster, as there should be at least three more companies. The Historical Army Register shows that the following officers (all Kentuckians) also served in the 28th Infantry in the War of 1812, viz.:

Captains: Henry Daniel, Jeptha Dudley, Henry C. Gist, John Mason, Benjamin Mosely, John Scott Todd. 1st Lieutenants: Joseph Clark, Wm. D. Haden, Hugh Innes, Matthew H. Jouett, Wm. Stewart, Robt. Stockton. 2nd Lieutenants: Thos. Berry, Daniel G. Brown, Willis N. Bryan, Wm. Orlando Butler, John B. Clark, Peter Davis, Wilson P. Greenup, Charles Larned, James F. Moore, John O'Fallon, Richard Price, Philip S. Richardson. 3rd Lieutenants: Benj. Bridges, Joseph Dawson, Robt. R. Hall, Carlisle Harrison, James Howerton, Joseph Madison, Richard Mitchell, James Nelson, Thos. P. Wagnon. Ensigns: Wm. Preston Smith Blair, Chas. L. Harrison, John McKenzie, John McNair, Rowland Madison. (38).

Total strength of the regiment, as indicated above, 712; but it was probably 200 more than that on a full muster.

(4) Second Regiment, United States Riflemen.

Organized under the act of February 10, 1814, and disbanded at the close of the War of 1812. Six companies were enlisted in

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Kentucky, or more than two-thirds of the full strength of the regiment. No roster of the regiment is available, but the following of its principal officers were Kentuckians:

Colonel Anthony Butler, Lieutenant-Colonel George Croghan, Captains Robert Breckinridge, Benjamin Desha, James Hickman, Hugh Innes, Benjamin Johnson, John O'Fallon.

It is safe to assume that at least 500 of the soldiers of this regiment were Kentuckians.

MILITIA AND VOLUNTEERS.

General Officers.

General—Isaac Shelby, who took the field as commander-in-chief of the Kentucky militia in the Thames campaign, while Governor of Kentucky, but yielded the chief command to Gen. William Henry Harrison. (1.)

Major Generals—William Henry Harrison, of Indiana, who was acting under a Kentucky commission; Joseph Desha, William Henry, John Thomas. (4.)

Brigadier Generals—John Adair, James Allen, Samuel Caldwell, Marquis Calmes, David Chiles, Green Clay, Samuel Hopkins, John Payne, Jonathan Ramsey, James Ray, James Taylor, George Trotter. (12.)

(1) Boswell's Regiment, Kentucky Volunteer Light Infantry.

Organized April 29, 1812. Field and staff: Not given, but they would amount to about 12 officers. The regiment was commanded by Colonel William E. Boswell.

1st Company—Capt. Peter Dudley, Lieuts. George Baltzell, Samuel Arnold, Ensign George M. Gayle. (118.)

2d Company—Capt. Ambrose Arthur, Lieut. Joseph Parsons, Ensign James A. Cartwright. (91.)

3d Company—Capt. John Phillips. Lieut. Zacheus Card, Ensign Joseph Reid. (64.)

4th Company—Capt. Thomas Metcalfe, Lieut. John Baker, Ensign Robert C. Hall. (96.)

5th Company—Capt. John Baker, Lieut. Benj. Bean, Ensign John Waller, (88.)

6th Company—Capt. John Duvall, Lieut. Richard Tyner, Ensign James Stuart. (74.)

7th Company—Capt. Thomas Evans, Lieut. Wm. Jordan, Ensign James Young. (75.)

8th Company—Capt. Wm. Sebree, Lieut. Streshley Allen, Ensign Nathaniel Vice. (86.)

9th Company—Capt. John D. Thomas, Lieut. George Pickett, Ensign Matthew Wood. (68.)

10th Company—Capt. Manson Seamonds, Lieut. James Andera, Ensign Chas. Ruddell. (85.)

11th Company—Capt. Isaac Gray, Lieut. Hugh Clark, Ensign Will H. Fleming. (63.)

12th Company—Capt. Edmond Bacon, Lieut. John Bennett, Ensign Robertson Graham. (43.)

Total strength of the regiment, 958 officers and enlisted men.

(2) Lewis' Regiment Kentucky Volunteers.

Organized August 14, 1812. Field and staff: Lieut-Col., William Lewis; Majors, Joseph Robb, Benjamin Graves; Adjutant, James Clark; Quartermaster, Pollard Keene; Paymaster, Richard Blanton; Surgeons, John Todd, Gustavus M. Boner, and four sergeants, etc.

1st Company—Capt. Nathaniel G. S. Hart, Lieut. Lyndon Comstock, Ensign James L. Herron. (83.)

2d Company—Capt. Stuart W. Megowan, Lieut. Martin Wymore, Ensign Charles S. Todd. (128.)

3d Company—Capt. James C. Price, Lieut. William Caldwell, Ensign David Bourne. (66.)

4th Company—Capt. Wiley R. Brasfield, Lieut. Joseph Kelly, Ensign Stephen Rash. (81.)

5th Company—Capt. Samuel L. Williams, Lieut. Benjamin Warfield, Ensign John Higgins. (77.)

6th Company—Capt. John Hamilton, Lieut. Wm. H. Moore, Ensign Robert Hamilton. (72.)

7th Company—Capt. John Martin, Lieut. Wm. McGuire, Ensign Jonathan Taylor. (75.)

Total strength of the regiment, 594 officers and enlisted men.

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(3) Scott's Regiment, Kentucky Militia.

Organized August 15, 1812. Field and staff: Lieut.- Col., John M. Scott; Majors, Richard M. Gano and Elijah McClanahan; Adjutant, Alfred Sanford; Quartermaster, James King; Paymaster, Barnet Williams; Surgeons, W. H. Richardson, Robert M. Ewing, and four sergeants, etc.

1st Company—Capt. Joseph Redding, Lieut. Edward B. Rule, Ensign Joseph Bowles. (67.)

2d Company—Capt. Lynn West, Lieuts. Thomas Story, Mason Moss, Tavernor R. Branham, David Gresham. (85.)

3d Company—Capt. Joseph Redding, Lieut. Joseph McCauley, Ensign Barnett Williams. (70.)

4th Company—Capt. Coleman A. Collier, Lieut. James W. Gillispie, Ensign Jesse Daugherty. (52.)

5th Company—Michael Glaves, Lieut. Thomas Coleman, Ensign James King. (59.)

6th Company—Capt. George Pugh, Lieut. James Johnson, Ensign Daniel Ralls. (89.)

7th Company—Capt. Will Sebree, Lieut. Robert Kirtley, Ensign Barnett Rogers. (50.)

Total strength of the regiment, 484 officers and enlisted men.

(4) Barbee's Regiment, Kentucky Militia.

Organized Aug. 23, 1812. Field and staff: Lieut. Col., Joseph Barbee; Majors, Henry Palmer, Creed Haskins; Adjutant, John W. Powell; Quartermaster, George C. Cowan; Paymaster, Thompson Gaines; Surgeons, Jas. McDowell, Duff Green, and four sergeants, etc.

1st Company—Capt. Garrett Peterson, Lieut. David Phillips, Ensign Warren Hardeen. (67.)

2d Company—Capt. Robert Barnett, Lieut. Thomas Cregor, Ensign Jacob Pierce. (71.)

3d Company—Capt. William Cross, Lieut. James Cowan, Ensign Henry Gabbert. (53.)

4th Company—Capt. Micah Taul, Lieut. Joseph H. Woolfolk, Ensign John Bartholomew. (82.)

5th Company—Capt. Peter Jordan, Lieut. John R. Cardwell, Ensign Hugh Evans. (46.)

6th Company—Capt. John W. Shirley, Lieut. Thomas Turk, Ensign Andrew Waggoner. (60.)

7th Company—Capt. David McNair, Lieut. George Allen, Ensign Nimrod Maxwell. (77.)

Total strength of the regiment, 542 officers and enlisted men.

(5) Pogue's Regiment, Kentucky Militia.

Organized August 27, 1812. Field and staff: Lieut.-Col., Robert Pogue; Majors, William Reed, David Hart; Adjutant, Benjamin Norris; Quartermaster, Benedict Bacon; Paymaster, George W. Botts; Surgeons, Ardemus D. Roberts, Thomas Doniphan, and four sergeants, etc.

1st Company—Capt. Washington Kennedy, Lieut. Robert Matson, Ensign John Darneil. (68.)

2d Company—Capt. Joseph C. Belt, Lieut. George W. Botts, Ensign Dorsey K. Stockton. (79.)

3d Company—Capt. Simon R. Baker, Lieut. Humphrey Brooke, Ensign Edward S. Lee. (53.)

4th Company—Capt. William Brown, Lieut. David Rees, Ensign Samuel Hinkson. (82.)

5th Company—Capt. John Dowden, Lieut. Benjamin Norris, Ensign Enoch Hatton. (97.)

6th Company—Capt. John McKee, Lieut. Jasper Morris, Ensign David Bryant. (80.)

7th Company—Capt. Thompson Ward, Lieut. George Bronaugh, Ensign Benedict Bacon. (64.)

8th Company—Capt. George Matthews, Lieut. John McRoberts, Ensign Daniel McIntyre. (72.)

Total strength of the regiment, 607 officers and enlisted men.

(6) Second Regiment, Kentucky Militia.

Organized September 1, 1812. Field and staff: Lieut.-Col., William Jennings; Majors, John Faulkner, Joseph Eve; Adjutant, Samuel Lapsley; Surgeons, William Craig, David Nelson; Paymasters, Jonathan Dysart, Henry Beatty, and two sergeants, etc.

1st Company—Capt. Daniel Garrard, Lieut. Daniel Cockerell, Ensign William Cunningham. (105.)

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2d Company—Capt. Henry James, Lieut. James Kennedy, Ensign David Farr. (82.)

3d Company—Capt. Tunstall Quarles, Lieut. Llewellyn Hickman, Ensign Robert J. Foster. (50.)

4th Company—Capt. William Spratt, Lieut. Jonathan Dysart, Ensign James Forsyth. (82.)

5th Company—Capt. David McNeils, Lieut. Jarvis Jackson, Ensign Nathaniel D. Moore. (74.)

6th Company—Capt. Wm. M. Morrison, Lieut. Alexander Barnett, Ensign Benjamin Schooler. (65.)

7th Company—Capt. James Anderson, Lieut. Samuel Lapsley, Ensign Isaac Myers. (86.)

8th Company—Capt. Sylvanus Massie, Lieut. Andrew Briscoe, Ensign Henry Beatty. (77.)

Total strength of the regiment, 634 officers and enlisted men.

(7) Sixth Regiment, Kentucky Militia.

Organized September 1, 1812. Field and staff: Lieut.-Col., Philip Barbour; Majors, William R. McGary, Reuben Harrison; Adjutant, Robert Latham; Quartermaster, David Stephens; Paymaster, John J. Reynolds; Judge Advocates, Samuel Tevis, Joseph B. Bigger; Surgeons, James W. Tunstall, Thomas N. Gist, and five sergeants, etc.

1st Company—Capt. William Sugg, Lieut. James Irvin, Ensign David Stephens. (72.)

2d Company—Capt. William Latham, Lieut. Wright Taylor, Ensign Robert Latham. (71.)

3d Company—Capt. Presley Morehead, Lieut. John Hanold, Ensign Cline Davis. (66).

4th Company—Capt. Thomas Stokes, Lieut. James Craig, Ensign Joseph Robertson. (75).

5th Company—Capt. James Love, Lieut. Arthur Gove, Ensign Will Harding. (80).

6th Company—Capt. Benj. H. Reeves, Lieut. Wm. C. Davis, Ensign John C. Reynolds. (98).

7th Company—Capt. Robert Barnett, Lieut. Samuel Tevis, Ensign Joseph Barnett. (75).

8th Company—Capt. Philip Latham, Lieuts. Wm. Harding, James Craig, Ensign Clement Daviess. (82).

9th Company—Capt. James Cook, Lieut. David Scott, Ensign Samuel Withrow. (72).

Total strength of the regiment, 706 officers and enlisted men.

(8) Dudley's Regiment, Kentucky Volunteer Militia.

Organized March 29, 1813. Field and staff: Lieutenant-Colonel William Dudley, Majors James Shelby, James Dejarnatt, Adjutant Paul Allen Prewitt, Quartermaster William Ellis, Paymaster Charles Carr, Surgeons Samuel C. Cloud, William Letcher and four sergeants, etc.

1st Company—Capt. John D. Thomas, Lieut. George Pickett, Ensign Matthew Wood. (63).

2d Company—Capt. Armstrong Kier, Lieut. Benjamin Bethurum, Ensign Stephen Brown. (111).

3d Company—Capt. James Dyametto, Lieut. Christopher Irvine, Ensign Joel Ham. (135).

4th Company—Capt. John Yantis, Lieut. Wm. Anderson, Ensign James Henderson. (123).

5th Company—Capt. Archibald Morrison, Lieut. Micajah McClenny, Ensign John Smith. (181).

6th Company—Capt. Joseph Clark, Lieut. Ephraim Dooley, Ensign Nathan Dooley. (125).

7th Company—Capt. Dudley Farris, Lieut. John Evans, Ensign Alexander Barnett. (130).

8th Company—Capt. Ambrose Arthur, Lieut. Joseph Parsons, Ensign James Ballinger. (116).

9th Company—Capt. Joel Henry, Lieut. Isaac Howard, Ensign Benjamin Howard. (77).

10th Company—Capt. Thomas Lewis, Lieut. George S. Herndon, Ensign William Sallee. (131).

11th Company—Capt. John C. Morrison,

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Lieut. Joseph R. Underwood, Ensign Hubbard B. Smith. (93).

Total strength of the regiment, 1,297 officers and enlisted men.

(9) Porter's Regiment, Kentucky Volunteer Militia.

Organized September 10, 1814. Field and staff: Lieut. Colonel Andrew Porter, Majors Stephen Threasher, Joseph Kennedy, Adjutant James Newton, Quartmaster John Gayle, Paymaster George W. Chilton, Surgeons George W. Timberlake, Joel C. Frazer, and four sergeants, etc.

1st Company—Capt. Joseph Logan, Lieut. Henry Wood, Ensign John Hunter. (101).

2d Company—Capt. Robert Henley, Ensign Benjamin Gilbreath. (62).

3d Company—Capt. David Goodin, Lieut. Elijah Adkins, Ensign Isaac Powell. (98).

4th Company—Capt. George Bishop, Lieut. Benedict Bacon, Ensign Thomas Jones. (93).

5th Company—Capt. James Conn, Lieut. Wm. Brice, Ensign Gabriel Miles. (100).

6th Company—Capt. Aaron Gregg, Lieut. Arthur Watson, Ensign Samuel Forman. (96).

7th Company—Capt. Memorial Forrest, Lieut. Noah Halbert, Ensign John Mann. (101).

8th Company—Capt. Samuel Gooden, Lieut. George Fleming, Ensign Andrew Richart. (90).

9th Company—Capt. Henry Ellis, Lieut. Thomas Groffert. (82).

10th Company—Capt. James Ellis, Lieut. John Frier, Ensign William Martin. (72).

11th Company—Capt. Edward Whaley, Lieut. John Darnall, Ensign John Talbott. (78).

Total strength of the regiment, 990 officers and enlisted men.

(10) Francisco's Regiment, Kentucky Militia.

Organized February 8, 1815. Field and staff: Lieut. Colonel John Francisco, Majors John Bean, James Grant, Adjutant Thomas Stevenson, Quartermaster Will Atwood, Paymaster Joseph Kinkead, Surgeons Patrick Major, Avery Gwynn, and nine sergeants, etc.

1st Company—Capt. Joseph Straughan, Lieut. Moses Tipton, Ensign William Kavanaugh. (78.)

2d Company—Capt. Andrew Combs, Lieut. Edward Cornelius, Ensign John Massie. (85).

3d Company—Capt. Stephen Ritchie, Lieut. David Anderson, Ensign Robert Burbridge. (96).

4th Company—Capt. Simon Galaspie, Lieut. Henry Ringo, Ensign William Gorham. (85).

5th Company—Capt. James Dudley, Lieut. Walter C. Carr, Ensign Thomas S. Fenny. (84).

6th Company—Capt. Jonas V. Bush, Lieut. Thomas F. Morrow, Ensign Thomas F. Bush. (91).

7th Company—Capt. Robert Scobee, Lieut. Henry Browning, Ensign Robert Bush. (48).

8th Company—Capt. Lydall Bacon, Lieuts. Lewis B. Smith, Dennis Byrne. (95).

9th Company—Capt. William Caldwell, Lieut. John Hicks, Ensign Thomas E. West. (82).

10th Company—Capt. Abram S. Drake, Lieut. George Flanagan, Ensign Hankerson Bywater. (73).

Total strength of the regiment, 834 officers and enlisted men.

Independent Companies.

(1) Capt. Dudley Williams' company, Kentucky militia, organized October 14, 1812. Lieut. David Moore, Ensign Reuben Linn. (56).

(2) Capt. William Davis' company, Kentucky militia, organized October 14, 1812. Lieuts. Samuel Sayres, John Cave, John Newton, Ensign Samuel Rankins. (107).

(11) First Regiment, Kentucky Mounted Militia.

Organized September 18, 1812. Field and staff: Lieut. Colonel Samuel Caldwell, Majors Joseph Winlock, Thomas Bell, Adjutant Zeba Howard, Quartermaster Samuel Worthington, Paymaster George Berry, Surgeons Thomas Pollard, Levi

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Jones, Jacob Wilker, Judge Advocate Philip Thompson, and two sergeants, etc.

1st Company—Capt. Alney McLean, Lieut Charles Campbell, Ensign Jere S. Cravens (63).

2d Company—Capt. Thomas Alsbury, Lieut. Wm. Crabtree, Ensign Josiah Anderson.

3d Company—Capt. John Hamilton, Lieut. James McMillan, Ensign John Boswell. (26).

4th Company—Capt. Moses Shelby, Lieut. Edward L. Head, Ensign Edward Robeson. (71).

5th Company—Capt. Samuel Gordon, Lieut. Warner W. Drew, Ensign George McLean. (74).

6th Company—Capts. Thomas Bell, Horatio D. Watkins, Lieut. Hampton Jones, Ensign Robert Smith. (30).

7th Company—Capt. Michal Wolf, Lieut. Matthew Adams, Ensign Alexander Ashby. (57).

8th Company—Capt. Hugh Brown, Lieut. Josiah Short, Ensign John Wolf. (44).

Total strength of the regiment, 455 officers and enlisted men.

(12) Second Regiment, Kentucky Mounted Militia.

Organized September 18, 1812. Field and staff: Lieut. Colonel John Thomas, Majors Thomas Speed, John Callaway, Adjutants Benjamin Helm, Wm. Akin, Quartermasters Cyrus Talbert, Stephen Chenault, Surgeons Henry Young, David Brown, and 3 enlisted men.

1st Company—Capt. Edward Berry, Lieut. James McMurray, Ensign John McKitsick. (36).

2d Company—Capt. Edward R. Gaither, Lieut. Paul L. Booker, Ensign William Slack. (53).

3d Company—Capt. John Horabeck, Lieut. Rodolphus Bailey, Ensign Harmon Greathouse. (43).

4th Company—Capt. Thomas Speed, Lieut. Thomas Hubbard, Ensign Alexander McCown. (83).

5th Company—Capt. Charles Hardesty, Lieut. Wm. McMeekin, Ensign Elias Kincheloe. (63.)

6th Company—Capt. Aaron Hart, Lieut. Benjamin Helm, Ensign Joseph Monnie. (47).

7th Company—Capt. Wm. Keller, Lieut. Joseph Funk, Ensign James Taylor. (95).

Total strength of the regiment, 430 officers and enlisted men.

(13) South's Regiment, Kentucky Volunteer Mounted Militia.

Organized September 18, 1812. Field and staff: Lieut. Colonel Samuel South, Majors Jeremiah Briscoe, Edward Baxter, Adjutant John S. Smith, Quartermaster Robert Cunningham, Paymaster Joseph Barrett, Judge Advocate Frederick Yeager, Surgeons John Fry, James Reed, and three sergeants.

1st Company—Capt. Rowland Burk, Lieut. Abraham Wood, Ensign Richard Mason. (31).

2d Company—Capt. George Murrell, Lieut. Abraham Miller, Ensign Michael Davidson (99).

3d Company—Capt. Peter Watts, Lieut. James Harlan, Ensign Benjamin H. Perkins. (78).

4th Company—Capts. James Ray, Samuel McCown, Lieut. George McAfee, Ensign Samuel McAfee. (39).

5th Company—Capt. Thomas Kennedy, Lieut. Moses O. Bledsoe, Ensign John Mershon. (70).

6th Company—Capt. Thomas Wornall, Lieut. Robert Cunningham, Ensign Cornelius Skinner. (68).

7th Company—Capt. James White, Lieut. Amos Richardson, Ensign Robert McCreary. (28).

8th Company—Capt. Daniel Elliott, Lieut. Joseph McKay, Ensign Joseph W. Snoddy. (53).

9th Company—Capt. Robt. A. Sturgess, Lieut. James Jones, Ensign John Speed Smith. (68).

Total strength of the regiment, 546 officers and men.

(14) Allen's Regiment, Kentucky Mounted Volunteer Militia.

Organized September 18, 1812. Field and

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staff: Lieut. Colonel James Allen, Majors James McElroy, Jechonias Singleton, Adjutant James McClelland, Quartermaster James Bristow, Inspector James Lowry, Judge Advocate Robert P. Letcher, Surgeons Charles C. Frazer, Jeremiah A. Matthias, Aide James W. Barrett, and four sergeants, etc.

1st Company—Capt. Robert Berry, Lieut. Samuel Caldwell, Ensign John Archer. (44).

2d Company—Capt. Wm. M. Rice, Lieut. E. D. George, Ensign Joseph Thomas. (44).

3d Company—Capt. William Crouch, Lieut. Andrew Muldraugh, Ensign Joseph Tucker. (39).

4th Company—Capt. Jechonias Singleton, Lieut. Cornelius Edwards, Ensign Joseph F. Taylor. (69).

5th Company—Capt. Josias Buskirk, Lieut. Zachariah Terrill, Ensign Robert Tyler. (35).

6th Company—Capt. Robt. Hambleton, Lieut. Meator Hall, Ensign Micheal Hanbeck. (34).

7th Company—Capt. David Allen, Lieut. George Spears. (67).

8th Company—Capt. Joseph Allen, Lieut. John Sterrett, Ensign Thomas Peckly. (56).

9th Company—Capt. James Williams, Lieut. Bartholomew Kindred, Ensign James Dunn. (61).

Total strength of the regiment, 407 officers and enlisted men.

(15) Ewing's Regiment, Kentucky Mounted Militia.

Organized September 18, 1812. Field and staff: Lieut. Colonel Young Ewing, Majors Solomon P. Sharp, Alexander Adair, Adjutant Joel Shaw, Quartermasters C. M. Covington, Wm. Whitsett, Judge Advocate James Blain, Surgeon John C. Ray, and three sergeants.

1st Company—Capt. Samuel H. Curd, Lieut. Wm. Stewart, Ensign Wilson Whitsitt. (63.)

2d Company—Capt. John Butler, Lieut. Robt. Trabue, Ensign James Leber. (67).

3d Company—Capt. Fidelio C. Sharp, Lieut. Samuel A. Bowen, Ensign James Denman. (28).

4th Company—Capt. Wm. Ewing, Lieut. Seth Hargrave, Ensign Nathaniel Ewing. (40).

5th Company—Capt. Samuel Caldwell, Lieut. John Bryan, Ensign Henry Y. Burgess. (32).

6th Company—Capt. James Forbes, Lieut. Charles Haney, Ensign Wm. Thompson. (69).

Total strength of the regiment, 406 officers and enlisted men.

(16) Johnson's Regiment, Kentucky Mounted Volunteer Infantry.

This regiment was first mustered in on May 20, 1813, and was reorganized and enlarged on August 15, 1813, in preparation for the Thames campaign. Field and staff: Colonel Richard M. Johnson, Lieut. Colonel James Johnson, Majors Deval Payne, David Thompson, James Suggett, Adjutant Jeremiah Kirtley, Quartermaster Benjamin S. Chambers, Paymaster James Johnson, Judge Advocate Samuel Theobalds, Surgeons Robert M. Ewing, John C. Richardson, Wilson Coburn, Jeremiah A. Matthews, and four sergeants, etc.

1st Company—Capts. Allen A. Hamilton and Elijah Craig, Lieuts. Jos. Bell, John Holliday, Thomas Easterday, Benj. Craig, Ensign Robert Berry. (117).

2d Company—Capt. James Coleman, Lieuts. John McMillan, Samuel Logan, Wm. Clarke, Ensign Carter Anderson. (118).

3d Company—Capt. Wm. M. Rice, Lieuts. Morgan Bryan, Joseph Thomas, Matthew Milsey, Ensign Elisha Scott. (118).

4th Company—Capt. Jacob Elliston, Lieuts. John B. White, William McGinnis, Leonard Seays, Ensign Edward Harris. (82).

5th Company—Capt. Samuel R. Combs, Lieuts. H. P. Thornton, James H. Hill, James M. Cogswell. (133).

6th Company—Capt. James Davidson, Lieuts. John Lapsley, Hugh W. McKee, Wier Tilford, Ensign Robert G. Foster. (145).

7th Company—Capt. Richard Matson, Lieuts. Robert Scroggins, Wm. McHatton, Ralph Jacoby, Ensign John Brice. (112).

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8th Company—Capt. Robert B. McAfee, Lieuts. John R. Cardwell, David Lillard, William Sharp, Ensign David Adams. (163).

9th Company—Capt. Jacob Stucker, Lieuts. Thomas Story, William Massie, Andrew Johnson, Ensign Turner Branham. (113).

10th Company—Capt. Robert Berry, Lieut. Henley Roberts, Ensign James Slott. (66).

11th Company—Capts. Benjamin Branham, John W. Reading, Lieut. Wm. Griffith, Ensign Wm. Mosby. (67).

12th Company—Capt. William Church, Lieut. John Hughey, Ensign James Sterman. (48).

Total strength of the regiment, 1,384 officers and enlisted men.

(17) Trotter's Regiment, Kentucky Mounted Volunteer Militia.

Organized August 20, 1813, for the Thames campaign. Field and staff: Colonel George Trotter, Majors Richard M. Gano, Thomas Bodley, Adjutant Wm. Montgomery, Quartermasters Nathan O. Dedman, Fielding Bradford, Paymaster Ambrose Dudley, Surgeons John Young, Archimides Smith, John McDowell, and a Quartermaster-Sergeant.

1st Company—Capt. David Todd, Lieut. George Y. Ross, Ensign John M. Heran. (61).

2d Company—Capt. Gustavus W. Brown, Lieut. Bartholomew Kindred, Ensign Smith Bradshaw. (86).

3d Company—Capt. John Christopher, Lieut. Solomen Dunnegan, Ensign Thomas W. Sellers. (82).

4th Company—Capt. Mason Singleton, Lieut. Benj. Williams, Ensign Thomas Haydon. (52).

5th Company—Capt. Matthew Flournoy, Lieut. John Wyatt, Ensign Thomas C. Flournoy. (56).

6th Company—Capt. Joseph Redding, Lieut. Charles W. Hall, Ensign Christopher C. Acuff. (114).

7th Company—Capt. S. W. Megowan, Lieut. James Megowan, Ensign James McConnell. (45).

Total strength of the regiment, 437 officers and enlisted men.

(18) Davenport's Regiment, Kentucky Mounted Volunteer Militia.

Organized August 25, 1813, for the Thames campaign. Field and staff. Lieut. Colonel Richard Davenport, Majors John Falkner, Benjamin H. Perkins, Adjutant Samuel I. McDowell, Quartermaster John Glover, Paymaster Michael G. Zonce, Surgeons Robert McConnell, Joseph Berry, and two sergeants.

1st Company—Capt. Jesse Coffee, Lieut. Thomas Kennedy, Ensign Robert T. Lewis. (44).

2d Company—Capt. John Falkner, Lieut. Stephenson Richardson, Ensign Isaac Rentfrow. (80).

3d Company—Capt. Michael Davidson, Lieut. John Bright, Ensign Samuel Engleman. (63).

4th Company—Capt. Abram Miller, Lieut. Alexander Givens, Ensign Joseph H. Woolfolk. (63).

5th Company—Capt. Archibald Bilbo, Lieuts. Silas Harlan, Thomas P. Moore, Ensign Elijah Harlan. (98).

Total strength of the regiment, 358, officers and enlisted men.

(19) Donaldson's Regiment, Kentucky Mounted Volunteer Militia.

Organized August 26, 1813, for the Thames campaign. Field and staff: Colonel John Donaldson, Majors William Farrow and James Mason, Adjutant John R. Porter, Quartermasters James Daniel and William V. Morris, Paymaster Wiley R. Brasfield, Surgeon Robert P. Taliaferro, and four sergeants, etc.

1st Company—Capt. Richard Menefee, Lieut. Daniel P. Moseley, Ensign Harrison Connor. (55).

2d Company—Capt. Isaac Cunningham, Lieut. John Bean, Ensign Henry Smith. (69).

3d Company—Capt. George Matthews, Lieut. John Taylor, Ensign George Taylor. (87).

4th Company—Capt. James Sympson,

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Lieut. Edmund Callaway, Ensign Pleasant Bush. (61).

5th Company—Capt. James Mason, Lieut. John Crawford, Ensign Amos Richardson. (48).

6th Company—Capt. George W. Botts, Lieut. Dorsey K. Stockton, Ensign Thomas Patton. (54).

Total strength of the regiment, 386 officers and enlisted men.

(20) Taul's Regiment, Kentucky Mounted Volunteer Militia.

Organized August 30, 1813, for the Thames campaign. Field and staff: Colonel Micah Taul, Majors Samuel Wilson, Thomas Laughlin, Adjutant Wilson Bowman, Quartermaster William Scott, Paymaster Jonathan Smith, Surgeons Henry E. Green, Henry E. Innes, and two sergeants.

1st Company—Capt. Micah Taul, Lieut. Wm. Stephens, Ensign Bartholomew Hayden. (74).

2d Company—Capt. Samuel Wilson, Lieut. James Gholson, Ensign Samuel Stockton. (60).

3d Company—Capt. William Wood, Lieut. Arthur Frogg, Ensign Edward Beck. (49).

4th Company—Capt. Samuel Tate, Lieut. Robert Gilmore, Ensign Jonathan Smith. (71).

5th Company—Capt. Thomas Laughlin, Lieuts. George W. Craig, Nathaniel D. Moore, Ensign Joseph Early. (66).

Total strength of the regiment, 330 officers and enlisted men.

(21) Poage's Regiment, Kentucky Mounted Volunteer Militia.

Organized August 31, 1813 for the Thames campaign. Field and staff: Colonel John Poage, Majors Aaron Stratton, Jeremiah Martin, Adjutant John E. McDowell, Quartermaster Samuel L. Crawford, Paymaster John Hockaday, Surgeons Andrew Doniphan, Thomas Nelson, and two sergeants.

1st Company—Lieut. Ariss Throckmorton, Ensign William Reed. (36).

2d Company—Capt. Jeremiah Martin, Lieuts. Benj. Norris, Stephen Bayliss, Ensign Thomas Anderson. (128).

3d Company—Capt. Moses Demitt, Lieut. Thomas Hord, Ensign Joseph Thorn. (49).

4th Company—Capt. Francis A. Gaines, Lieut. Thos. T. G. Waring, Ensign Thomas Page, Sr. (54).

5th Company—Capt. Aaron Stratton, Lieuts. Richard Soward, George W. Davis. (67).

Total strength of the regiment, 344 officers and enlisted men.

(22) Mountjoy's Regiment, Kentucky Mounted Volunteer Militia.

Organized August 31, 1813, for the Thames campaign. Field and staff: Colonel William Mountjoy, Majors Conrad Overdewple, Zachariah Eastin, Adjutant Daniel Bourne, Paymaster John M. Garrard, Quartermaster Wm. Dickinson, Daniel Ayers, Surgeons John Conn, Innis Woodward.

1st Company—Capt. James Armstrong, Lieut. Enos Woodward, Ensign Jesse Pigman. (65).

2d Company—Capt. John H. Morris, Lieut. Coleman Ayres, Ensign Martin Hoagland. (37).

3d Company—Capt. Thomas Childers, Lieut. John Mountjoy, Ensign William Little. (67).

4th Company—Capt. Wm. Hutchison, Jr., Lieut. John Current, Ensign William Thornton. (78).

5th Company—Capt. Squire Grant, Lieut. Wm. Dickerson, Ensign Lowden Carl. (41).

6th Company—Capt. Thos. Ravenscraft, Lieut. Samuel Hinkson, David Wilson, Ensign Samuel Snodgrass. (58).

Total strength of the reigment, 357 officers and enlisted men.

(23) Renick's Regiment, Kentucky Mounted Volunteer Militia.

Organized August 31, 1813, for the Thames campaign. Field and staff: Colonel Henry Renick, Majors Joseph Hornback, Robert Garrett, Adjutant Joseph M. Hoys, Quartermaster Sherrard Atkerson, Paymaster Martin H. Wickliffe, Surgeons William Gray, Joseph McGriffin, and a Quartermaster-Sergeant.

1st Company—Capt. Samuel Robertson,

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Lieut. Thomas Head, Ensign Thomas Hungate. (69).

2d Company—Capt. John Hornback, Lieut. Daniel Brown, Ensign Robert Lewis Pryor. (56).

3d Company—Capt. Thos. W. Atkinson, Lieut. Joseph M. Hays, Ensign Elijah Stapp. (49).

4th Company—Capt. Thos. S. T. Moss, Lieut. Joshua Brents, Ensign Jesse Faris. (72).

5th Company—Capt. Wm. R. McGary, Lieut. Israel Davis, Ensign Henry Ashby. (108).

Total strength of the regiment, 364 officers and enlisted men.

(24) Callaway's Regiment, Kentucky Mounted Volunteer Militia.

Organized August 31, 1813, for the Thames campaign. Field and staff: Colonel John Callaway, Majors John Arnold, Philip White, Adjutant Joshua Norvell, Quartermaster and Paymaster Benjamin Bridges, Surgeons Robert D. Dawson, James M. Baxley, Gabriel Field, and one sergeant.

1st Company—Capt. James Hite, Lieut. Isaac Clark, Ensign Richard Mills. (42).

2d Company—Capt. Robinson Graham, Lieut. John Hays, Ensign John R. Noland. (29).

3d Company—Capt. Philip Shively, Lieut. William Shively, Ensign Wm. C. McKenney. (50).

4th Company—Capt. Edward George, Lieut. Benj. Coons. (65.)

5th Company—Capt. Samuel Kelly, Lieut. John Shaw, Ensign Benjamin Bridges. (77).

6th Company—Capt. Eleazer Heddin, Lieut. William Hall, Ensign Andrew Young. (44).

Total strength of the regiment, 288 officers and enlisted men.

(26) Simrall's Regiment, Kentucky Mounted Volunteer Militia.

Organized August 31, 1813, for the Thames campaign. Field and staff: Lieut. Colonel James Simrall, Majors Thomas Johnston, Benjamin Logan, Adjutant Wm. E. Young, Quartermaster George Gay, Paymaster Fielding Winlock, Surgeons Robert Thurston, John Moore, and three sergeants, etc.

1st Company—Capt. John Hall, Lieuts. Isaac Watkins, John Myles, Jr., Ensign Alexander Ferguson. (76).

2d Company—Capt. Warner Elmore, Lieut. Richard Patterson, Ensign Thomas M. Emerson. (72).

3d Company—Capt. Presley C. Smith, Lieut. Martin Harding, Ensign John Hardin. (47).

4th Company—Capt. James S. Whittaker, Lieuts. Jos. W. Knight, James L. Holmes, Ensign John Whittaker. (71).

5th Company—Capt. Richard Bennett, Lieut. Wm. Robinson, Ensign Jesse Kenneday. (43).

6th Company—Capt. Jos. Simrall, Lieuts. William Adams, John Hall, Cornet Samuel Dupuy.

Total strength of the regiment, 452 officers and enlisted men.

(26) Barbour's Regiment, Kentucky Mounted Volunteer Militia.

Organized August 31, 1813, for the Thames campaign. Field and staff. Lieut. Colonel Philip Barbour, Majors James Gorin, John Barnett, Adjutant Horatio D. Gwatkin, Quartermaster James T. Barbour, Paymaster Thomas B. Lee, Surgeons Thomas Pollard, Thomas Booth, and two sergeants.

1st Company—Capt. William Ewing, Ensign Daniel Hoy. (25).

2d Company—Ensign Young Ewing. (13).

3d Company—Capt. Robert E. Yates, Lieut. Robert Scobee, Ensign Isaac Thomas. (34).

4th Company—Capt. Philip Barbour, Lieut. Daniel Wilson, Ensign Nevill Lindsay. (28).

5th Company—Capt. Wm. Whitsitt, Lieuts. Robt. P. B. Caldwell, Wm. S. Lofland, Ensign James McDonald. (82).

6th Company—Capt. Joseph McCloskey, Lieuts. John Wooten, John Huston, Ensign John Robinson. (61).

7th Company—Capt. Wm. R. Payne, Lieuts. Richard D. Neale, James Maxey, Ensign Hiram Roundtree. (77).

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8th Company—Lieut. Andrew Walker. (17).

9th Company—Capt. John Gorin, Lieut. Charles Harvey, Ensign Richard Waggoner. (73).

10th Company—Capt. James Tyler, Lieuts. Philip Thompson, Benjamin Newton, Ensign Thomas Moseley. (55).

Total strength of the regiment, 475 officers and enlisted men.

(27) Dudley's Regiment, Kentucky Mounted Volunteer Militia.

Organized September 20, 1814. Field and staff: Major Peter Dudley, Adjutant Elijah C. Berry, Quartermaster Robert Crouch, Paymaster James I. Pendleton, Surgeon John Roberts, and three sergeants, etc.

1st Company—Capt. Micajah McClung, Lieut. Wm. W. Wilkerson, Ensign Aquila Young. (55).

2d Company—Capt. James Sympson, Lieut. John Bruner, Ensign Robert Clark. (53).

3d Company—Capt. Thomas P. Moore, Lieuts. John R. Cardwell, John Sharp, Ensign Richard Power. (47).

4th Company—Capt. John Miller, Lieut. Nicholas Miller, Ensign John Vertrees. (29).

5th Company—Capt. Martin H. Wickliffe, Lieut. Hector McClean, Ensign Alexander Roberts. (28).

6th Company—Capt. Isaac Watkins, Lieuts. Josiah Jackson, Michael Collier, Ensign Benjamin Whittaker. (77).

7th Company—Capt. Jos. B. Lancaster, Lieut. Fleming Robertson, Ensign William Myers. (44).

Total strength of the regiment, 344 officers and enlisted men.

(2) Renick's Battalion, Kentucky Mounted Militia.

Organized September 18, 1812. Commanded by Major Henry Renick.

1st Company—Capt. William Black, Lieut. Josiah Collins, Ensign Richard Benton. (37).

2d Company—Capt. William Smith, Lieut. Samuel Lewis, Ensign Chas. C. Carson. (35).

3rd Company—Capt. Thomas Dollarhide, Lieut. John Cowan, Ensign Jesse Evans. (54).

Total strength of the battalion, 127 officers and enlisted men.

(3) Battalion of Kentucky Mounted Volunteer Militia.

Organized June 24, 1813, and attached to Col. Wm. Russell's regiment of U. S. Regulars. Field and staff: Majors Walter Wilson, Robert Evans, Jas. Cox, John Thomas, Adjutant Wm. Harding, Jr., Quartermaster Joseph Allen, Aide-de-camp John Bartholomew, and one Sergeant.

1st Company—Capt. Thos. Kincheloe, Lieut. David H. Moorman, Ensign Isaac DeHaven. (42).

2d Company—Capt. Benjamin Shacklett, Lieut. Edward Rawlins, Ensign Joseph Mannin. (42).

3d Company—Capt. John Callaway, Lieut. George Roberts, Ensign Isaac Forbes. (45).

Total strength of the battalion, 129 officers and enlisted men.

Independent Companies.

(3) Capt. John Callaway's Company, Kentucky Mounted Militia, organized September 18, 1812. Lieut. George Roberts, Ensign Isaac Forbes. (45).

(4) Capt. George Baltzell's Company, Kentucky Mounted Volunteer Militia, organized September 22, 1813, for the Thames campaign. Lieut. Samuel Arnold, Ensign James Clark. (37).

(28) First Regiment, Kentucky Light Dragoons.

Organized August 27, 1812. Field and staff: Colonel James Simrall, Majors James McDowell, Joseph Simrall, Adjutant George Grey, Quartermaster James Hite, Paymaster James Bradshaw, Surgeons Benjamin Smith, Melancthon Pettitt, and 6 Sergeants, etc.

1st Company—Capt. George Trotter, Lieuts. John M. Fisher, James G. Trotter. (75).

2d Company—Capt. Thomas Johnston, Lieuts. Wm. Adams, John Hall. (68).

3d Company—Capt. Warner Elmore, Lieuts. Wm. Hobson, Thos. C. Pile. (44).

4th Company—Capt. Wm. E. Young,

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Lieuts. Isaac Newland, Wm. G. Boyd. (54).

5th Company—Capt. Robt. Smith, Lieuts. John Payne, James Chiles. (38).

Total strength of the regiment, 294 officers and enlisted men.

(29) Williams' Regiment, Kentucky Volunteer Light Dragoons.

Organized August 31, 1813, for the Thames campaign. Field and staff: Colonel William Williams, Majors Jeremiah Strode, Lewis Kincheloe, Adjutant Archibald Woods, Quartermasters James Jones, Will R. Ashby, Paymaster Matthew Clarke, Surgeons Stephen Taylor, John Bennett, and 3 Sergeants.

1st Company—Capt. Benjamin Bayles, Lieuts. Winslow Parker, James A. Paxton. (75).

2d Company—Capt. Sylvanus Massie, Lieut. Andrew Briscoe, Ensign Joseph Black. (57).

3d Company—Capt. Lewis Kincheloe, Lieut. Chas. F. Wing, Ensign John Dobyns. (38.)

4th Company—Capt. Thomas McJilton, Lieut. Robert Baker, Ensign Pleasant Parker. (32).

5th Company—Capt. Johnston Dysart, Lieut. Chas. C. Carson, Ensign Joseph Henderson. (47.)

6th Company—Capt. John C. McWilliams, Lieut. John W. Elliott, Ensign Richard Gentry. (54.

7th Company—Capt. Richard C. Holder, Lieut. Archibald Woods, Ensign William Harris. (50).

8th Company—Capt. John Hayden, Lieuts. Wm. Furnish, Jonathan Hedger, Ensign David Ralston. (39).

9th Company—Capt. Wm. Berryman, Lieut. Willis J. Williams, Ensign Henry Collins. (51).

10th Company—Capt. Henry R. Lewis, Lieut. Robert McClure, Ensign Greenleaf, Norvell. (19).

Total strength of the regiment. 423 officers and enlisted men.

(1) Battalion of Kentucky Light Dragoons.

Organized October 16, 1811, for the Tippecanoe campaign. Field and staff: Major Samuel Wells, Adjutant James Hunter, Aide-de-camp George Croghan.

1st Company—Capt. Peter Funk, Lieut. Lewis Hite, Cornet Samuel Kelly. (30).

2d Company—Capt. Frank Geiger, Lieut. Presley Ross, Cornet William Edwards. (63).

Total strength of the battalion, 96 officers and enlisted men.

Independent Company.

(5) Captain John Payne's company of Kentucky Light Dragoons, organized August 7, 1813, for the Thames campaign, and attached to Col. Richard M. Johnson's regiment, but not properly a part of it. Lieuts. James W. Coburn, John T. Parker, James Ellis. (53).

(30) First Rifle Regiment, Kentucky Militia.

Organized August 15, 1812. Field and staff: Colonel John Allen, Majors Martin D. Hardin, George Madison, Adjutant Richard Bledsoe, Quartermaster Peter G. Voorheis, Paymaster Peter Dudley, Surgeons Thomas C. Davis, Benjamin Logan, Chaplain Thomas Mitchell, and six sergeants, etc.

1st Company—Capt. William Ellis, Lieut. Richard Matson, Ensign Francis Chinn. (84).

2d Company—Capt. Wm. Kerley, Lieut. Harrison Munday, Ensign Davis Hardine. (86).

3d Company—Capt. John Simpson, Lieut. Thomas Mitchell, Ensign George Cardwell. (69).

4th Company—Capt. Bland W. Ballard, Lieut. John Williamson, Ensign John W. Nash. (86).

5th Company—Capt. Maurice Langmore, Lieut. Abraham Keller, Ensign Joseph Morin. (82).

6th Company—Capt. Virgil McCracken, Lieut. Thomas Brooks, Ensign Henry Stone. (76).

7th Company—Capt. John Edmiston, Lieut. Richard Bledsoe, Ensign Paul Allen Prewitt. (81).

8th Company—Capt. Paschal Hickman, Lieut. Peter Dudley, Ensign Peter G. Voorheis. (86).

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Total strength of the regiment, 585 officers and enlisted men.

(31) Third Regiment, Kentucky Riflemen.

Organized September 1, 1812. Commanded by Colonel Richard M. Johnson. Balance of field and staff not given, would consist of about 12 officers, etc.

1st Company—Capt. Wm. Farrow, Lieut. Jesse Daniel, Ensign John Crawford. (73).

2d Company—Capt. George Means, Lieut. John Boyd, Ensign Hugh Hanna. (31).

3d Company—Capt. Joseph Clark, Lieut. Edmund Calhway, Ensign Samuel R. Combs. (43).

4th Company—Capt. George Stockton, Lieuts. Benjamin Mosby, Henry Clay. (81).

5th Company—Capt. James Johnson, Lieuts. Joseph Boyd, James Suggett, Ensign Elijah Stapp. (72).

6th Company—Capt. Charles Ward, Lieuts. Walker Reed, Wm. Holston, Ensign James Dougherty. (52).

7th Company—Capt. Jacob Ellerston, Lieut. Wm. Robinson, Ensigns Wm. Boyd, Wm. W. Peavy. (79).

8th Company—Ensign John Hunt. (14).

Total strength of the regiment, 445 officers and enlisted men.

(32) Third Regiment, Kentucky Detached Militia.

Organized September 1, 1812. Field and staff: Lieut. Colonel Nicholas Miller, Majors Benjamin Sheckell, David Hardin, Adjutant Wm. Hardin, Quartermaster James McCarty, Paymaster Samuel McCarty, Surgeons Daniel S. Porter, Joseph Wilcock, and 2 Surgeon's mates.

1st Company—Capt. Frank W. S. Grayson, Lieut. Robert Alexander, Ensign Thomas J. Wilson. (87).

2d Company—Capt. James Hall, Lieut. Wm. Marsh, Ensign Chas. Evans. (81).

3d Company—Capt. Solomon Sturdevant, Lieut. John Shell, Ensign John Pickerson. (84).

4th Company—Capt. Wm. Sturdevant, Lieut. John B. Robinson, Ensign King L. Williams. (80).

5th Company—Capt. Robert Owen, Lieut. Samuel Durham, Ensign Simeon Cowherd. (72).

7th Company—Capt. Wm. Walker, Lieut. Samuel McCarty, Ensign Robt. G. Yates. (69).

8th Company—Capt. Alexander Stuart, Lieut. John Grider, Ensign Fielding Gatewood. (82).

9th Company—Capts. Wm. Berryman, Alexander Stuart, Lieut. John Grider, Ensigns King L. Williams, Edmund Hall, (65).

Total strength of the regiment, 714 officers and enlisted men.

(33) Boswell's Regiment, Kentucky Detached Militia.

Organized March 6, 1813. Commanded by Lieut. Colonel William E. Boswell; rest of field and staff (about 12) not named.

1st Company—Capt. Wm. Sebree, Lieut. Streshley Allen, Ensign Nathaniel Vice. (86).

2d Company—Capt. John D. Thomas, Lieut. George Pickett, Ensign Matthew Woods. (75).

3d Company—Capt. Thomas Metcalfe, Lieut. John Baker, Ensign Robt. C. Hall. (115).

4th Company—Capt. Manson Seamonds, Lieut. Wm. McClanahan, Ensign James Arbery. (49).

5th Company—Capt. Isaac Gray, Lieut. John Leech, Ensign Enoch Clark. (79).

6th Company—Capt. Peter Dudley, Lieuts. George Barnett, Samuel Arnold, Ensign George W. Jarle. (117).

7th Company—Capt. John Baker, Lieut. Benjamin Reed, Ensign John Walker. (103).

8th Company—Capt. John Walker, Lieut. Wm. Johns, Ensign James Young. (115).

Total strength of the regiment, 794 officers and enlisted men.

(34) Slaughter's Regiment, Kentucky Detached Militia.

Organized November 21, 1814, for the New Orleans campaign. Field and staff: Lieut. Colonel Gabriel Slaughter, Majors Larry Armstrong, Wm. Wakefield, Lieuts. Simon Kenton, Wm. Eades and Roger Thompson, Assistant Quartermaster John

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Thompson, Surgeons Horatio Gaither, George C. Berry, and three sergeants, etc.

1st Company—Capt. George McAfee, Lieut. Wm. Bohon, Ensign John M. Jordan. (101).

2d Company—Capt. John Evans, Lieut. John Cuppenheifer, Ensign Robert Gilmore. (78).

3d Company—Capt. Leonard P. Higden, Lieut. David Huston, Ensign John Young. (86).

4th Company—Capt. Jonathan Owsley, Lieut. Loftis Cook, Ensign Stephen Lyons. (88).

5th Company—Capt. John Farmer, Lieut. Willoughby Ashby, Ensign John Figg. (73.)

6th Company—Capt. Adam Vickery, Lieut. John Garner, Ensign John Barrow. (87).

7th Company—Capt. Wm. Wood, Lieut. Peter Oatman, Ensign Thomas Brown. (91).

8th Company—Capt. Wm. Wade, Lieut. John Riffe, Ensign Matthew Coffee. (86.)

9th Company—Capt. Edward Berry, Lieut. David Rodman, Ensign Thomas McIntire. (86).

10th Company—Capt. Wm. Phillips, Lieut. Godhart Smack, Ensign John Ludwick. (87).

Total strength of the regiment, 789 officers and enlisted men.

(35) Gray's Regiment, Kentucky Detached Militia.

Organized Novemer 10, 1814, for the New Orleans campaign. Field and staff: Lieut. Colonels Presley Gray, John Davis, Majors James Johnson, Wm. Walker, Zeba Holt, Adjutant S. C. Stephens, Quartermaster Zachariah Terrill, Paymaster George P. Miller, Surgeons Allen A. Hamilton, Henry Winslow, Samuel Stewart, and 5 Sergeants, etc.

1st Company—Capt. Robert Thruston, Lieut. Henry Gresham, Ensign John D. Gott. (77).

2d Company—Capt. Thomas Joyes, Lieut. Andrew Porttorf, Ensign Samuel Erickson. (75).

3d Company—Capt. William Walker, Lieut. John Smith, Ensign John Webb. (68).

4th Company—Capt. Joseph Funk, Lieut. Thomas Todd, Ensign Martin Adams. (77).

5th Company—Capt. Zeba Holt, Lieut. John Montgomery, Ensign Adam Mowny. (78).

6th Company—Capt. Wm. Ganaway, Lieut. Julius C. Jackson, Ensign John Field. (65).

7th Company—Capt. Jacob Peacock, Lieut. Benjamin Henson, Ensign John Kelly. (70).

8th Company—Capt. Zach Terrell, Lieut. David Adams, Ensign James Perry. (78).

9th Company—Capt. Aaron Hart, Lieut. Moses Hart, Ensign Nathan Tucker. (45).

10th Company—Capt. James Ford, Lieut. Joel Honeybrough, Ensign John I. Roberts. (72).

Total strength of the regiment, 721 officers and enlisted men.

(36) Mitchusson's Regiment, Kentucky Detached Militia.

Organized November 20, 1814, for the New Orleans campaign. Field and staff: Lieut. Colonels William Mitchusson, Samuel Parker, Majors Reuben Harrison, Thompson Crenshaw, Adjutant Josiah Ramsey, Quartermaster Christopher G. Honts, Paymaster Wm. Prince, Surgeons John C. Pentecost, Stephen C. Dorris, and three sergeants, etc.

1st Company—Capt. Thos. Griffin, Lieut. Boswell Pulliam, Ensign Allen Hays. (77).

2d Company—Capt. Robert Smith, Lieut. Morton A. Rucker, Ensign Asa Turner. (57).

3d Company—Capt. Thos. Sterrett, Lieut. John Austin, Ensign Henry Hines. (76).

4th Company—Capt. Sam'l F. Malone. Lieut. Elias Button, Ensign Dennis Cochran. (64).

5th Company—Capt. John C. Dodd, Lieut. Wm. Harrall, Ensign Bert Moore. (84.)

6th Company—Capt. Edward Wilburn, Lieut. John M. Cabiness, Ensign James Baring. (62).

7th Company—Capt. Robt. Paxton, Lieut. Daniel Zibb, Ensign William Rhea. (80).

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8th Company—Capt. James Robinson, Lieut. Luke Nicholas, Ensign George Negley. (71).

9th Company—Capt. Alney McLean, Lieuts. Ephraim M. Brank, Wm. Alexander, Ensign Isaac Davis. (79.)

10th Company—Capt. Robt. Patterson, Lieut. John Henry, Ensign James Porter. (79).

Total strength of the regiment, 746 officers and enlisted men.

(Total in the New Orleans campaign, 2,256).

Independent Companies.

(6) Capt. John Duvall's Company of Kentucky Detached Militia; organized March 4, 1813. Lieut. William Brown, Ensigns Richard Tyner, Daniel Johnson. (100).

(7) Lieut. John Boswell's Company Kentucky Detached Militia; organized February 12, 1814. (39.)

(8) Ensign William Clark's Company Kentucky Detached Militia; organized February 18, 1814. (27).

(1) Kentucky Battalion, Mounted Spies.

Organized September 18, 1812. Field and staff: Major Toussaint Dubois, Adjutant David Owens, and one Sergeant.

1st Comapny—Capt. William Smeathers. (22).

2d Company—Capt. William Polk. (20).

3d Company—Capt. Christopher Miller. (15).

4th Company—Capt. Cornelius Washburn. (23).

Total strength, officers and enlisted men, 83.

Independent Companies of Spies.

(1) Capt. Leslie Comb's company of "Green Clay" spies; organized April 17, 1813. (13).

(2) Capt. Leslie Comb's Company of spies, attached to Col. Wm. Dudley's Regiment; organized June 2, 1813. (6).

(3) Capt. Roland Burk's Company of spies; organized September 30, 1813. (21)

(4) Capt. John E. London's Company of spies; organized September 30, 1813. (33)

RECAPITULATION.

4 Regiments United States Regulars.	3,09
General Officers Kentucky Militia...	1
10 Regiments and 2 companies, infantry militia	7,80
17 Regiments, 2 battalions, 2 companies mounted militia	8,10
2 Regiments, 1 battalion, 1 company, Kentucky Light Dragoons (militia)	86
2 Rifle Regiments, Kentucky militia.	1,03
5 Regiments, 3 companies, Kentucky detached militia	3,93
1 Battalion, 4 companies, Kentucky spies, or militia scouts	15
Total Kentucky militia	21,91
Grand total, 4 regiments, Kentucky regulars, 36 regiments, 4 battalions, 12 companies, Kentucky militia...	25,01

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WAPPING STREET
FRANKFORT, KY.

BY

MISS SALLY JACKSON

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THE OLDEST HOUSE IN FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY.

In this house was held the second session of the Kentucky Legislature, in 1793—the first being held in Lexington, in 1792. In it was preached the first sermon in Frankfort. This house was the headquarters of Aaron Burr when in Frankfort, and in the rear end room, shown in the picture, were planned the details of his conspiracy.

THE HOUSE OF MRS. LOVE, NOW KNOWN AS THE LOVE HOUSE.
(Removed in 1870)

"Whose house was the Mecca, in that early day,
Of the wise and distinguished that journeyed this way."

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WAPPING STREET, FRANKFORT, KY.

By Miss Sally Jackson.

CHAPTER 1.

This street begins at the river and running parallel with it intersects Wilkinson and Washington, and terminates at the bridge, St. Clair street. It was named by an Englishman (a Mr. Instone) "Wapping" for the streeet on which he lived in London, England.

Mr. Instone came to this town at its founding. General Wilkinson's plat of the town, made in 1786, and still preserved in the county clerk's office here, has the above described street on it marked "Wapping." Mr. Instone must have had a considerable fortune, for we find his name published among the earliest owners of steamboats on this river, plying between here and New Orleans, and early in this century* he built for himself and family a handsome residence on the site of the one now owned by the Misses Burnley.

The two children of Mr. and Mrs. Instone were daughters. Anna Maria married Dr. James Crockett, of this county, a prominent physician, and nephew of Governor Letcher; Judith, the other daughter, married a Mr. Botts, of Flemingsburg, Ky.

The first house on the north side of the street, on the corner of Wapping and Wilkinson, was built in 1835 by the Hon. John Brown, the first United States Senator from this State, for his son Orlando. It is an elegant old style house, in a fine state of preservation at this date.

Col. Orlando Brown's talents and fitness for high positions were recognized in the high positions he occupied. He was in President Taylor's Cabinet as Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and as a journalist (notably as editor of the Frankfort Commonwealth), he was considered by many as the peer of George D. Prentice. Col. Brown was twice married. His first wife was his cousin, Mary, a daughter of Dr. Preston Brown. Their three children were Euphemia, Mason and Orlando, Jr. The two first died unmarried. Orlando, Lieutenant Colonel in the Federal army in the late war, married in 1866, Miss Bettie Hord, daughter of Judge Lysander Hord.

Col. Orlando Brown married a

*Article was written in 1898.—Ed.

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second time in 1852, Mrs. Cordelia Brodhead, (nee Price) widow of Mr. Lucas Brodhead, Sr., of this city.

On the northeast corner of Wapping and Wilkinson was a house built by Judge Thomas Todd, for his sister, a widow from Virginia, Mrs. Mildred Tunstall. The street was then ungraded, and when this was done some years afterward it left the house on a considerable elevation. A Mr. Dryden purchased the place at the death of Mrs. Tunstall, improved the lot, leveling it to its present grade. Mr. Dryden was an architect and builder, an officer in the Presbyterian Church, and brother of Mrs. Matilda Reading.

The next owner was the Hon. James Harlan. Mr. Harlan came here from Lincoln County, to be Secretary of State under Governor Robert P. Letcher in 1840. He married Miss Davenport of Mercer County. They had eight children, five sons, John M., and Jas. Harlan, Jr., Richard, William and Clay, the last named was an intellectual prodigy who died young—about nineteen years old. John M., now in 1897 Justice on the Supreme Bench of the United States, married Miss Mallie Shanklin of Evansville, Indiana. James is also a distinguished jurist, Chancellor of the Louisville Chancery Court for many years. The three daughters of Hon. James Harlan, Sr., Mrs. Elizabeth Hatchitt, widow of the late Dr. Hatchitt, a physician and ex-postmaster of this city, a woman of fine sense and beautiful taste, now residing with her only living child, Clay Hatchitt a farmer in Scott County, Ky. Miss Laura Harlan married the Hon. Francis Cleveland, State Senator. Sally married Porter Hiter, a farmer of Woodford County, Kentucky. Only two of that large family are living at this date, *Justice Harlan and Mrs. Hatchitt. Parents and children rest in "the village on the hill." The house was torn away to make room for the elegant one erected on the site by Captain Harry I. Todd, 1871-72. A biographical mention of this family will be found in Mrs. Woodson's chapter on Washington Street.

Judge William Lindsay, U. S. Senator from Kentucky purchased the place from Captain Todd, and resides there. (Judge Lindsay since deceased.)

The adjoining place east of the Lindsays' was built about 1820 by Louis Sanders, who resided there some years, and sold it to Mrs. Hannah Price (nee Upshaw). Mr. Lucas Brodhead, Sr., purchased it from her, and enlarged it to its present proportions. He married a daughter of Mrs. Price (Cordelia). This brilliant and fascinating lady held the admiration of the city from childhood until her death in 1874. Mr. and Mrs. Lucas Brodhead had six children. The eldest, "Blandina Elmendorf" married in August 1858, Mr. John Bailor Temple, a lawyer from Russellville, Ky., afterward first cashier of the Farmers Bank of this

*Since the above was written Judge John M. Harlan has died, October, 1911.

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city. Annette Magdalene married Daniel Swigert of this city. They now reside near Lexington, Kentucky. Cordelia* married Lieut. Robert Phythian, afterward Commodore in the United States Navy. Lucas, their only living son (Richard having died in youth), married Miss Sallie Breck. Bonnie married Lieut. Jack Todd, of the U. S. Army. She died at Fort Russell in 1869.

After the death of Mr. Brodhead his widow married Col. Orlando Brown, Sr., and removed to his home on the corner of Wilkinson and Wapping (before mentioned) selling her former home to Dr. Hugh Rodman, a prominent physician of this city. He greatly improved the house and grounds. He and his wife were among the most notable people of society here. They entertained charmingly, and devoted much of their time to good works. Their children are Dr. William Rodman, of this city; Dr. John Rodman, of Abilene, Texas; Ensign Hugh Rodman, U. S. Navy; Mrs. Nannie Duvall, Mrs. Lieut. Wright (nee Pattie Rodman), U. S. Army. After the death of Dr. Hugh Rodman, Mrs. Rodman disposed of the place, and Gen. Fayette Hewitt became the purchaser. He and his brother, Virgil Hewitt who married Miss Judith Drane, as his second wife, reside there.

The adjoining lot on the corner of Wapping and Washington was the property of Clement Bell, Esq., a pioneer settler, whose name is upon the list of lot owners in the city of Frankfort in 1797. (Collins History.) He built the first house on this lot, a two story frame building, and this remained up to the year 1835, when Mr. Thomas Triplett bought it and built the present residence which Governor Letcher afterward purchased, and he and his beautiful and charming wife dispensed there for many years the most generous hospitality. Mrs. Letcher survived the Governor many years, and after her death it was purchased by Judge William Lindsay, and modernized. He resided there some years, when he exchanged houses with Captain Harry Innes Todd. Captain Todd lived here until his death when it again changed hands, Mr. James Saffell, then postmaster, becoming its owner. After a few years he sold it to its present owner, Judge W. H. Holt. Opposite it is the elegant and historic home of Mr. James Madison Todd. This home has been so often described and photographed that no further description of it is necessary. Mrs. Todd, its owner, as we all know, was regarded as one of the most beautiful, intelligent and useful Christian women in the city of Frankfort, indeed of the State. Descended from the historic Lees, the daring McAfees, who first surveyed this city, the Rennicks and McAmies and witty Steeles, she seems to have inherited the best traits of all, and is a woman of whom Frankfort should ever be proud. She and her sainted sister, Mrs. Mary Willis Woodson

*(Both are now dead.)

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together made this home attractive to citizens and strangers alike.*

Todd place is now owned by Mrs. Jouett Taylor James.

The house on the adjoining lot is a substantial brick one. It was built by the public spirited citizens of the town to be used as a school house. Mann Butler first taught in it, and afterward a Mr. Kinnard. It was then purchased by the Presbyterians, and improved and used as a parsonage, they having bought the adjoining lot and erected the First Presbyterian church. This property included the parsonage, and was sold to the Catholics, when the Presbyterians moved their place of worship to the church on Main Street in 1849.

The history of this famous church on Wapping Street, erected in 1826, and the distinguished ministers who have occupied its pulpit, has been published and therefore needs no further notice here.

The large brick building on the corner of Wapping and St. Clair was built about 1830 by Churchill and Jamison Samuel (the father and uncle of our esteemed citizen, Mr. E. L. Samuel**) for a boat wharf house.

The company composed of the Samuel brothers and Swigert brothers (Jacob and Philip) was one of the earliest boat owners and shippers in the West, and became wealthy by the trade with Louisville and New Orleans.

The house has had many owners and undergone many changes since those prosperous days of Frankfort. It is now used for offices by boat agents, and the Gas and Electric Light Company.

As before written, this corner is the terminus of the north side of Wapping Street.

CHAPTER II.

(Concluded.)

The first house on the site now covered by the Government buildings, postoffice, etc., was a two story frame house built by John Dryden for a residence, in which he lived with his family for some years. It was included in the square afterward purchased by Mr. Philip Swigert. In the rear of this modest home were two rooms now historic, one of them used by Mr. Philip Swigert as an office when he was circuit clerk. Mr. Walter Franklin was his deputy, learning from Mr. Swigert that integrity and energy that enabled Mr. Franklin to succeed to the office and hold it thirty (30) years.

The other room was used by Col. A. H. Rennick as an office when he was clerk of the county court. The Hon. B. Gratz Brown was his deputy. Col. Rennick's faithfulness and excellent business methods were considered invaluable. He held this office for fifty years.

The first effort made to obtain an appropriation from Congress for the erection of the present gov-

*Since writing the foregoing Mrs. Todd died at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Arthur Peter, in Louisville.

**E. L. Samuel now deceased.

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ernment building originated in the office of Col. T. B. Ford, Clerk of the Federal Court at that time. It was suggested by Mr. Will Murray, and seconded by Mr. Aleck G. Brawner and Mr. Ford. The latter at once opened a correspondence with our Representative in Congress, Hon. J. C. S. Blackburn, giving necessary data to draft a bill asking for an appropriation. The bill for some reason failed to pass. Col. Ford then, January 21, 1881, wrote and circulated a petition that was signed by the leading citizens, printed and sent to Washington and distributed among the members of Congress; Senator James B. Beck, then our senior Senator, introduced the bill in the Senate, and it was passed through both houses. The erection of this handsome building was begun in 1882 and completed in 1887.

The remaining 300 feet of this square includes the handsome grounds and elegant home built by Mr. Philip Swigert for a residence, now owned by his daughter, Mrs. Mary Hendrick (now deceased). For history of this interesting family see Mrs. Mary Willis Woodson's "Annals of Washington Street."

On the opposite corner of Wapping and Washington streets, is the home now owned by Mr. John Lindsey. His grandmother, Mrs. Daniel Weissiger a pioneer lady of distinguished family, and of splendid executive ability was the third owner of the place, Mr. John Lindsey's mother inheriting it from her. (See history of this family in Mrs. Mary Willis Woodson's Annals of Washington Street.)

In the recollection of the writer the next lot to the Lindseys' was owned and used by Lucas Brodhead, Sr., as a garden. About 1854 Major Thomas Davis Carneal purchased it from Mr. Brodhead's heirs, and had built the residence now on it. Major Carneal had been in our State Senate for several terms, and was so charmed by the elegance of the society in our then gay Capital that he was induced to locate here. He with his great wealth and lavish hospitality, was a great addition to the social life of the city. Soon after he moved into the above residence, his son Louis Carneal and his charming wife and lovely family came to live with him, and remained there until after Major Carneal's death in 1860.

The Military Board organized soon after the beginning of the Civil war occupied it a few months. Mr. John B. Temple, Col. Geo. T. Wood and the late Col. Edmund H. Taylor, Sr., were the officers of the Board. On the removal of the Board to Broadway, the place was purchased by Mr. Philip Swigert and presented to his brother-in-law and wife, Mr. and Mrs. John Watson. Mr. Watson married Miss Sallie Rhodes of Richmond, Kentucky. Their children were Will, Dudley, Howe, John, Pauline, Addie and Lizzie. Mr. Howe Watson who succeeded his father as cashier of the Deposit Bank, and held the position until his death in 1897, married Miss Lottie Smith, of Boston, who with four children survive him. John Watson was accidently

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killed in attempting to leave a train near this city. Pauline married Dr. Christy, a Presbyterian minister. Addie married Mr. Knox Brown, son of the late Judge Mason Brown, a planter in Owen County. Lizzie married the Rev. William McEwen, pastor at this date of the third Presbyterian church of Pittsburg, Pa. Mr. Howe Watson bought out the other heirs and his widow and children reside there.

Across the alley from the Watson home is the site of the first house built on this ground by Mr. Instone. It had in early times, it is said, been a very handsome house but was very dilapidated when bought and removed by Mr. John B. Bibb to make room for the house he afterward had built. Mr. Bibb came to Frankfort from Russellville, Logan County, in 1855, having previously represented his county several times in the Legislature, and his district in the State Senate. He married in middle life the lady to whom he had been deeply attached in their youth, a widow, Mrs. Sallie Horsley. She was a daughter of General Samuel Hopkins of Revolutionary fame. One of her contemporaries said of her. "She was never handsome, but so cultured in mind, so brilliant and charming in conversation and manners as to enthrall and keep in her train a host of admirers, and she counted her offers by the hundred."

Like Major Carneal and a host of others, Mr. and Mrs. Bibb were attracted to this city, by the reputed charms of its people. In 1857 they built the home in which they both died, she in April 1869; he survived her until April 1884, dying at the extreme age of 94 years and six months. When Mrs. Bibb died in 1869, Mrs. Francis Burnley and her two daughters, Misses Pattie and Lucy, went to live with him. Mrs. Burnley's daughter, Mrs. Robert Crittenden, having married and removed from the city, and her only son, the gifted and gallant Capt. George Bibb Burnley, having died of a wound received in the battle of Murfreesboro. The writer of these annals must be pardoned, if in writing the history of this admired and beloved lady, she adds to the facts, a tribute to her many virtues.

Mrs. Francis Burnley (see history of the Bibb family, by Miss Lucy Burnley, Colonial Daughters' Archives) was born in Russellville, Ky., and was married in this city at the home of her father, Judge George M. Bibb, on the 28th day of March, 1827, to Mr. Albert T. Burnley, of Hanover County, Virginia. She died in February, 1891.

Of Mrs. Burnley it truly may be said, "if any had cause to boast of ancestry she had more," she was a granddaughter of General Charles S. Scott, a distinguished Major-General in the army of the American Revolution, and Governor of Kentucky in 1808, and her father the Hon. George M. Bibb, married Governor Scott's daughter. Judge Bibb was twice U. S. Senator from Kentucky, first Chancellor of the Louisville Chancery Court, which he held until he was appointed Secretary of the Treasury by President Tyler, was

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Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of this State.

Mrs. Burnley was a leader of society in Washington and Louisville, as well as of this city, and her friends here knew her as a noted housekeeper. And yet with all these honors and gifts, the least ostentatious person I ever knew. Her contemporaries who survive her tell me that from her youth to her death she was the same loyal, gentle friend, and devoted Christian. Mrs. Burnley's daughters, Misses Pattie and Lucy, now own the home and reside there.

The vacant lot adjoining is now owned by Mr. Sam D. Johnson. The next house was built and occupied by Mr. Richard Long. It had several tenants, and was then bought and improved by Mr. Daniel Swigert,* who married Annette Brodhead.* Their children were Mary, who married Leslie Combs, of Lexington, Ky., Robert Alexander and Annette. Mr. Swigert sold it to Mrs. Murphy* about 1874, who now owns and resides there.

The spacious three story frame building on the corner of Wapping and Wilkinson streets was built by Andrew Holmes, and purchased from him on its completion, by General James Wilkinson, to be used as a tavern. It was the second temporary State House of Kentucky, and was the scene of many notable events already recited in history and verse. It is known as the "Love House," and pictures of it are preserved in Collins' History, Vol. 2, and in the "Illustrated Centennial Poem," 1886, by Mrs. Jennie C. Morton, entitled "A Rhyme of the Women of Frankfort." (See picture with this article.)

*Dead.

As the "Love House" has become so famous, I will, as a faithful historian, record somewhat of the remarkable women who from time to time resided there.

Mr. James Love purchased the place from General James Wilkinson, and in the usual fashion of pioneer days, kept tavern there. Mr. Love was from Virginia, his wife from Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

After Major Love's death his widow continued to reside there, their only child, a son, having removed to Louisville. She invited three friends—gentle women—to live with her.

"MRS. LOVE."

"There now rises at this famous name
Such a beautiful picture of grace in a dame—
Whose house was the Mecca in that early day,
Of the wise and distinguished that journeyed this way."—(Centennial Poem.)

In addition to her beauty and grace, she is said to have been a skilful violinist, and the sweet strains of the music often drew around her a crowd of dancing children. But the crowning grace of her character, was her noble efforts in behalf of religion. Mrs. Love assisted Mrs. John Brown,

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the grandmother of Mrs. Barrett, Mrs. Scott and Mrs. Baily, in founding the first Sunday School in the city, in her own drawing room, where the first sermon in the town was preached; but like Juliet's tomb at Verona, now a mule trough, this same drawing room was afterward used by a traveling showman for the exhibition of a baby elephant. This is a tradition of Col. A. H. Rennick.

Of Mrs. Love's three friends I will give the pen portrait of them, given me by Mrs. Mary Willis Woodson, deceased. They lived at the "Love House." Mrs. Eppes was a widow, who came to Frankfort to live with her brother Major John Mays. She was an eccentric person, who had a great fancy for cats, and like Professor Agassiz, believed they had souls. Mrs. Featherstone was a highly accomplished lady, and a sister to Miss Priscilla Talbot, a woman of talent, who was said in that respect to be superior to their distinguished brother, the Hon. Isham Talbot, United States Senator from Kentucky in 1815, and a resident of this town. Miss Priscilla was a musician, and owned and played well on the piano, a rare instrument in the west in her day. The latter lady outlived the other three, occupying the home devised to her by Mrs. Love (during her life). She died at an advanced age in 1870.

Mr. James Dudley purchased the home from Mr. Love (Mrs. Love's son), had it taken down, and erected the present handsome house, purchased from his widow by Mrs. Mary Steele. Her daughter and son-in-law Judge and Mrs. Bullitt, reside with her now in 1898. (All of these people dead now).

Dr. Holmes, deceased, then postmaster, bought the vacant lot next to Mrs. Steele, and built a handsome house on it; his lot extended to the river, and terminates Wapping Street on the south side.

* * * * *

1911.—Since writing this history in 1898, Wapping Street has been extended to the river, the house of Dr. Holmes has been purchased from his widow by Dr. John South, enlarged and otherwise beautified into a very handsome residence. Dr. South married Christine Bradley, only daughter of the present Senator from Kentucky, and Mrs. Bradley. Opposite Dr. South's on the north side of the street, adjoining the residence of Mrs. Orlando Brown, Mr. Eugene Hoge has built a lovely modern residence. Mr. Hoge married Miss Mary Threshley Morris, daughter of Mr. Richard Morris, a noted farmer of Franklin County.

Mr. Frank Chinn erected the first house on the lot just below and terraced to the river, a site of picturesque beauty, and improved by the beautiful residence, now occupied by Mr. Chinn and his two daughters, Misses Lizzie and Virginia Chinn. He has two married daughters; Anna Bell, married Maurice H. Thatcher, Governor of the Canal Zone and Mrs. Sam Mason, who lives on a farm in Franklin County. Her husband Mr. Sam Mason is one of the wealthy cattle exporters of the Blue Grass region.

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DEPARTMENT OF

CLIPPINGS AND PARAGRAPHS

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DEPARTMENT OF CLIPPINGS AND PARAGRAPHS.

ART TREASURES

PAINTED BY MISS MARGIE DUDLEY, OF FRANKFORT, KY.

(Miss Dudley is a great niece of Mathew Jouett, the famous portrait painter—also a great-great niece of President Zachary Taylor.—Ed.)

Among the rarest and most beautiful additions made recently to the Historical collection in the Hall of Fame are two pieces painted by Miss Margie Dudley, a tall Tankard, and a large plaque "a la Hollande."

These pieces have been the envy of artists wherever they have been displayed, and the general comment has been, "inimitable art, no one competes with a Jouett." It is well known that Miss Dudley is the great niece of the great American artist Jouett; and from childhood she has shown the talent for artistic work in her line that Matthew H. Jouett did in his portraits. They are incomparable.

As a flower and fruit painter Miss Dudley is without a rival. The tankard is one of the most exquisite and valuable pieces of her work in fruit and flower. The plaque is equally beautiful as to color and technique and brings to mind the antique china of Holland. The Society is to be congratulated upon the possession of such art treasures in its collection.

Miss Margie Dudley has won enviable distinction as an artist, and as such it is interesting to know who she is. She is of one of the most distinguished families in Kentucky. She is the daughter of that beloved, gifted and ever lamented member of the State Historical Society, Mrs. Mary Jouett Dudley. She was a niece of Matthew H. Jouett, the artist, and also a great great niece of Hancock Taylor, who surveyed the land on which Frankfort is located. It was she who unveiled the cornerstone erected on Ann street, when it was presented to the city in the presence of the largest audience ever gathered in the Capital.

Mrs. Dudley, through the Talbots, was descended from the Earl of Shrewsbury, whose descendant, Isham Talbot, a great lawyer in pioneer days, built his office in the city of Frankfort, as near the spot on which the cornerstone is located as possible, to keep, it is told, the marker from being disturbed that Hancock Taylor caused to be placed there when he surveyed the land.

The Talbots, the Taylors and the Jouetts form a trio of famous names few families possess. Miss

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Dudley is descended through the Dudleys, from the Earl of Warwick, a notable warrior of England. With the blood of such genius, it is not strange that she too should attain distinction in her line of art.

PRESIDENTIAL YEAR.

This has been a summer of unusual excitement and confusion in the political world. It is the year for nominating candidates for President of the United States, both by the Democrats and the Republicans. They call themselves by new names now, Progressives and Reactionaries, but the American of average intelligence understands the old names of the two dominant polical parties best, as Democrats and Republicans. The Republican party nominated the present incumbent of the President's chair, W. H. Taft, for its candidate, and the Democrats after a long contest in the convention at Baltimore in June, between the four candidates, selected as their candidate that scholarly and famous author of "The History of the American People." and present Governor of New Jersey, a Christian gentleman above reproach, Woodrow Wilson. Just what the result will be we cannot confidently predict, but the Democrats appear to be very confident of Governor Wilson's election, basing this confidence on the popularity of their candidate, as well as on the fact that the Republicans have a "split" in their party, Colonel Roosevelt having formed a new party called the "Progressives," of which he is the nominee for President.

As the Kentucky State Historical Society was founded in honor of Daniel Boone, we place here with pleasure the following clipping sent us from Philadelphia. It is well for Kentuckians to know the estimate placed upon this hero-warrior of the wilderness, whose courage and intelligence has brought world-wide renown to his name.

Daniel Boone in Kentucky

By Rev. Thomas B. Gregory.

April 30, 1769.

It was one hundred and forty-three years ago today, April 30, 1769, that Daniel Boone got his first glimpse of the fair region now known as Kentucky. On that day Boone, with James Robinson, a young Scotch-Irishman, stood on a mountain path and looked down upon the Watauga winding along through its enchanting valley, and he resolved that it should not be his last vision of the earthly paradise.

At the time of Boone's first sight of Kentucky from the summit of the Blue Ridge it was a vast hunting-ground upon which the savage tribes killed the elk and buffalo. No settlement existed within its borders. Its dark forests separated the tribes of the Cherokees, Creeks and Catawbas of the South from the hostile tribes of the North, who often encountered one another in deadly conflict. On this account the re-

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gion had long been known among the aborigines as the "Dark and Bloody Ground."

The story of the man who gave this glorious region to the white man is one of the most interesting in the world. Justin Winsor, one of the greatest of our historians, speaks of the Father of Kentucky in words that are as true as they are beautiful:

"Boone's rugged but tender personality was hard to shroud. We see his tall and slender figure, too muscular to be gaunt. His eyes idealized his head. His experience had toughened his sinews, and made his senses alert. Any emergency brought him well-nigh to the normal perfection of a man. His kindness draws us to him. His audacity makes us as confident as himself. His fringed hunting shirt, belted so that its ample folds carried his food, may be ragged; his leggins may be tattered by the brush; his mocassins cut by the ledge; his knife clotted with the blood of the wolf; but the rich copse and the bounding elk share our scrutiny with his person, and we look to the magnolia, laurel and ash, to the foaming stream and the limestone cliffs as his background; and all that the man stands for in bravery and constancy is mated with the enchantment of nature."

No State in the Union has at the forefront of its history a nobler character than he who heads the story of the "Blue Grass State."

God never made a grander man than Daniel Boone, and in every public school in the land the story of his life should be made a regular part of the children's study. It would be a moral tonic. It would redden the children's blood and help to make them brave, honorable and upright citizens.

Donations Received on Boone Day, June 7.

The following donations were received: A small linen table cloth. The flax was raised at "Traveler's Rest," and spun and woven into cloth by Susanna Hart, wife of Governor Isaac Shelby, first Governor of Kentucky. It was presented by Mrs. Willis Field, Versailles, Ky., a great granddaughter of Gov. Shelby; and a Mexican silver-mounted saddle and bridle, captured during the Mexican War by Lieut. La Fayette Dunlap, and presented by his nephew, Dr. Fayette Dunlap, Danville, Ky.

PREPARATIONS FOR BOONE DAY.

(From State Journal.)

Great preparations are being made by Mrs. Jennie C. Morton and Miss Sallie Jackson for the celebration of "Boone Day," June 7, when the State Historical Society will hold its yearly meeting in commemoration of the date on which Daniel Boone first entered Kentucky. This is the fifteenth annual celebration to be held, and a program full of interesting features will be given in the Hall of Fame, and it is expected

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that a large number of out-of-town visitors, as well as home people, will be present for this occasion.

Two particularly interesting features in connection with the program will be the unveiling of a picture of Henry T. Stanton, by the artist, Ferdinand G. Walker, of Louisville. This portrait has just been purchased by Mrs. Morton, and will be hung in Poets' Corner in the Hall of Fame. Mr. H. V. McChesney will preface the unveiling, with a short reading from an appreciation of Stanton's popular poem, "The Moneyless Man," followed by the reading of the poem.

Hundleigh's picture of the Shakertown Ferry and the Wilderness Road will also be on exhibition for the first time, and President Shearin, of Hamilton College, will give a talk on "The Memories and Melodies of the Wilderness Road," using the picture as an illustration of his subject.

Other features of the program will be a paper on "Historic Homes of Harrodsburg," by Mr. W. W. Stephenson, who will bring with him pictures of these homes, which he claims are artistic gems; a recitation by Mrs. C. W. Bell, and an address, "Under the Elum Tree Whar Brackinridge Spoke," by Col. James Tandy Ellis. Colonel Ellis is particularly well fitted to speak on this subject, as this tree is in his home county, Carroll, and is held in sacred memory by its residents. Miss Aubyn Chinn, teacher of domestic science at Kentucky University, will be another speaker, whose talk will be of interest, as she will tell of her visit to Cumberland Gap, "down where the rhododendron grows."

Especial attention will be paid to the musical part of the program this year, and Mrs. Kate C. Bailey, of Shelbyville, has been appointed by Mrs. Morton to look after this feature. Mrs. Bailey will bring a number of her pupils from Shelbyville, whose selections will be interspersed between the talks. Miss Luey Chinn, of this city, will also assist with the music, and will play the prelude.

Governor James B. McCreary, as president ex-officio of the society, will preside.

INTERESTING PICTURES.

(From State Journal.)

The Kentucky State Historical Society has received from Mr. Hundleigh, the artist, his beautiful painting of "Shaker's Ferry," on the Kentucky River, which was on exhibition in Lexington recently, and received enthusiastic admiration from the crowds that visited the window to see it. The scene is quickly recognized by fishermen and campers at that point on the river, where the wilderness road leads to the ferry. The Ferryman's Cabin, embowered in prodigal foliage, is plainly seen, while the log ferryboat reposes at the landing. The river at this point is wide, and the artist's skill transforms it into a long mirror, reflecting sky above and bending trees and rocky cliff. The ascent on the opposite side to

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Shakertown over the hill is marked by a ferryboat, hugging the bank of the wilderness road that continues up the hill.

It is a beautiful and suggestive picture of the primitive wagon-road of the pioneers—called the "Wilderness Road." It will be on exhibition in the Hall of Fame, Boone Day, June 7.

THE DOLLY MADISON BREAKFAST.

American womanhood typified by one of its noblest examples, received a brilliant tribute of appreciation by the four hundred representative women of the Democracy, who assembled recently in Washington, at a breakfast in honor of Dolly Madison. Graced with beauty, wit and wisdom, the occasion was an auspicious one, worthy in every way of her in whose memory it was held.

Early American history presents no more fascinating personality than that of Dolly Madison, wife of the fourth President of the United States. Her charm is lasting. Though an abyss of a hundred years divides her day from ours, public interest in her is undiminished. Books and reminiscences about her continually issue from the press. The tact and good sense with which she filled the difficult role of a President's wife in the age when the social usages of Washington were still unsettled, when the customs of the White House had few precedents to regulate them, are a source of pride to all American women.

The city in which Dolly Madison was honored the other day, is the capital of the most powerful nation on earth. In her time, it was the capital of a poor and a weak country, and this queen of American womanhood had to leave it because it was captured and plundered by an invading foe. Those were days which tried the souls of men and women. Dolly Madison was a heroine in an age when the nation needed heroism in order that it might survive. Her name has gone down to posterity, side by side with that of Martha Washington. The large assemblage of leading women of the country, who met to render just meed of praise to Dolly Madison, was a notable affirmance of the principles she represented, the womanly devotion, the public spirit, the patriotism, of which she was an example.—(Ex.)

Had we attended the Dolly Madison breakfast here described we should have taken two letters of this notable lady, preserved in our Historic Scrap Book. These letters would have enchained the fashionable assembly. Below are given extracts from her letters. In them Dolly speaks for herself, in the War of 1812. She is writing to her friend, General James Taylor, of Newport, Kentucky. The letter is dated 13th March, 1814.

"The Hornet has just returned from France, and brings us nothing contradictory of the affectionate intentions of Napoleon. I know, however, by the intense study of Mr. Madison and his cabinet, that affairs are troublesome and difficult. You see the

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English are still stubborn, but we anticipate their yielding before long."

In another letter she says: "We have no further insight into the state of things at this moment. Vessels are expected hourly, and the state of our relations in Europe will decide if an extra session will be called or necessary. Some very wicked and silly doings at home."

The while Dolly was helping her husband, she kept her wise eyes on the British; so she saved the archives of our nation.—(Ed. The Register).

MEETING

OF THE STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY ON BOONE DAY, JUNE 7, 1912, IN ITS ROOMS AT THE CAPITOL, FRANKFORT, KY.

PORTRAIT OF MAJOR STANTON

Unveiled in Rooms of Historical Society by his Granddaughter.

Boone Day Ceremonies—Representative Audience Enjoys Delightful Program at the New Capitol—Address by Harry V. McChesney.

(From the Frankfort News-Journal.)

Tributes to the memory of two great Kentuckians were paid yesterday by the Kentucky State Historical Society. On the anniversary of the day on which Daniel Boone first saw Kentucky, a handsome painting of the Kentucky poet, Major Henry T. Stanton, was unveiled by his granddaughter, Miss Marguerite McLean, in the presence of a representative Kentucky audience gathered in the rooms of the society in the Capitol. An attractive program was carried out, after which Miss Sallie Jackson and Mrs. Jennie C. Morton, who are the real heads of the society, were the hostesses at a luncheon.

Boone day usually is marked by some special entertainment by the historical society, and this year it was decided to unveil the portrait of Stanton then. Handsome invitations had been sent out and by 11 o'clock, the time for the exercises to begin, the beautiful, curio-filled rooms were crowded with men and women from Central Kentucky who had gathered to join in the tribute to Major Stanton and Boone and enjoy the literary and musical program.

GOVERNOR PRESIDES.

Gov. McCreary, who was one of the founders of the society when he was Governor thirty-six years ago, presided at the meeting, being president of the society by virtue of his office. In calling the meeting to order he told something of the historical society and the great work that has been done for Kentucky by Mrs. Morton and Miss Jackson. He referred to his connection with the society so long ago and compared the rooms of the society now and then.

After a musical selection by Miss Lucy Chinn, of Frankfort, Harry V. McChesney was introduced. He paid a tribute to the laureate of Kentucky and then read

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Major Stanton's poem, "The Moneyless Man." After this the portrait, on an easel covered with white draperies, was unveiled by Miss McLean. The portrait will hang in Poet's Corner in the rooms of the society and is a fine likeness.

Miss Boulware and Mrs. Kate C. Bailey, of Shelbyville, then rendered the sextette from Lucia by Donizetti, after which H. G. Shearin, president of Hamilton College, Lexington, read a paper on the "Memories and Melodies of the Wilderness Road." His talk was illustrated and was interesting as well as historical. Miss Aubyn Chinn told of "A Visit to Cumberland Gap, Where the Rhododendron Blooms," in a charming and fascinating way, picturing the mountains in their most beautiful season.

W. W. Stephenson, of Harrodsburg, who has taken an active part in the work of the Historical Society, read a paper on "Historic Homes of Harrodsburg." He told of some of the homes thereabout with historic associations. Col. James Tandy Ellis, Acting Adjutant General, read a poem, "Under the Ellum Tree Whar Brackinridge Spoke." This was a big hit with the audience and was loudly applauded.

MUSICAL PROGRAM.

The following was the musical program given during the exercises:

Vocal Duet, "O, Beauteous Night"—Offenbach — Misses Nellie Pace and Katherine Corinne Bailey, Shelbyville.

Song, "The Beautiful Land of Nod"—Mrs. Barksdale Hamlett, Frankfort.

Recitation, a Poem—Mrs. Charles W. Bell, Frankfort.

Piano Solo, "The Harp"—Anna Errickson Jungman, Shelbyville.

Vocal Solo, "O, Dry Those Tears" — Reigio — Miss Bailey, with Violin Obligato by Priscilla Williams.

Piano Duet, Melody in F—Rubenstein—Misses Elizabeth Giles Thomas and Mary Henry Thomas, Shelbyville.

Vocal Trio, "Twilight"—Abt—Mrs. Bailey, Miss Van Dyke and Miss Elizabeth Giles Thomas.

CHAMP CLARK'S REGRETS.

Mrs. Morton received the following letter from Champ Clark, speaker of the House:

"Mrs. Jennie C. Morton, Frankfort, Kentucky. My Dear Mrs. Morton:

"I have your very kind invitation to attend the luncheon of the Kentucky State Historical Society on Friday, June 7, and would be delighted to attend but it is impossible. I cannot leave Washington while the House is in session so near the end of the session.

"I trust that it will prove a most enjoyable occasion, as I am certain it will, and much regret that I cannot enjoy it with you.

Your friend,
CHAMP CLARK."

RECEPTION HALL.

An informal reception was held following the program, during which a buffet luncheon was

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served the strangers who attended the exercises, the members of the society and a number of invited guests. Miss Nina Hazelrigg, representing Saffel's branch store, served a delicious two course lunch, which comprised, chicken salad, beaten biscuit, pimento and ham sandwiches, country club sherbet, wafers, cheese balls, ice cream with strawberries, individual cakes frosted with pink roses and salted almonds.

Among the number of out-of-town visitors who enjoyed the program were Col. John A. Steele, of Midway, one of the original incorporators of the Society, Miss Martha Stephenson of Harrodsburg, Mrs. Luke P. Blackburn of Louisville, Mrs. Henry T. Stanton and her daughters and grandchildren, Mrs. Gray McLean, Mrs. Boyd Robertson, of Louisville, Mrs. George Willis, of Shelbyville, Miss Marguerite McLean, Miss Martha Robertson, Miss Bettie Tom Vimont of Millersburg, Mrs. Jenny Kenney Lisle of Paris, Mrs. Hubert Shearin of Lexington, Mrs. W. J. Thomas and two children and Miss Alberta Dubourg of Shelbyville.

TO ATTEND BOONE DAY EXERCISES.

Added impressiveness will be lent the Boone Day exercises at the Historical rooms today by the presence of Mrs. Henry Stanton, wife of the Kentucky poet, Henry T. Stanton, whose portrait will be unveiled during the exercises following the reading of an appreciation of Stanton's poem, "The Moneyless Man," by Mr. H. V. McChesney. Mrs. Stanton arrived yesterday from Louisville, and will be the guest of Mrs. D. B. Walcutt during her stay.

Mrs. Morton will place Stanton's portrait in Poet's Corner of the Hall of Fame.

MEXICAN RELIC FOR HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

Dr. Fayette Dunlap Sends Saddle Captured During The War.

(From State Journal.)

Gov. McCreary has received a letter from Dr. Fayette Dunlap, of Danville, tendering to the Kentucky Historical Society a silver-mounted saddle and bridle, which were captured during the Mexican War by one of his ancestors whose name he bears. Dr. Dunlap's gift to the society will be accepted and the saddle and bridle will be shipped to Frankfort to be placed in the rooms of the society.

Dr. Dunlap inherited the saddle and bridle from Fayette Dunlap, his great-uncle, and said to the Governor that it was valuable not only historically, but intrinsically, but was too large to be kept in a private family collection, he decided the historical society ought to have it. The saddle is elaborately mounted with silver, with a silver-topped horn. It was brought back from the Mexican War by Mr. Dunlap.

The society adopted the following resolution:

"Resolved, that the saddle and

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bridle used by La Fayette Dunlap who was First Lieutenant in Captain John Price's company of volunteers in the war with Mexico, now offered by his nephew, Doctor Fayette Dunlap, to the Kentucky State Historical Society be accepted, and the members of the society present their thanks to Doctor Dunlap for these valued and highly-appreciated relics."

SAGE ADVICE FROM AN ORIENTAL.

Recently a number of persons in the United States, chiefly women, have repudiated Christianity and have taken up with the cults of India, being carried away by the plausible words of visiting Swamis. A protest has recently been uttered by Rustom Rustomgee, the editor of the "Oriental Review," of Bombay, on a visit to this country. This Oriental editor is not a professed Christian and is not therefore prejudiced in favor of Christianity. He says he has investigated some of the societies organized in this country and found them shams, and that they are teaching the most pernicious doctrines. "I am shocked," said he, "to see educated, cultured American women running after so-called Swamis, one holding an umbrella over his head and another washing his clothes," and intimates that the moral character of the Swamis will not bear investigation. In an address recently given Mr. Rustomgee is reported as saying, "Gentlemen, I have been a careful student of comparative religions for a number of years, and I have come to tell you that you have a religion which can be set side by side with any religion of the East. You have a goodly heritage. Stick to it. * * Let your anchor hold. * * I believe that Christianity supplies all your spiritual needs and wants." There is much else that he might have said, but what he did say is significant. He also praised the American and European missionaries for their work during the Indian famines.—(Ex.)

WORTHY AND FITTED

For the Place and a Man on Whom You Can Rely.

As the Board of Magistrates is an important position and one that should be filled by the very best men obtainable it is a pleasure to know the Hon. W. W. Stephenson, who announces in this issue, consented to make the race. Mr. Stephenson is too well known to need an extended notice, having been tried and never found wanting in any respect. He wishes the support of every man possible and promises to use his talents to the betterment of the county in every way possible. Watchful, honest, efficient, it is not possible to make a mistake in giving his claims due consideration. Mr. Stephenson has always been at the forefront of every uplift movement in our community and is doing, as he oft-

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en does, much gratuitous work as Secretary of the Commercial Club. —(Ex.)

MAY REGISTER FULL OF GOOD THINGS.

Just Issued From Press And Has Many Articles of Much Interest.

(State Journal.)

The May number of the Register of the Kentucky State Historical Society was issued yesterday. The number comprises eighty pages, all interesting matter that it is wise to preserve in the records of this Society. The contributors are Col. J. Stoddard Johnson, of Louisville; Hon. W. W. Stephenson, and Miss Martha Stephenson, of Harrodsburg; George Baber of Washington; A. C. Quisenberry of Hyattsville, Md.; Dr. Thos. E. Pickett, of Maysville, and Hon. L. F. Johnson, W. W. Longmoor, Prof. G. C. Downing and Mrs. Ella H. Ellwanger, of this city.

Probably the most interesting article, just at this time, is that by Mr. Baber, on Joseph Rogers Underwood, jurist, orator and statesman, of Kentucky. It is a review, at close range of the life of one of Kentucky's most distinguished men.

Other articles are on the Recollections of Jefferson Davis; Col. George Croghan the hero of Fort Stephenson, and History Twofold—Then and Now, by Mrs. Morton, the editor of the Register.

NOTES FROM THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

(From State Journal.)

Mrs. Jennie C. Morton, Regent of the Kentucky State Historical Society, is daily receiving from every part of America and Europe, very interesting exchanges for its Register, the magazine of the Society.

This week comes to its library from Montevideo, Uruguay, South America, the elegant volume of 1911, entitled "Annuario Estadistico De La Republica Oriental Del. Uruguay Con. Varios Datos De. 1909-1910-1911."

This volume contains splendid engravings of the royal Representives—"La Ministres."

Another book of special interest to Americans is "The Year Book of the Pennsylvania Historical Society in New York." The Year Books of this Pennsylvania Historical Society are always interesting and valuable—and have added much to the history collected on the closely crowded shelves of this library. But the importance of this special book cannot be overestimated. It gives the history of the Penn Memorial in London, with illustrations of every medal won by William Penn; his portraits, and that most rare document, William Penn's "Frame of the Government of the Province of Pennsylvania in America, together with certain Laws, agreed upon in England by the Governor and Divers Free Men of the aforesaid Province. To be further explained and confirmed there by the First

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Provisional Council and General Assembly that shall be held if they see meet." Printed in the year 1862.

The William Penn Memorial in London was held in the Church of All Hallows Barking, in which he was baptized. It was dedicated on July 13, 1911, by the Pennsylvania Society, in the presence of the Lord Mayor and other notable men of England, and was one of the grandest events of the times. The Penn descendents assisted in the dedication, lending additional distinction to this august event. There were at one time many descendents of this Penn family in Kentucky, and those who are left here will feel interested in this celebration of William Penn, which was in all respects one of the most notable ever held for a citizen.

The library of the Kentucky Historical Society, through purchase and exchange, has now become a storehouse of information, pertaining not alone to Kentucky, but the world, and will fill yet a high degree of usefulness to historians and scholars.

Its general utility is acknowledged by letters from all parts of the United States, asking information that has been sought elsewhere in vain. State reports in regard to soil, industries, and material of inestimable value to leaders in scientific and historical research. It is because of the articles in the Register on the subjects of general interest that it is sought, not only by leading universities, for instruction, but by writers in quest of biography, genealogy and folkore, and names and writings of authors known and admired more than half a century agone, whose works and portraits are found in the rooms of the State Historical Society.

PLEASURE BOATS.

Lest someone in the future should rise and remark that the Kentucky River had never a boat on it, but a steamboat, we append the following from the News-Journal, outlining the pleasures of the river for outings in row-boats, canoes and gasoline launches for the summer of 1912.

The river was the chief social diversion in Frankfort last summer, and its delightful possibilities for pleasure were never more appreciated, and heroic stunts of swimming, canoeing and living on house boats were indulged in with the greatest enthusiasm. From the interest being manifested even at this early date, indications are that it will prove equally popular this summer.

It will be welcome news to the "water sports" that the Y. M. C. A. directors are planning to build a pier and boat chute on the river front of the Y. M. C. A. building, and this will be a big improvement over the old landing on the North Side, where no near approach to the bank is possible, and the jump from the boat to the bank more often than not ends in the river, especially for those who wear hobble skirts. The basement of the Y. M. C. A. building will be utilized this summer for storing canoes, and the boat chute will thus

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prove the greatest convenience in drawing them into the store room.

Among the number who own boats and are looking forward to a gay time on the river this summer, are: Mr. Paul Sawyier, who has become so devoted to the river that he lives in his houseboat at High Bridge, and owns two launches and a number of canoes, besides; Mr. Henry Lindsey, whose stunning new launch, the "Cat's Ankle," is the swiftest craft ever on the Kentucky, and can make a record of twenty-five miles easily; Mr. John Cannon, who has overhauled his launch, "The Cricket," for the summer use; Mr. Combs Furr, who has treated his launch, "The Queen," to a similar overhauling; Messrs. Charles Dexter, Robert Hawkins, F. M. Spiller and J. A. Bell, of the United American Insurance Company, who have recently purchased a cruiser and have christened it the "Go-Devil," with which magic name they expect to make a record also, both in speed and pleasure; Mr. Charles Whitehead, the owner of the "Ellen T.;" Mr. Fred Johnson, who owns the "Saucy Sally;" Messrs. Isaac and Dabney Locke, owners of a racing launch; Messrs. C. M. Bridgeford, W. W. Longmoor, William Williams and Morgan Chinn, whose launch, "The Rescue," was remodeled last summer and is one of the best equipped on the river; Mr. Jack Martin, who owns the "Pomona;" Mr. Tom Moore, owner of the "Princess Alice;" Mr. Dick Lynch, owner of the "Helen S." the Capital Lumber Company owners of the "Gertrude;" the Kenney Bros., owners of the "Charlie Kenney," and Messrs. Steele and D. V. Reading, who own a launch and several canoes. The Y. M. C. A. directors have bought the houseboat formerly owned by Messrs. Combs Furr, Coy Wells and Western Furr, and will have it towed to Camp Daniel Boone this summer to be used as a dining hall for the boys during the encampment.

Those belonging to the canoe brigade are the Misses Chinn, Miss Florrie Rodman, Miss Lucy Chinn, Mr. James Barrett, Mr. Albert Kaltenbrun, Edmund Power, Richard McClure.

DANES CHEER FOR NEW RULER.

Christian X Takes up Reins in Place of Deceased Father.

Copenhagen, May 15.—Before a tremendous crowd in front of the royal palace this afternoon, Christian X was proclaimed the new King of Denmark, succeeding his father, Frederick VIII, who died last night.

The reading of the proclamation was hailed with a loud cheer from the enormous crowd. Throughout the day the church bells of the city have been tolling. At the palace many telegrams of condolence from chiefs of state have arrived, including one from President Taft. The German Emperor is expected to attend the funeral ceremony.

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Stricken on Street.

Hamburg, Germany, May 15. —King Frederick VIII, of Denmark, died alone, unrecognized and unattended on a street of this city last night, of apoplexy.

The King, traveling incognito, arrived here Monday on his return from a long trip to the South where he had been convalescing from a serious attack of inflammation of the lungs. With the Queen and the royal suite, he took quarters at the Hamburger Hotel.

At 10 o'clock last night the King left the hotel, unaccompanied, for his usual stroll before retiring. He had gone only a short distance when he was overcome on the street by a sudden attack of apoplexy.

He fell unconscious to the pavement and died instantly, and not being recognized as a person of so great prominence his body was rushed to the nearest hospital in an automobile.

When members of the King's suite became alarmed over his failure to return to the hotel after a reasonable time, they called in the proprietor and a search was begun. The searchers found his Majesty dead at the hospital and brought his body back to the hotel with them.

PAYS COMPLIMENT TO MRS. MORTON.

Maysville Man Writes of Souvenir of The Kentucky Capital.

(From State Journal.)

Dr. Thos. E. Pickett, of Maysville, Ky., author of the "Quest of a Lost Race," etc., makes the following notice of the "Souvenir" of the Kentucky State Historical Society by Mrs. Morton, the Regent:

"For this Souvenir she is entitled to the sincere admiration and gratitude of all Kentuckians who have been fortunate enough to receive a copy of this beautiful memorial, which, go whither it may, is destined to give honor and distinction to our State.

"This Souvenir is a work that should have been done by some one long ago, but now it derives additional merit from having been the product of her gifted pen. It is creditable to her, to the city and the State, and will do much to extend the reputation of the architects and artists who have effected this superb revival of the renaissance in the new Capitol upon the soil of Kentucky and in the city of Frankfort."

COMPLIMENTS FOR THE REGISTER.

(From State Journal.)

Yesterday's Louisville Courier-Journal gave the following complimentary notice of the May "Kentucky Register," edited by Mrs. Jennie C. Morton, of this city:

"Just as the General Assembly, recently adjourned, has passed an act for the purchase of the Davis home in Todd County, it is fitting that the State Register should have as its first article for May Mrs. Hezekiah Sturges' Recollections

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of Jefferson Davis. Salient among these are the writer's first acquaintance with Mr. Davis. This occurred when, as a girl, in the fifties, she was taken to Washington by her congressman father. Mr. Davis, then Secretary of War, promptly invited the little girl to accompany her father to the dinner already arranged for the evening. Following this the company adjourned to Carusi's Hall. This was the attraction for the evening as described in the advertisement: 'Ole Bull will perform some of his finest music and little Signorina Patti and Maurice Strakosch will diversify the evening's entertainment.'

"Mrs. Ella Hutchison Ellwanger's article, 'What's In a Name?' Is one of the most agreeably written contributions to this number. Mrs. Ellwanger has made some clever researches into this matter of names quaint and curious. The reader is introduced to a young lady, Miss Mississippi Alicia, a young man, Greek—God Hamilton; to a barber named Hackenbutcher, and to a dear, dead lady, of Prince Edward County — Henringham Hager Harrington Carrington Codington — Elizabeth Ware Watkins. Both amusing and historically interesting is Mrs. Ellwanger's collection of strange cognomens.

"Mrs. Morton's own contribution to the Register is an idealistic little philosophical essay, 'Then and Now.' Among the other entertaining contents are George Baber's sketch of Joseph Rogers Underwood, a sketch of Mero and Holmes streets, Frankfort, and the usual pleasant department of clippings and paragraphs."

NOTICES OF MRS. MORTON'S POEM, "PICTURES IN SILVER."

(Frankfort News-Journal.)

"Pictures In Silver."

Copies of "Pictures In Silver," by Mrs. Jennie C. Morton have just been issued in Frankfort, and the admirers of Mrs. Morton's other charming and inspiring poems will welcome this latest work from her pen.

The delightful impression created by the first glimpse of this little brochure, with its artistic cover of silver and ivory white, with a silver star outside—representing the guiding spirit of the story—is increased a hundred fold by the unusual power and charm of the story, which is that of a young girl, whose married happiness is pictured, and then afterward her strength and beauty of character shown, when she is widowed, and finally her faithfulness rewarded, and her triumphant entry into Heaven.

Its purity of thought, its high standard of Christian sentiment and its musical measure makes "Pictures in Silver" a charming poetic production, and one that will be cordially received.

Among the many flattering tributes that Mrs. Morton has re-

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ceived about her latest poem are the following:

Notice of an author in an Eastern journal of this brochure: "'Pictures in Silver' is a souvenir to be prized not only because it is the work of Kentucky's great woman, Mrs. Jennie C. Morton, but for its poetic setting, radiant with a literary charm seldom if ever surpassed. It quickens the pulsations of the heart by its spiritual tenderness, and softens to tears by the sustained tragedy of the story—told with musical expression, the climax is divine."

Another author and critic writes: "I have just read 'Pictures in Silver.' Only Mrs. Morton could have written it. In this charming epic, the touch is so delicate and the feeling so fine, so impressive—the narrative so engaging and noble. Could any picture in silver, or golden, be more exquisite than this—it is poetry indeed:

"On transparent rosy texture
Rises now a wondrous picture,
Framed in silver swaying there;
Memory draws it nearer, near—
And I see its figures clearer
In the moonlight soft and fair."

"PICTURES IN SILVER."

A poem by Mrs. Jennie C. Morton, published by the Coyle Press, Frankfort, Ky.

Mrs. Jennie C. Morton, the State Regent of the Kentucky Historical Society, has just issued fresh from the press a lovely brochure, entitled "Pictures in Silver."

Mrs. Morton is as gifted as she is versatile and she thinks in poetry—in noble poetry. One wonders how she has time to ascend into the realms of lofty thought and bring back the dainty and the inspiring verse, when one knows that she is at the same time the practical and efficient head of the Historical Society.

Mrs. Morton's short and long poems are the very essence of purity, and in the Pictures in Silver she has excelled even Mrs. Morton. The rhythm is as sweet and as pleasant as a sunny brook and the language is faultless, the ideals are high. Pictures in Silver might be—who knows, Mrs. Morton's own life devoid of the prose that creeps in an earthly career.

The brochure itself is from the Coyle Press at Frankfort and is in blue and silver and white. It made a stir in the Capital City as Easter Souvenirs.—E. E. in Louisville Courier-Journal.

Mrs. Whitcomb says in a New York daily:

"I did not think Mrs. Morton could ever surpass 'Her Dearest Friend,' that pure, lovely story-poem—but in 'Pictures in Silver' we have its superior in the lofty thought—of faithful love. This poem in its suggestions goes beyond the earthy, and takes the readers beyond the flight of song—and leaves them gazing on a heavenly picture in the region of the stars—.

"'In silver radiance, swaying there.'"

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"Pictures In Silver."

Editor of "Historia," journal of the Oklahoma Historical Society, has the following beautiful compliment to "Pictures in Silver," by Mrs. Jennie C. Morton.

"This poem is a pretty design and is in such an inspiring vein that it is entitled to more than a passing compliment. The title is well chosen and clothes a lofty sentiment in best words to subserve the purpose of the plot. We have had only time merely to read the poem enough to appreciate the drift, and its applicable force to touch many hearts.

"To be fully appreciated and understood, "Pictures in Silver" should be carefully read, it is indeed a study-picture though not a puzzle one, the plot being well followed up, from love's emerging to its final fulfillment in pathetic sacrifice."

WHAT WE READ.

When I take up a new book to read, or a new magazine article, I wonder if I shall be disappointed in it. The outgoing generation wants in literature something new, yet it is the newness after all, of the bloom of last summer's roses, the fragrance of the carnation, the odor of the honeysuckle and the magnificence of the tree foliage, only improved by culture, by brighter sunshine, and gentler rains, and glistening dews. We want beauty, noble thought, refined feeling, helpful suggestions, for the life way winding toward the sunset.

People in the maturity of life are shocked by many of the popular books of the day. They are shameful and shameless. It is needless for a grasping publisher to recommend them. There is nothing in them that one needs to know, nothing helpful to brain or heart. The average intelligent man or woman wants to be entertained as they are in their parlors and banqueting halls, with conversation full of soul and sparkling with wit; with the beauty of pictured art, about them music, interpreting some exquisite lyric and breathing softly an old song—that makes an appeal to every heart and flowers in prodigal abundance and sweetness everywhere. Such story books are entrancing.

We do not like the trend of the modern novel, nor books of science, so called, that refined Christian people should forbid their library tables. We never note their titles in our book-lists, or notice their wonderful recommendations, notwithstanding we are told no well equipped library can afford to omit them from its shelves. Perhaps we can omit them, and do.

"HALF HOURS IN SOUTHERN HISTORY."

Criticism by Mrs. Jennie C. Morton, Regent Kentucky State Historical Society.

We wish this book had been written years ago, and placed in every schoolhouse, college and library of

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the South. It is history, with bruised and blood-streaming facts to authenticate every chapter in it. If it could have been written before the children of the South had been infected by the poison of the Northern books, out of which they learned their first lessons, this book then might have had great influence in teaching the children to love and reverence the Lost Cause, in which the noble fathers, brothers, husbands, mothers, sisters and wives, lost their lives; if not this, lost their fortunes.

This book is instructive, not only concerning the South, but the North.

We can only hope with the author that patriotism may be taught the children of the South, that they may be taught now the value of the flag that waves over them, to protect them, we hope in the future. This book will teach them many things they have never heard, and that they should have known from their own books and teachers, and not from those who triumphed over the splendid warriors of the South.

The ultimatum was sorrow and humiliation and poverty for the lovely land its noble men and women, with unexampled heroism, and God-like courage and integrity tried to save. If earthly honor and fame can be any comfort, they have this, beyond any people on the earth today.

"Half Hours" tells the story in most interesting style. We could not lay the book down until we had finished it. We heartily commend it to every teacher in the Southland, as a historic guide, through the darkness of the Civil War in the South, 1861-65.

A NEW HONOR.

The editor of the Register has been apprised by letter and by certificate, of a new honor, conferred upon her by the California Hist.-Genealogical Society, of that State, located in San Francisco. She has been made an honorary member of this Society. She is sincerely grateful for the honor, and hopes the Register in future may be enriched by the information that may be obtained by this generous recognition of its services through its editor to that Society.

Where one has honestly toiled for an honor, and after long delay, it is conferred, it is pleasant to the winner, and where through that honor, the person obtains a higher one, it is more pleasing, but when it comes as an unexpected mark of distinction, the honor is delightful. Thanks to those elegant people of the Golden Gate, whose scholarship and wealth make them the pride of their city and the envy of the world for writing our name on their list of members. We are simply by birth a Kentuckian, by marriage a Kentuckian and by citizenship a Kentuckian, and resident of no mean city, as Paul expresses it, even the capital of Kentucky, Frankfort.

The State Journal in noting this

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beautiful compliment to us, has the following to say:

Mrs. Morton's work for the Historical Society of Kentucky has met deserved recognition, for it was through her untiring efforts that the Society has been brought up to its present flourishing condition, and that the valuable collection of portraits and relics has been preserved. The Register is now on exchange not only in nearly every State in the Union, but in Canada, Paraguay and Uruguay, South America, Italy, Switzerland, England and Scotland, and, as it has been put, it has done more than any other Kentucky publication to "gather the fragments that nothing be lost, to show the next ages what liberty cost."

BIGGEST ISSUE OF ALL.

How is the cost of living to be reduced? This is the most important question before the American people. Its solution is more vital by far than the identity of the next President.

Under the present system of excessive protection, those who toil are each year finding it more difficult to make a living, while the comparative handful of millionaires who chiefly reap the benefit of this toil spend their time in idleness and dissipation, their fortunes meanwhile increasing in almost exact proportion to the increase in cost of living. The result is that many Americans, especially the hard working poor, are becoming plainly disgusted with the way things are going, disgusted with even this form of government.

This feeling on the part of the worker is simply history repeating itself. Extravagance and misery, the history of the world shows, never did make good bedfellows in a "cradle of liberty." It is important that the high cost of living problem be settled before the unrest grows to greater proportions. The earlier it is settled the better for the republic. Which party will solve it, the Republican party or the Democratic party? The Republican theory has always been that the heavier the tariff tax on things eaten, worn or used by the people, the better for the people. The Democratic theory is that to reduce taxation is to reduce prices. The people must choose between the two policies, the policy of protection or the policy of merely enough tariff to raise sufficient revenue to meet the actual expenses of the government. —(Ex.)

PERRY VICTORY CENTENNIAL.

We are in receipt of a very interesting pamphlet, or bulletin, issued by the Inter-State Board of the Perry's Victory Centennial Commissioners. It contains much valuable information about the Centennial, which is to be held in 1913, beginning on July 4th and ending on

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October 5th. It also contains a picture of the Perry Memorial, which is to be erected at Put-in-Bay in time for the opening of the Centennial, the classic design of which is very beautiful and impressive.

It is hoped that Kentuckians will take great interest in the Centennial, as the State is to be signally honored in the celebration. The people of the other States interested have generously recognized the fact that Kentucky played a more important part in the War of 1812 than any other State in the Union. Not only has this been conceded, but the additional fact, not generally known till published in a recent issue of the Register, that Kentucky riflemen stationed in the rigging of Perry's ships, contributed largely to the brilliant victory. Most of us recall the statement in our school histories that there was a frightful slaughter of the British officers, there soon being not enough left to command the ships. The school histories did not offer any explanation of this, but we know now that it was the result of the deadly aim of these Kentucky riflemen, who had been instructed by Commodore Perry to pick off the fellows wearing red coats.

As suggested above, because of these things Kentucky is to play an important part in the great celebration. After the opening of the Centennial at Put-in-Bay the celebration is to be transferred to several other cities for a week each, the final culminating week bringing it to Louisville. The exact character of the celebration for the different cities has not yet been decided upon, but it is expected that the celebration in Louisville will include a river pageant lasting throughout the week, with possibly a reproduction in fire works of the Battle of Lake Erie.

The Register trusts that the press of the State, and the people generally, will join in making Kentucky's week, as well as the entire Centennial, a glorious success, for only by so doing can we pay a fitting tribute to the memory of the illustrious Kentuckians whose part in the War of 1812 added glory to the name of both Kentucky and the nation.

THE FABRIC OF LIFE.

By Mrs. Mary L. Cady (nee Mitchell.)

Backward and forward to and fro,
The tireless shuttle flies:
In and out, over and so,
With heavy and restless eyes,
I sit at the loom of life and weave
A fabric of many dyes.

Rose-hued and somber, dark with shade,
And crossed by many line,
That the fleeting changeful years have made
In this varied web of mine.
Into its warp both flower and weed,
Their clasping tendrils twine.

Royal lilies with cup of gold,
Abrim with the sweetest breath,
And lying below, in the dark and mold,
The noisome hemlock of death,
Beauty and grace and life above,
And nightshade underneath.

Dreaming and weaving in and out,
A tangled and knotty thread,

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Bud of promise and lines of doubt,
By the noiseless shuttle sped.

Thus shall I sit at my mystic loom,
Working till white and cold.
Weaving and praying all the while,
That when my labors are told,
My work shall drop 'neath the Master's smile,
In many a shining fold,
Shall fall, and spread at His precious feet,
The veriest cloth of gold.

At the request of friends, we publish the following beautiful poem, which was written for the Maysville Bulletin in 1869, by Mrs. Mary L. Cady, daughter of the late Andrew Mitchell. It is truly a worthy effort showing it emanated from a soul full of poetic genius:

RESIGNATION.

Best to be resigned; to trust in Heaven and know
That God shall work out what he thinketh right!
Let the dim future bring its weal or woe,—
Its blissful morn or desolating night,
'Twill solace be, to know our feet have striven,
To walk unblamed beneath the eye of Heaven.

Resigned? ah, truly yes, though tired and worn,
And crushed beneath dull care's depressing weight,
And wondering oft times how life's ills borne,
When the dread burden seems so very great;
But thoughts like these are vain, what must be must,
God is the King; whatever is, is just.

Best be resigned! not fretted or aggrieved,
With the scant portion of life's blessings given;
Our hearts should own the blessed gifts received,
And turn in gratitude for them towards Heaven;
It is a gracious thing to be resigned,
To what of earth our thirsting souls may find.

Resigned? Even so best utter no complaint,
We needs must bear bereavement, pain and woe;
'Tis not a Christian part to fall and faint
In the rough paths our feet must go,
'T'were idle to regret; best be resigned!

I count it worse than vain, to sigh and weep
O'er lost treasures of departed years;
Of what avail is it, that we shall keep
Their memory fresh with unrelieving tears?
Then better far the holier peace to find
And 'neath the will of God, to be resigned.

Yes, wherefore should we weep? The night of death
Will soon close darkly around our weary way;
How sweetly then to yield our breath
And live anew in God's eternal day!
Oh Savior, shed thine influence o'er our mind,
Help us to look to Thee, and be resigned

A NIGHT VIEW OF THE BAT- OF THE RAISIN, JANUARY 22, 1813.

Written on the Battlefield by Maj. William O. Butler.

(This beautiful poem is from the MS. and

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was obtained through the courtesy of P. Fall Taylor, Tampa, Fla.)

The battle's o'er, the din is past; night's mantle on the field is cast;
The moon with sad and pensive beam hangs sorrowing o'er the bloody stream,
The Indian yell is heard no more and silence broods on Erie's shore;
O! What an hour is this to tread the field on which our warriors bled,
To raise the wounded chieftain's crest or warm with tears his icy breast,
To treasure up his last command and bear it to his native land;
It may one ray of joy impart to the fond mother's bleeding heart,
Or for a moment it may dry the tear drop in the widow's eye;
Vain Hope away! the widow ne'er her warrior's dying wish shall hear;
The zephyr bears no feeble sigh, no struggling chieftain meets the eye
Sound is his sleep on Erie's wave or Raisin's waters are his grave;
Then muffle the cold funeral string and give the harp to sorrow's hand
For sad's the Dirge the Muse must sing fallen are the Flowers of the land.
How many hopes lie buried here? The Father's joy, the Mother's pride,
The country's boast, the Foeman's fear in wildered havoc side by side.
Of all the young and blooming train who to the combat rushed amain
How few shall meet and fight again how many strew the fatal plain;
O, jentle moon, one ray of light throw on the dusky face of Night,
And give to view each gallant form that sunk beneath the morning storm;
The murky cloud has passed away, the moonbeams on the waters play;
Upon the brink a soldier lay, his eye was dim his visage pale,
And like a stranded vessel's sail his red locks wantoned in the gale.
It was the gay, the gallant Mead, in peace, mild as the setting beam
That guides at eve the wildered stream; in war the fiery battle Steed.
The foe, no more shall shun his arm, his mirth no more the ear shall charm,
Yet o'er his low and silent grave the laurel fresh and green shall wave;

And who is that so pale and low stretched on his bier of Bloody snow,
Beside the water's silent flow? The fire of his eye is gone;
The ruddy glow his cheek has flown, yet sweet in death his corpse appears;
Smooth is his brow and few his years, for thee sweet Youth the sigh shall start.
From a fond mother's anxious heart for thee some Virgin's sheek shall feel
At midnight hour the tear drop steal, and playmates of your childhood's hour
Pour o'er your grave youth's generous shower; O! could modest merit save
Its dear possessor from the grave, thy corpse Montgomery ne'er had lain
Upon the wild unhallowed plain, but what were modest merit here
Or what were Friendship's pleading tear, the fiend that laid that flower low
Smiled as he hurled the fatal dart and saw with pride the lifeblood flow
That warmed a young and generous heart. Here sleep, sweet youth! tho' far away
From home and friends thy relics lay, yet oft' on Fancy's pinions borne
Friendship shall seek thy lowly urn; Spring shall thy icy sheet untwine
And shrould thee with the roseate vine; here shall the streamlet gently flow;
Here shall the zephyrs softly blow; here shall the wild Flower love to bloom
And shed its fragrance round thy tomb; here shall the wearied wild bird rest;
Here shall the ringdove build her nest and win from every passerby,
With note of saddest melody, a Tear for young Montgomery.
Close by his side young McIlvain lay stretched along the bloody plain;
Upon his visage smooth and mild Death calmly sat and sweetly smiled.

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'Tis thus an infant sinks to rest in quiet on its mother's breast,
When no rude thoughts its mind employ to damp its present or future joy,
Yet seemed his eye of tender blue still wet with pitty's pearly dew;
Yes, Pitty was his better part, Pitty and friendship formed his heart,
And ne'er was heart so good and kind accompanied by such noble mind;
No more the sentry from his post, while all the camp in sleep is lost,
Shall see him by the sick man's side nursing life's feebly ebbing tide;
No more the soldier's latest breath shall bless him on his bed of death,
Yet shall his cold and tuneless Bier be warmed by many a silent tear.
Oh, Pittying Moon. Withdraw thy light and leave the World in murkiest night,
For I have seen too much of Death, too much of this dark fatal heath;
Here Graves and Allen meet the eye and Simpson's giant form is nigh,
And Edmiston, a warrior old, and Hart, the boldest of the bold—
These and their brave compatriot band ask the sedate Historian's hand.
Mine only strews the fading Flower that Mem'ry culls from Friendship's bower,
But his shall twine the Deathless bays that fairer Grows through Future Days.

ORLANDO.

(Maj. William Orlando Butler.)

KENTUCKY CORN.

SONNET.

Tasselled and plumed Kentucky's King of grain
Waves his sceptered blades in the warm June air;
While on them dew drops sparkle every where.
The golden sunbeams and the singing rain
Steal down to root and stalk—the beaded grain
Swell in their silken sheaths like pearls rare.
While stirs the milk white sap which the gods declare
Makes best ambrosia for the brawn and brain.

When the days grow short and the nights blow cold
And all the woods are out on dress parade.
While fruit hangs mellow in the autumn's shade;
Thou standest there like burnished spears of gold.
Ready to listen to the call of death;
Whose voice I hear in thy dry rustling breath.

ALEXANDER HYND-LINDSAY.

THE SKYLARK.

SONNET.

I hear thy carol in the morning gray
And it falls on me as when the red dawn's dew
Bathes the breast of the rose and eyes of violets blue.
So soft yet clear and sweet is thy sky lay.
Within thy song zone I could forever stay.
And I would give sweet bird all I ever knew
Of blood bought truth, and woman's love so true
If I had half thy gladness thou dost sing today.
Lost in the cloud and thee I see no more
Trembles the ether blue with thy flood of song,
As thou dost pour unstinted rich and strong
Thy Sun-Hymn sweeter as thou dost upward soar
Till the sun smiles as he toils his westward way
And the pale stars from dreaming break away.

ALEXANDER HYND-LINDSAY.

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TO AN OLD FRIEND.

There's a light in the eye it is well to seek
And a warmth in a smile that inspires,
That you cannot find in your books that speak
But of nature and its singular fires.

You will miss from your way as the sun goes down,
And the evening of life comes on,
The friendship that's slighted as you have grown
Away from the friends of your youth by-gone.

When the beautiful world you have sought to win
Has lost its charm o'er your soul,
And its voice of applause is all too thin
To trust when you reach its goal.

When you need a light, not of sun or star,
And a tender warmth fire cannot lend,
'Tis the kindly light that is true, near or far,
And its lamp is the heart of a friend.

—J. C. M.

NATURE PAYS IN GOLD.

By Mrs. Jennie C. Morton.

The notes Spring gives, due in the fall,
Grand Nature pays in gold,
Ah! would that we poor toilers all
Could thus pay debts we hold.
Her Bank, the largest in the world,
(The trees in wood and fields)
No matter what demand is hurled,
Supply her treasure yields.

From maple to the golden rod,
From oak to apple green,
From all the richness of the sod
She does her great wealth glean.
And honest autumn, brave and true,
Who stands from morn to morn,
Doth cash the notes as they fall due—
Though left bare and forlorn.

The apple's in the orchard now,
The nuts are on the trees,
And many good things doth the plow
Turn up, besides all these.
But they cannot be had for thank,
All nature's stores for sale,
But how make checks upon her bank
When rain and season fail.

Ah! it is sin to wish that we
Like trees could coin our gold,
And pay the debts of tenancy—
And calls, on what we hold.
If we could touch a limb and say—
Give! and plenty falls—
Then none from want, need go astray,
Or starve, in cot or halls.

When years roll by, and love grows cold
Last nature's debt is pressed
How sweet if we, in leaves of gold
Could pay, and fall to rest.
But not so here, doth God ordain—
His law we must obey,
And hopeful lift our cross again
And bide His better way.

THE REASON WHY.

(The following paper was prepared to read before the meeting on Boone Day, and the reason why it was omitted was that the Regent feared it would make the program wearisome to the several hundred persons present. It could be spared from the list of good things prepared for them, and she took the liberty of withdrawing it, with the promise it should appear in the September Register, as well as published in the Brochure of the Proceedings of the Meeting on Boone Day, 7th of June—already sent out to the members and friends in all parts of the country.)

Address of the Regent, Mrs. Jen-

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nie C. Morton, which was omitted from the program.

"Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen:

In my great desire to have an elegant occasion, I purposely omitted the Regent of the State Historical Society—lest ego become an intrusion, an offense. On this 15th annual commemoration of Boone Day, you have before you in large part the work of the Secretary-Treasurer, the Editor of the Register, and the Regent. Dorcas's household needle work spoke for her, in death. This is a larger, more difficult and more complicated work for the State of Kentucky that is before you in this Hall of Fame, and the able workers in this department, officers of the State Historical Society, are before you in life, asking your approval, your co-operation and your good wishes, while you enjoy the grand results before you of their faithful endeavor.

I feel sure if the first founders of the Kentucky State Historical Society in 1836, now seventy-six years ago, could look down on the acorn of their planting, they with the world famous man, Boone, would be amazed at its growth and its foliage, now a wide spreading tree with branches in Europe and in the Isles of the Sea. They could not have dreamed of this result. They planted the seed, and seemed to have cared for it no more. It was left to struggle into existence now and then, battling with neglect and poverty of soil, but showing like the Jerusalem flower when placed in water, there was life in it somewhere.

It was after the Civil War that *Governor James B. McCreary, Captain John Andrew Steele, and a number of such gallant and distinguished men undertook its care. For a few years it lived and thrived under their protection, but changes came, death and distance removed many of the members, and finally cold indifference remanded the Kentucky Historical Society to oblivion and its few curios, mss. &c,. were hidden away in closets in the old Capitol.

In 1896 there came a little company of 20th century people into the old Capitol (our Society). When they saw the relics they resolved to restore the Society these once represented. Today they point you to the result of their care, loyal protection and intelligent vigilance.

We are proud of our Capitol, but we are prouder still of our rooms in it. Our splendid Library, with its wealth of historical literature, and the paintings and portraits of inestimable value. These historical treasures that we have been able to collect by purchase, by solicitation, and influence, with the aid of our small State appropriation, have been and will continue to be of great service to the educational system of the State, as well as instructors for the masses that visit the Historical Rooms.

Our Society, under its charter, occupies a unique position in the State Government, being as one of our most distinguished jurists has said, a "Protectorate," in the recent usage of this term. It has its

*During his first administration, 1875-79.

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own rules governing the body, and directing and controlling its own interests, and electing its own officers; the while in close relation to the State, upholding its laws and extending the power of the Commonwealth under which it receives its legitimate support and for whose benefit it is conducted.

Our reports are now published in pamphlet form, and when examined and approved by the Governor, are laid before the Legislature at each recurring session, and afterwards filed in the Archives of the State. It will be seen and known by all that though a protectorate, our time, our thought, and our most faithful service is given for the uplift, and continued success and glory of the Commonwealth of Kentucky.

HISTORY AS WE FIND IT.

According to our rules, history is confined to Kentucky and Kentuckians of notable worth. And this history of Kentucky began with the County of Kentucky, in old Virginia, then was taken up with the three Counties, Fayette, Jefferson and Lincoln, with a map of the so-called State of Kentucky, made by John Filson. We know very little of this intelligent man. His history begins there and ends in the mysterious silence that neither the savage or the forest has broken. He disappears. It is supposed he was killed by the Indians. His map and bit of history survive him. Not so with his companions, Daniel Boone and other pioneers. Not only do their good and great achivements survive them, but Kentucky has their histories from their birth to their deaths, in newspapers, pamphets and books.

There are beginnings and silences in all these histories that seem to annoy the latter day inspector and historians. We have been taught in many instances where the links are missing—they were not worth preserving—in others they were of a character it was not desirable to discuss. In either case, curiosity is barred from entrance.

We want the history of representative people, and as nearly as possible we have written of them, and endeavored to bring their histories before Kentucky.

And our libraries are full of this valuable material. Yet we see this age of the 20th century does not feel that it can be taught anything by the history of our forefathers. The age differs so from the past. The full range of the acts and experiences of the founders of the State, and the creators and promoters of the government, are beginning to read like blunders in experiments to the lawmakers, the teachers and the writers of this age, now writing its history by electricity, and conforming life to new theories, unwise laws and questionable teachings of religion and morals. Yet we see men, unwillingly ofttimes, fall back upon their plans and principles which guided their ancestors in founding a State and forming a government, that looked to the betterment of the

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conditions of life in all classes of men and conditions of society. They give these plans new names, but these are the same in design. Hence we write the history as we find it, leaving the silence unbroken where there are seals upon them.

All history should be written for the betterment of the world, and its repulsive chapters of War and Crime, only given for warning. Writers cannot change the past, but under the enlightenment of Christian civilization they can show the better way in the history of the future.

TO DAY.

The unrest and distrust of the present will be chronicled for the future—to entertain or to warn, or it may do both.

The political, social and commercial problems of this age are not worked out by the old arithmetics and algebras' signs and rules any more. Neither the well equipped teacher, the divinely inspired preacher, the poet gifted with insight into worlds he has never seen, and mysteries of thought above the masses nor the learned, the wise, nor the eloquent seem to be able so far to still the turmoil and clash of interests among the masses that make a Democratic government. "Vox populi, vox Dei"—like the illusive sibyl whose prophecy and whose power was invoked to reveal the truth, still the tumult and lend faith and enthusiasm in victory. She looks away to the stars and is silent. Hers is the occult knowledge that is revealed by a more thrilling call, than the protesting, wrangling jarring voice of the untaught masses, ever contending and never achieving. Much time is wasted in reading the theories of government now. The future history will be full of these vagaries, but that history will also be full of the result of the contending forces of this period. Let us see if life's problems are solved by lightning flashes without money and without price.

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HISTORICAL AND GENEALOGICAL DEPARTMENT

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HISTORICAL AND GENEALOGICAL DEPARTMENT.

THE WOOLFOLK AND HARRIS FAMILIES.

By a Descendant.

(We have been requested to publish the following brief history and genealogy as it is written by a member of the family in Virginia. We hope the Kentuckians who have sought information of their Woolfolk ancestry, may find many of their questions answered in the following paper.—Ed. The Register).

Belmont, Albemarle, Va.,

March 7, 1887.

Mrs. C. A. Harris,

Dear Madam:—Several weeks ago I received your very kind and welcome letter inquiring after our family record. I commenced an examination into the matter, as far as record, and other information in my possession. I find it a complicated and difficult task to understand when the intermarriages into each branch take place. I have table of family biography for several years and had collected some material aided by memory and oral information, for this purpose—finding it a difficult task, I had almost abandoned it, but having received several requests for its record, I must try and give what I have to my friends who wish it—hoping that someone may do more justice to the subject than myself I beg leave, with this preface to answer your inquiries about our ancestors.

The first who came to this country about 1640, was William Harris from Wales, and settled in York, near Yorktown, Va. (this I find in the fly leaf of the Bible of Great Uncle Harris Coleman). He raised a family, but no names given except one of his sons named William, who married Miss Elizabeth Lee, a sister, or near relative of Richard Henry Lee, of Revolutionary fame. They had two sons—nothing is said of their daughters. The sons, William and Lee, came to Albermarle Co., Va. William, the oldest, settled near the Green Mountains, on a stream called Green Creek. Lee went to Nelson and settled not far from the Rock Fish River. William, my great-grandfather, married a Miss Netherland. This is our branch. By this marriage they had ten children—four sons and six daughters, to-wit, Matthew, my

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great-grandfather; John, our old great uncle; Major William Harris, the great-grandfather of your husband. He married a Miss Wagstaff, a cousin down in York, and the branch of the family who married a Wagstaff. John first married a Ronsy. She died without issue. He next married the widow Barclay, who had no children by her last marriage. Benjamin, the youngest, married a Miss Wood. The daughters were Sally, married David Mosby. Mary, your grandmother, married Sowel Woolfolk. Elizabeth married John Diggs, Catherine married Hawes Steger. Judith first married George Coleman, a brother of Clayton Coleman, of Spottsylvania, who was the great-grandfather by both sides of your husband. He married a Baptist, a branch also of the Harris family. She had, by her marriage with Geo. Coleman, four sons, William, Ruben, Robert and Lindsay. After the death of George Coleman she married Daniel Tucker, by whom she had two children—St. George Tucker and Mary Tucker. He married my sister. Mary married Wilkins Watson, grandfather and grandmother of your husband's youngest brother William's wife. Nancy, the youngest daughter, married Hawes Coleman, of Spottsylvania and settled in Nelson. By this marriage they had four children—three sons and one daughter, to-wit: William Coleman married Ann Hawes, a daughter of Richard Hawes, of Kentucky, the father of the late Gov. Hawes, of Kentucky. The second son, Hawes W. Coleman first married Miss Woods, who died childless, and after her death married Miss Lewis of Spottslyvania second, and then Miss Crouch third, both of whom died without issue. By his fourth marriage with Miss Snead he had one daughter. John T. Coleman, the third son, married Catherine Hawes of Kentucky, a sister to his brother William Coleman's wife—his daughter Mary married John W. Harris, the father of Wm. W. Harris and great uncle to your husband. (From George Coleman and several down are intermarriages into both branches.) It is believed that William and Lee Harris had four sisters. One married a Wagstaff, another a Baptist, as Clayton Coleman, your husband's great-grandfather married a Baptist, whose mother was a Miss Harris. Another married Egleston, and I hear he married a Miss Harris, and as Jefferson Davis' mother was a Miss Harris, she being one of the four sisters this brings up the branches of the original stock. I had a memorandum given me of this, I forget by whom. This may help in tracing the other branches of intermarriages. Matthew Harris, my great-grandfather married Elizabeth Tate, whose mother was also a Miss Netherland. He had six sons and eight daughters. To-wit: Mary, your husband's grandmother married Joseph Shelton. Elizabeth married Joseph Coleman, another brother of George and Clayton Coleman, of Spottsylvania. Judith married William Wharton, mother of Mrs. John, of

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Texas. Francis married Lewis Nicholas, brother of Governor Nicholas. Caroline married Robert Coleman, of Spottsylvania, another intermarriage. Lucinda married John Driggs, Jr., another intermarriage. These are the direct descendants of Major William Harris as nearly related to your husband, Benjamin, family. He married Miss Woods by whom he had seven sons and four daughters, i. e., William, Samuel, Benjamin, John, James George and Bushrod. Daughters: Mary and Rebecca who married Henry T. and Benjamin Harris, my father's brothers, Margaret first married Dr. Woods, of Nelson, who died leaving one daughter. She next married Dr. Mahon, of Illinois, had three sons who are nearly all dead. Jane first married Hardin Perkins, had one son and after his death married James Roberts. They left two children, Mary and George. Sally Harris who married Daniel Mosby was the parent of your husband's grandfather's second wife and the great-grandparent of Col. John Singleton Mosby, the great Confederate Guerilla. Mary Woolfolk, your grandmother, whose husband was Sowel Woolfolk, had five sons, William, Sowel, John, Joseph and Thomas—no daughters named. It says John Woolfolk was aide to General Winchester in the Battle of the River Raisin, was taken to prison and it was reported that the Indians scalped him and put a fire on his head. He acted a gallant and heroic part in the battle. I believe I have given you the descendants principally in the line of William Harris. I will now trace the family of the younger brother Lee, who married a Miss Phillips. They had five sons, namely: William Lee, who was your husband's grandfather. He first married a daughter of Clayton Coleman of Spottsylvania. By this marriage he had three daughters and two sons. C. Coleman, who married a Miss Baptist, a branch of the Harris family, his sons, to-wit: Lee W. Harris, your husband's father Carter B. Harris—the daughters, Nancy, Sally and Mary, who died. The other two married Mr. Daly and Mr. Coleman and moved away. Clayton Coleman's second wife, Mary Mosby, had two daughters both married and left some family —are all dead. Your husband's father married Elizabeth Shelton, the daughter of Col. James Shelton and Mary, his wife was the daughter of Major William Harris, of Nelson. Lee W. Harris, the father and Col. Joseph Shelton, the grandfather, in their earlier life represented Nelson County in the Legislature of Virginia. Of the children of your husband's father you are well acquainted. Matthew had a family and moved south early—Matthew and also John married a sister of William Lee's wife. All three daughters of Clayton Coleman, of Spottslyvania. John lived at his father's old homestead. He had three sons and four daughters—nearly all dead. Two or three left families. Edward, another brother married Catharine Diggs —they were the parents of John

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L. Harris whom you know. They moved south early and had four sons and four daughters. Nathan, youngest brother married Sally Mosby, a sister of your husband's grandfather's second wife and great aunt to our relative Col. John T. Mosby. He had four sons and three daughters, all dead. One or two left small families. There were two daughters of the old stock whose names I do not know. One married a Mr. Burks and the other a Mr. Rucker. I think they lived in Bedford or Campbell County at one time. Some may have gone south. I think these are the immediate descendants of the original stock. There are intermarriages on both sides, which make it more necessary to trace that; also in order to understand it. The record I have only gives a short account of the original stock, with some of the immediate branches on both sides. As there are intermarriages on both sides, it is necessary to understand the whole history, all the families and intermarriages. This you see is a difficult and tedious undertaking. I will, if agreeable to you send you a copy of the record I have, after you receive this. And as this is so lengthy, although I have tried to condense as much as possible, to contain a synopsis of each branch leaving it for further inquiry, if agreeable to you, the intermarriages of the Colemans and other branches with the Harris family. You will find this requires close observation and considerable explanation to be understood. I hope you will excuse my delay in replying to your very kind letter. If you need any explanations upon any point I hope you will not hesitate to make it known as I will most cheerfully explain to the best of my means.

Our great-grandmother Woolfolk was Miss Harris, daughter of Major Harris, of Nelson County, Virginia. Her husband was Sowel Woolfolk. Her brother was John Harris, one of the wealthiest men of Virginia, living in Jefferson's old home "Monticello" from whom he bought it. He lived in princely style and was noted for his magnificent service of gold including candlesticks, etc., from which grandfather Joseph Harris Woolfolk's was duplicated in solid silver. Papa was named for this great uncle of ours—John Lee Harris. His sister and great-grandmother's sister married Gov. Nichols of Virginia—their daughter married Joseph Patterson, of Maryland, and their daughter was Elizabeth Patterson who married Jerome Bonarparte.

P. S.—My dearest Sarah,

Would you like your grandfather's sword and epaulettes. You know he was in the War of 1812. I had his full uniform once, which was very handsome being a Colonel, but in our various movings it was stolen.

I have always had and claimed the sword and epaulette, and if you would care for them, had rather you would have them than anyone. Your Uncle Joe has his spurs, which are of solid silver. Your Grandpa had expensive tastes as I believe all the men and Colonial dames had.

He had a brother for whom I

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had the greatest admiration and for whom your father was named, John H. Woolfolk who was taken prisoner and killed at the River Raisin. I, of course, never saw him, but I remember as a young girl there was an old trunk in the attic at the farm filled with his letters and speeches that I used to pore over. He was a brilliant and highly educated young lawyer, not twenty-five when he was killed. The last time I was in Frankfort I saw his name on the Shaft in the Cemetery dedicated to the Heroes of the "War of 1812." He was my grandmother's darling, and I have often heard from her old servants how she sat at her window and watched and waited for him after the war was over. News, at that time, moved so slowly. I believe she died before she ever had a confirmation of his death.

I hope I have not bored you with this bit of family history,

Devotedly,

Your Aunt M——

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REPORT OF BOOKS, MAGAZINES AND NEWSPAPERS.

Received by

KENTUCKY STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY

From January 1st to July 1st, 1912.

NEWSPAPERS.

Farmers' Home Journal.
The Bath County World.
The Maysville Bulletin.
The Shelby Record.
The Woodford Sun.
The Commoner.
Frankfort State Journal.

OTHER PUBLICATIONS.

Historia of Historical Society of Oklahoma.

The Century, Scribner, World's Work, Outing, National, Illinois Publications, Iowa Publications, South Dakota Publications.

"James Nourse and his Descendants"—Contributed by Miss Annie Nourse.

"Pictures in Silver" — Donated by the Author.

The Lindsay Clan Publications and the Collateral Branches—By Henry Gray, London, England.

Writings of James Tandy Ellis, Frankfort, Kentucky.

The National Geographic Magazine, February, 1912.

Bulletin of the New York Public Library, March, 1912.

Annals of Iowa, March No., Des Moines, Iowa.

Confederate Veteran for April, Nashville, Tenn. This is one of the finest numbers of the Veteran. It is doing a great work for the South, and should be in every home in the Southland.

Annual Report of the American Historical Association for the year 1908, Vol. 2. Diplomatic Correspondence of the Republic of Texas.

"The Empire"—The Royal Colonial Institute Journal, London, England.

Library of Congress—Monthly List of State Publications. Vol. 3, No. 1, January, 1912. Report of Library of Congress, Washington, D. C.

The Washington Historical Quarterly — Seattle, Washington.

Jones of Virginia, &c.

(This History and Genealogy of a distinguished family of Virginia, Kentucky and London,

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England, has just been received from its author, the Hon. Lewis H. Jones, of Louisville, Kentucky. The book is handsomely bound and printed, and is beautifully illustrated with photographs of the leading members and branches of the Jones family in England and America, Coats of Arms, Homes, Mss. and rare antiques of great variety. It is a book that will adorn any library. We congratulate the author upon his successful undertaking, honoring alike to himself and the family he so ably represents.—Ed.)

Annual Report of the Philadelphia Museum.—Philadelphia, Pa.

The Outlook.

The American Monthly Magazine.

Journal of the D. A. R. for April is an unusually interesting number. (Every page is full of forceful, well-written historical articles.)

The Quarterly Journal of the University of North Dakota.

The New York Public Library, Bulletin of.—Fifth Ave., New York.

Journal of the Arch. & Hist. Association of Ohio.—Columbus, O.

The New England Historical and Genealogical Register and Proceedings of the New England Historic Genealogic Society—Annual Meeting January, 1912—Boston, Massachusetts.

A Syllabus of Kentucky Folk Songs—By Prof. Hubert G. Shearin, A. M. Ph. D. Transylvania University, Lexington, Kentucky.

The Outlook—New York.

The Quarterly of the Texas State Historical Association—April, 1912. Austin, Texas.

The National Geographic Magazine—April. Washington, D. C.

Hon. Boutwell Dunlap, Recording Secretary of the "Genealogical Society of California—Its Officers and Members" contributes this phamplet with "Constitution and By-Laws of the Sacramento Society of California Pioneers."

Hon. Josiah Shinn, of Washington, D. C., Historian, Genealogist and Lawyer, formerly of Kentucky, contributes his three valuable Histories to the Library of the Ky. State Hist. So. "The Pioneers and Makers of Arkansas." "History of the Shinn Family in Europe and America," and "Ancestry of the Beall Family and Descendants of Gustavus Beall and Thomas Heugh Beall"—By Josiah Shinn. The author is now Economist and Statistician for the Majority Room, House Office Building, Washington, D. C. Mr. Shinn is descended from Kentucky Ancestry, and was once Magistrate of Franklin Co., Ky.

The Quarterly Journal of the University of North Dakota—University North Dakota.

Iowa Journal and Politics, Iowa City, Iowa. Very valuable number.

Annual Report of the Philadelphia Museum.—Philadelphia, Pa.

Journal of the Illinois State Historical Society. — Springfield. Ill.

The Lindsay Family Association of America.—Edited by Mrs. Margaret Lindsay Atkinson, Sec-

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retary and Historian.—Boston, Massachusetts.

The Academy and Literature—Toronto, Canada.

Library of Congress—Monthly List of State Publications, Feby., 1912.—Washington, D. C.

The Year Book of the Pennsylvania Historical Society in New York. (This book contains the proceedings of the meeting for the William Penn Memorial, and is illustrated with elegant engravings of Thomas Penn, and of William Penn, of his grave, decorated by the Society on this splendid memorial occasion. While all of the Year Books of this Society are very fine and valuable, this Penn Memorial Book is the most deeply interesting to all Americans interested and educated in the history of their country.)

This Society has received from Montevideo, South America, the large and elegant book of "Republica Oriental Del Uruguay," containing official accounts and engravings of the officials at the Court of Montevideo.

Journal of the Missouri State Historical Society.—St. Louis, Mo.

Descendants of William Prichard, by A. M. Prichard.—Charleston, West Va.

The Justice of the Mexican War, by Charles H. Owen, from Putnam Publishing House.—New York.

(We are under obligations to L. C. Murray, of Louisville, Kentucky, for the elegant souvenir, "General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America.")

A Catalogue of Americana.—Daniel Newhall. Publisher.—New-York.

Annals of Iowa, Historical Department of Iowa.—Des Moines, Iowa.

Journal of the Presbyterian Historical Society. — Witherspoon Bldg., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

The United Empire. The Royal Colonial Institute Journal.—Amen Corner—London, England,

The History Teacher's Magazine.—Philadelphia, June, 1912.

Confederate Veteran. — Nashville, Tennessee.

Library of Congress.—Monthly List of State Publications, Division of Documents.—Washington, D. C.

The Commission on Archives, Church Mission's House, 281 Fourth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

Forty-nine bound volumes of Newspapers—1825 to 1870. The Commentator, The Commonwealth, The Yoeman, The National Journal, The Presbyterian.

Historia, Journal of the Oklahoma Historical Society.

New York Public Library, Bulletin of.—New York City.

Mitteillungen.—B. G. Teubner, Leipsic, Germany.

Annals of Iowa, Historical Quarterly.—Des Moines, Iowa.

Library of Congress—State Publications.—Washington, D. C.

Indiana University Bulletin.—Indianapolis, Indiana.

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